18a 1960

Thinking Aloud . . . .

By Max Lerner

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh

Out of travail sometimes there comes a glimpse of light. Out of the agony of the continuing Congo crisis the still untutored world, as it stumbles about blindly in the untired darkness of UN intervention, is catching a glimpse of a few rule-of-thumb principles of action to apply to future crises.

Mr. Lerner

Sat 12-3-60

p. 12

Take the double event of the Kasavubu business in the UN and the first blood shed by UN troops in the Congo itself.

The seating of President Kasavubu as the recognized head of a recognized delegation to the UN is something of an event mainly because the UN Assembly found the courage to do the legal and right thing in the face of bitter opposition. In purely legal terms the Assembly could have done no other. The outrage would have been if it had yielded to the pressures from the Soviet bloc and its allies.

In terms of the practical consequences of this act, it is now established that there is an authority in the Congo, and that it is the government of President Kasavubu. The fact that the government is operating through Col. Mobutu does not change the existence of the authority.

What remains to be seen now is whether the UN forces in the Congo will follow the lead of the UN General Assembly in New York, and recognize the Kasavubu regime. Or will they continue to act as if there were a vacuum of authority in which both Kasavubu and Lumumba are suspended equally inert and equally ineffectual?

■

THE MOST striking fact about the UN acceptance of Kasavubu, by a 53-24 vote was not that it was a U. S. victory but that it was largely a searching of hearts and a counting of heads among the new African nations themselves.

Ghana and Guinea, not very surprising, voted against Kasavubu, as did India. India may have done it, at least partly, because of the working relationship between Nehru and Nkrumah, and partly perhaps because this jibes with other Indian votes which have been wary of rousing Russian hostility at a time when China continues to menace the Indian borders and violate Indian air space. As for Ghana and Guinea, tiny states both, their hopes for African leadership rest on riding a tide of bitter anti-Western feeling. Both, also, with highly centralized authoritarian governments, may be fearful of the agreement which Kasavubu and Mobutu have struck with Tshombe of Katanga, for a federated rather than a centralized state.

Other African states, and particularly the new states coming out of the French Union, did not join Ghana and Guinea. They will be called tools of the West by the ignorant and the mischievous, but it will not be true. They recognized that the failure to back the legal head of the Congo state would pave the way for Lumumba, and that he, in turn, would pave the way for massive Russian intervention in Africa. They are not prepared, after having ousted French power from Africa, to substitute Russian power for it. Besides, to ignore the identity and wishes of the existing Congolese government would set a precedent which might in time be dangerous to the other African states.

■

I STRESS this growth of awareness among the African members of the UN because the future UN decisions affecting African will largely be determined by how the African representatives themselves feel. The Congo crisis has compelled them to do some fundamental thinking. Their refusal to panic before the pressures of the Soviet bloc does them credit.

But a number of huge problems remain for the Congo. How will political institutions develop when there is no personnel to staff them with any effectiveness? How will a badly needed new Constitution be shaped? What will happen when the UN forces move out? And how can, the Congo economy be brought back, even to the level it had under the Belgians?

I foresee a stretch of UN power in the Congo, but it will have to undergo some change of attitude. There is also a danger that the UN will be performing so many of the administrative chores of the nation that it will adopt an if-a-sparrow-falls attitude — as it did when it sought to back up the Ghanians in their refusal to withdraw their envoy to the Congo. The UN must provide order and security but it cannot play God. When it tries to, as in the episode of the Ghana representative, the result is bloodshed.

■

THE TASK of all nations now is to let the Kasavubu-Mobutu-Tshombe-Bomboko group get on with their efforts to establish a genuine working regime within the frame of a working government.

LIFE IS WORSENING FOR JEW IN AFRICA

The N.Y. Times

Joint Distribution Committee Told of Economic Woes—Warburg Re-Elected

New York

Fri, 12-9-60

p. 13

The plight of Jews in Africa is worsening, the Joint Distribution Committee was told last night.

Moses A. Leavitt, the executive vice chairman of the organization, said that in Morocco and other North African nations, where approximately 400,000 Jews live, "the deteriorating economic situation, which followed on the heels of independence, has brought mounting insecurity * * *. The unresolved conflict in Algeria, in particular, may well bring new hardships during the months ahead."

Mr. Leavitt spoke at the organization's forty-sixth dinner, attended by 400 persons, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

At its business meeting earlier in the day the committee adopted a 1961 budget of $28,775,000. It was estimated that this sum would aid 300,000 persons in twenty-five nations. The largest single allocation, $10,000,000, will be used to help newcomers to Israel.

Many of the few thousand Jews who reacher the Congo as refugees from Nazi oppression during World War II are reluctant to leave even now, Mr. Leavitt said. Many have been refugees for a good par of their lives, he said, and "are still not prepared to give up what they have, as tenuous as that may be, for the difficulties of resettlement elsewhere."

The Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre Jr., Dean of the Washington (D. C.) Cathedral and chairman of the United States Committee for Refugees, described the "balance sheet" of World Refugee Year as "solid in achievements though incomplete in results."

Permanent homes were found for relatively few persons during the year, he said, and there remained millions in many parts of the world who had no more reason to hope than they had last year, or the year before.

"So long as there are refugees, the world must not be allowed to forget them," he said.

Edward M. M. Warburg, who was re-elected chairman of the committee for the sixteenth successive year, spoke of the "miracle" of rebuilding achieved by Jewish communities in Western Europe as "testimony to Hitler's final defeat."

The 1961 budget was adopted after a report by Charles H. Jordan, director-general of the committee's overseas operations. It will be submitted this weekend to the National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal, which provides the committee with the bulk of its funds.

18a 1960

British East Africa a Fairy Tale That's Come to Life

N.Y. Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Sun. 10-16-60

Access Is Easy To 'New World'

ROBERT S. KANE

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika.

1.1.3

From this quiet, palm-fringed Indian Ocean port which doubles as the capital of Tanganyika, the traveler can begin a journey through the enormous chunk of this continent which comprises British East Africa.

Tanganyika is by far the largest in area of the four territories which Britain administers in this part of Africa; at the other extreme is the tiny island sultanate of Zanzibar, just a half-hour's flight from here. And in between are the Protectorate of Uganda in the interior, and the Crown Colony of Kenya, which fronts the coast, to the north.

Though each is a political entity in its own right, they are united in such fields as currency, transportation, communications and higher education through the East African High Commission. And the East Africa Tourist Travel Association helps make it easy for the visitor to co-ordinate plans for an itinerary which will take him through each area.

120 Diverse Tribes

Tanganyika, as large as France and Germany combined, is home to 120 diverse tribes, and although the great majority of its eight million people are African, it is a land, as well, of turbaned Arabs, sari-clad Indians, and British Colonials in crisp, tropical cottons.

Here in the capital, whose Arabic name translates as "Haven of Peace," the cosmopolitan quality of Tanganyika's population is at its most discernible. Transformed from a fishing village to a city by an Arab sultan when he built a home here in 1862, and further developed after that by the German occupiers because of its perfect harbor, it is today one of the pleasantest cities on the coast, with its chief lack a truly first-class hotel.

Still, one can be comfortable at the Swiss-run Palm Beach, which sets the best table in town, and is accessible to the fine beaches, and not far from the attractions of the town: the ministries built by the Germans before World War I and still used by the British, who took over from them; the twisting streets of the Arab-Asian sectors; the King George V Memorial Museum, for an introduction to the country and its peoples; the hand-carved heads and wooden ceremonial masks at Peeras' Curio Shop, and the excursions to tiny isolated islands just outside the harbor on boats which can be rented at the yacht basin.

Robert S. Kane photo

Masai shepherd in southern Kenya carries a spear to protect his flock from wild animals.

Pre-Arab Ruins

Near by are the ruins of the pre-Arab city of Kilwa, Mafia Island for deep-sea fishing, and bustling Arusha, in the north, the departure point for gun and/or camera safaris into the game-filled Serengeti National Park and its Ngorongoro Crater. At Kondoa, once ill-famed as a staging post on the slave route into the interior, one can see the recently discovered prehistoric rock paintings, and at the foot of Africa's highest mountain, Kilimanjaro, is Moshi. With a flat dome eternally snowcapped despite its proximity to the Equator, Kilimanjaro can either be viewed in comfort from its base or climbed, if one has five days' leisure and is reasonably robust. In that same period of time, a less strenuous steamer trip to the ports of Lake Tanganyika can be made, starting at any one of several points.

The Arab flavor of Dar Es Salaam is just a sample of what is encountered in Zanzibar Town, the principal center of the island sultanate: an enchanted city of venerable, whitewashed houses, each with great brass-studded doors of teak; cobbled streets and bazaars with wares from the Orient and the Middle East. There are isolated beaches for day-long outings; magnificently robed Arabs, curved daggers at their sides, gold-embroidered robes over their white gowns; and the scent of clove wafted all about the island from the great plantations which supply 80 per cent of the world's crop.

Again, there are no de luxe accommodations, but the Hotel Zanzibar, housed in an old palace, compensates with atmosphere what it lacks in plumbing.

Mombasa, Kenya's chief port, is a short hop from Zanzibar via East African Airways. Dominated by the high, thick walls of Fort Jesus, erected centuries ago by the Portuguese and about to be transformed from a prison to a museum, Mombasa is another town of beaches, and the home of the Oceanic Hotel, the newest and finest in British East Africa. A half-day's drive north is Malindi, where Chinese ships harbored in the fifteenth century and which is now the colony's prime resort. Its Eden Roc Hotel, small, informal and on a bluff overlooking the sea, is the perfect stopover place, before proceeding into the interior.

Comfort in Nairobi

Conceived at the turn of the century as a depot on the railroad line connecting Mombasa with Uganda, Nairobi—Kenya's capital—has in little more than a half century become the metropolis of East Africa. In the always-cool highlands, it is sleek with skyscrapers and modern shops, and with all the comforts of a European city, including two excellent hotels, the New Stanley (with a just-opened addition) and the Norfolk.

Just five minutes from the city center is the Royal Nairobi National Park, which attracts crowds each afternoon for the chief local spectator-sport: lion watching. Bonus attractions are giraffe and antelope. But this park, despite its convenience to the capital, is little more than an introduction to the wonders—both human and animal—of Amboseli Game Reserve, at the foot of Kilimanjaro, on the Kenya - Tanganyika frontier Ker & Downey, safari operators, organize four-day tours ($185 for each of three persons in a Land Rover to their own tent camp. A professional white hunter takes visitors through the reserve, where the specialty is long-horned rhino and elephant; and where one sees, as well, the exotically costumed and coiffed Masai, probably Africa's most colorful tribe.

Narobi is only a two-hour flight from Uganda's capital, Entebbe, a delightful little town on the shores of Lake Victoria in the heart of the very green, very lush protectorate.

Just twenty miles by expressway is Kampala, the principal city, built on a series of seven hills—much greener, it must be said, than Rome's, and each topped with an imposing public building or monument. Here, one's headquarters might well be the Imperial Hotel, attractive—and considering its British management—with tolerably tasty meals.

What to see? In Kampala, the palace of the Kabaka (or king) of Buganda, the chief province of the country, and the tombs of his ancestors; the Owens Falls dam, where local fishermen keep busy in its rapids; the source of the Nile in Lake Victoria; the Hindu temple in Jinja, the second-largest city; the wildlife in Queen Elizabeth National Park which adjoins the Belgian Congo's Albert National Park; the legendary, always snowy Mountains of the Moon; the dramatic cataract of Murchison Falls; the tiny villages in the dense forests.

"Uganda," Sir Winston Churchill wrote many years ago "is a fairy tale. You climb up a railway instead of a beanstalk, and at the end is a wonderful new world." Except that one may now fly as well as go by train, what he wrote obtains today. Uganda is fantastic, but in their own ways, so are its neighbors.

2 Kenya Girls Chill To Hot Political War

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

By Milton Viorst
Staff Reporter

Two of the coldest girls in town are Perpetua Wanjirau and Angelica Gesuga.

p. 3

That's because they're from a land where it's always summer. Never had they worn a sweater, seen a snowflake or watched their breath make steam in the early morning.

18A

Two months ago, however, they were involved in one of the hottest little skirmishes of the American political campaign.

Tues. 11-15-60

They are two of the students brought to this country from Nairobi, Kenya, by a foundation set up by the family of President-elect John F. Kennedy. The students arrived during the recent political campaign. An aide of Vice President Nixon tried to get the State Department to take responsibility for transporting the students.

A hassle resulted.

Perpetua, 22, and Angelica, 18, said they knew nothing of it until they arrived in the United States to begin their studies at Trinity College on Michigan ave. ne.

"All we knew was that a certain American paid for our trip but we didn't know who," Angelica explained softly.

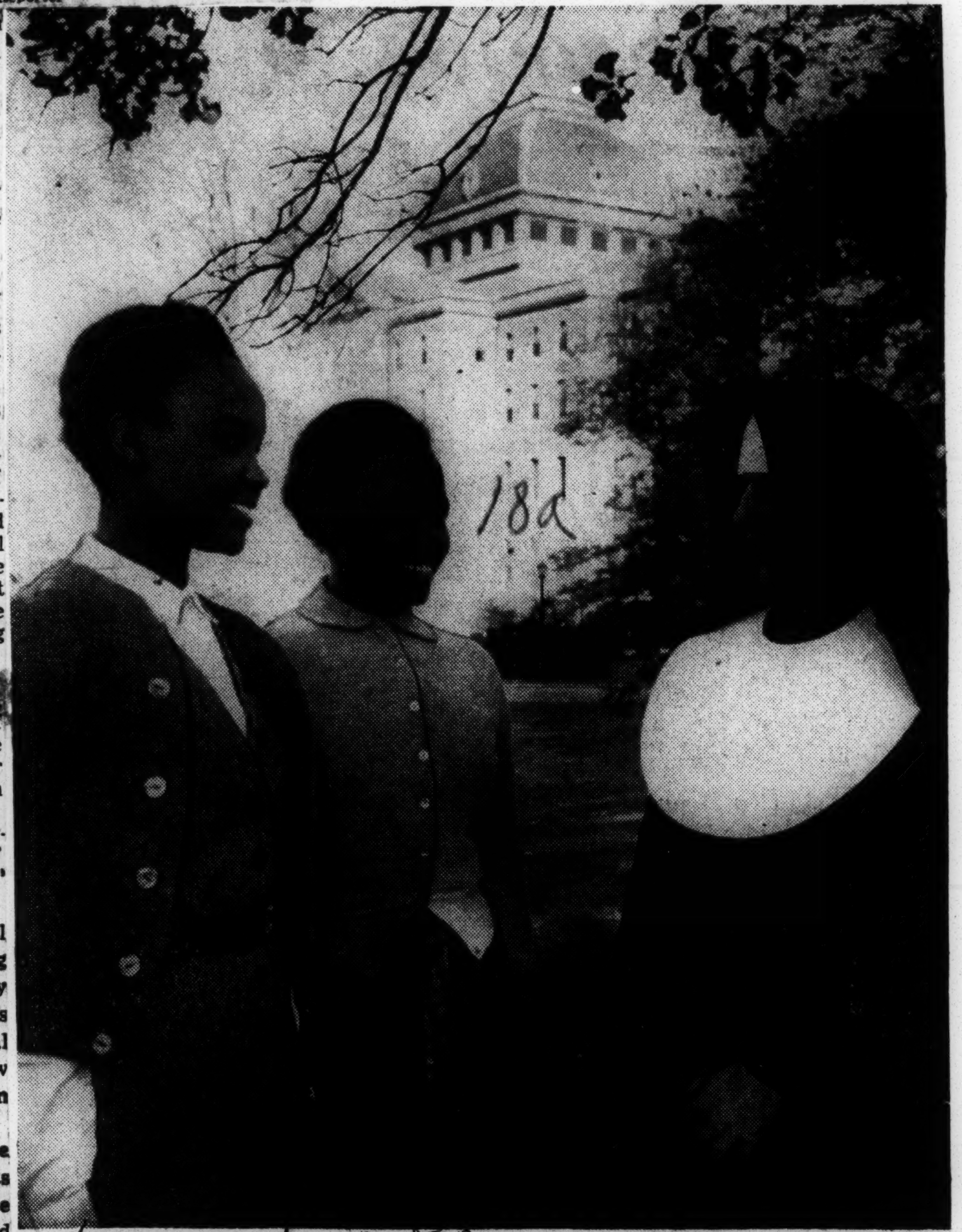
By that time, their principal preoccupation was in keeping warm. They had come only with the light cotton dresses they wore in their native tribal areas. Some of their fellow students took them downtown to help them shop.

"It was very uncomfortable at first. Crossing the streets was so frightening, and there were so many people. I had never seen anything like this before. Even when I imagined the United States, I did not believe it would be like this."

They got wool skirts and sweaters and warm socks and hats, but they're still cold.

"I guess we will have to stay indoors, at least until we adjust to this," said Angelica, the first girl of her tribe ever to attend college. She has a full scholarship at Trinity. "We have so much studying to do anyway."

Both plan to spend four years here, studying to become teachers in their native land.



18a

The Washington Post P.3

By Harry Naltchayan, Staff Photographer

Tues. 11-15-60

Angelica Gesuga, 18, at left, and Perpetua Wanjirau, 22, of Kenya, on scholarship at Trinity College, talk with college president, Sister Margaret.

18a 1960

Aiding Africa

The New York Times
New York
Fri. 9-30-60
p. 26

Everybody except the Russians is sincerely desirous of keeping the cold war out of sub-Saharan Africa. Everybody, including the Russians, knows that the one and only way to do so—and even this way is not guaranteed of success—is to use the United Nations as the principal instrument for extending technical advice and economic assistance from the outside world.

The United States, which for so many years has placed its greatest reliance on bilateral aid to under-developed countries, has seen in the nick of time the wisdom and the necessity of the multilateral approach in Africa. While it is often forgotten by both the critics and the beneficiaries of our help (often the same people) that the United States pays a third or more of United Nations expenditures, we have not until recently whole-heartedly pushed the various U. N. aid programs, preferring instead the kind of direct assistance to backward countries that seemed to give the United States more immediate credit in the eye of the recipient.

This theory was never too good at best, except in a limited number of special cases; and in the Africa of 1960 it is clear that it isn't good at all. This is not to say that there should be no bilateral aid. There should and must be; and there is plenty of room for it. But it is to say that the weight of emphasis and of dollars should be placed on the United Nations agencies in Africa.

Aid administered by the U. N. is devoid of political implications and therefore devoid of any form of political threat. Our interest as Americans is not in seeing the new nations of Africa patterned after ourselves—a manifest impossibility because of our differing historic, geographic, political, social and economic structures—but in seeing that they are independent of any form of outside domination, specifically including the Soviet Russian form.

In his speech to the General Assembly a week ago President Eisenhower fully endorsed a broad program of U. N. help in various fields, and gave assurance of full American backing. Now the American permanent representative to the U. N., James J. Wadsworth, has sponsored an item called "Africa: a U. N. program for independence and development" that was approved this week for the General Assembly's agenda. This year's agenda is probably more extensive than any other in the Assembly's history, but it will contain few items more important than this one to the interests of the peoples of the African continent and to the peace of the world.

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14 Entries Lift Membership to 96 Nations

The Christian Science Monitor Boston, Mass

Africans Gain Major Voice in UN

Wed. 9-21-60
p. 12

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

Fourteen new members have been admitted to the United Nations, enlarging it by 20 per cent and inaugurating a new era of widespread African participation in the world community.

The colorful parade to their seats of delegates from 13 new African members and from Cyprus, highlighted along with the appearance of world figures, Khrushchev, Tito, and Castro, the opening session of what is expected to be the biggest and busiest session in the UN's 15 years of history.

In the largest mass admission of new members since 1955, the world organization brought its total membership up to 96. When it started in 1945, it had 51 members.

Left behind temporarily in the rush of new admissions was one country that had been recommended by the Security Council—the Federation of Mali. The situation there has become so confused that no one is quite sure whether it is now one country or two.

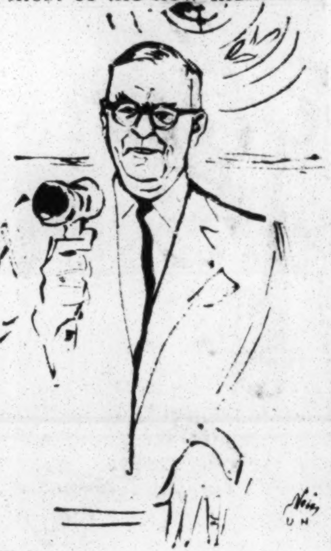
Two More Africans Due

The new surge brought the African nations up to 23, making them the largest single regional group in the UN. Later in the session, the applications of at least two more, Nigeria and Mauritania, are scheduled to be received.

One of the busiest men on opening day was the UN's protocol chief, Count Jehan de Noue who rushed from the delegates' entrance, where he has ushered in chiefs of state, to the two back rows of the Assembly hall where one by one, on instructions of Frederick H. Boland, Assembly president, he seated the new African delegations which ranged in size from two to eight.

Delegations are entitled to 10 members, five delegates and five alternates. Because of the presence of rival Congolese delegations in New York, no delegation from the Congo was seated, although the country was formally admitted. The dispute was referred to the Credentials Committee.

Then the Africans settled down to hear speeches of welcome from a score of nations, led significantly by Maurice Couve de Murville, Foreign Minister of France, the country to which most of the new members formerly belonged as colonies. There was no foot dragging on France's part as there had been back in 1958 when Guinea led the break away from colonial status to UN membership. France, along with other nations, spoke of the advantages both to Africa and the world of having 13 new African members.



Emil Weiss

Frederick H. Boland

New president of UN General Assembly.

Garb Somber and Gay

Most of the new African delegates were dressed somberly in Western clothes, but there was plenty of color in the Assembly itself furnished by the gay reds and yellows of the native robes worn by Ghanaians and Guineans, both male and female.

One of the Africans was so towering that, contrasted with the swarms of security men surrounding Mr. Khrushchev and Dr. Castro, "he was his own security."

Welcomed along with Cyprus were: The Republic of Cameroun, the Togoland Republic, Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), the Republic of Somalia, the Republic of the Congo (Léopoldville), the Republic of Dahomey, the Republic of the Niger, the Republic of the Upper Volta, the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the Republic of Chad, the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), the Gabon Republic, and the Central African Republic.

Major Impact on U.S.

There were plenty of handshakes and determination in UN corridors to get acquainted with the Africans who are changing the face of the UN, but the process may take some time.

It may take years for the impact of these new African nations to show up fully on the UN—but it is sure to come, in political, economic, and other fields.

On United States leadership in the UN, the impact is expected to be especially profound. The days when the United States could easily line up a two-thirds majority, needed in the General Assembly, have ended. There is no longer an automatic majority for this country. Lining up votes will be a more arduous task, and each issue will have to be tackled on its own merit.

UN debates henceforth will be longer and consultations more complicated.

But Francis O. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary of State for International Affairs, told the American Association for the United Nations here a couple of days ago: "We must not assume that the addition of numerous African states means that we will be outvoted in the United Nations. On problems vital to our interests and those of the free world, widespread support will continue to be forthcoming. In this expanded United Nations there will be more than ever a premium on constructive policies. It is up to us to continue to bring forward such policies."

Inside the UN, despite a few whispered anxieties, there is general rejoicing at the African impact and an expectation that the continent, now mainly preoccupied with colonial problems, will concern itself increasingly with issues of worldwide concern.

HARRIMAN URGES MORE AFRICAN AID

The N.Y. Times

Says Slowness of Response Points Up Need to Appoint New U.S. Region Chiefs

New York

By WILLIAM J. JORDEN

Special to The New York Times.

HARRIMAN, N. Y., Oct. 8—Former Gov. W. Averell Harriman criticized today the slowness with which he said the United States has responded to sweeping changes taking place in Africa.

Sun. 10-9-60

He said this failure pointed up the necessity for important revisions in the State Department's organization for dealing with major world regions. He proposed that secretaryships, equal in rank to those of the civilian heads of the Army, Navy and Air Force, be established for the five regional divisions in the State Department and that "men of outstanding position and experience" be appointed to the new jobs.

p. 29

Mr. Harriman spoke at the end of the third day of meetings of the American Assembly, a gathering of leading figures in business, government, academic circles and other groups. More than sixty persons are taking part in this eighteenth assembly session, which is devoted to a study of the office of Secretary of State.

Made Trip to Africa

Mr. Harriman, who held top positions in the Roosevelt and Truman Administration, returned recently from a brief tour of West Africa. He undertook the mission as a special representative of the Democratic Presidential candidate, Senator John F. Kennedy.

The former Ambassador to Moscow said his visit to Africa had disclosed "a feeling that we have not shown the interest that was expected" among some of the new nations there. He said there had been no residence States Government in six of the new countries that have already been admitted to the United

Nations.

"In addition, they cannot understand why we have failed to include them so far in our technical assistance program," Mr. Harriman said. "Several of the leaders asked me whether they did not qualify for our assistance because there was no Communist crisis in their country."

Ask Aid for Education

Of his visit to the new African states, Mr. Harriman said he had found that the first request was for aid to education. They were interested in help in both agriculture and industry, Mr. Harriman said, and they want to attract American private investments in industry.

The former Governor praised the five-point program for Africa outlined in President Eisenhower's recent address to the United Nations.

"In the meanwhile, however, we should not neglect those steps which we can take now to develop sound and friendly relations," he added.

Mr. Harriman proposed that the five regional divisions of the State Department—African, Inter-American, European, Near Eastern and South Asian, and Far Eastern Affairs—be placed in the charge of an outstanding man who would have the rank of Secretary for the Region together with the United States chief delegate to the United Nations and the Deputy or Under Secretaries, they would compose a "senior cabinet" for the Secretary of State in Mr. Harriman's plan.

Associated Press Wirephoto

African Leader in New York

Nigerian Prime Minister Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, a smiling host at a reception for United Nations delegates.

Mr. K Hedges on TV. Backs 'Free Africa'

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mon. 10-10-60

P. 1

New York

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev used a two-hour "Open End" TV appearance—his major channel to the American people during his present three-week stay in the United States—almost entirely for propaganda.

David Susskind, his interrogator, elicited one concrete promise from the Soviet Premier that he would be willing to sign a pact barring arms for the new nations of Africa.

However, experts on the Soviet Union who followed Mr. Khrushchev to the screen doubted that even this move could be implemented without being hedged about with impossible conditions.

Mr. K Shifts Demeanor

At one point, Mr. Khrushchev charged that the United States had been preparing to send another spy flight over the Soviet Union "on the eve of my departure for New York," but the Soviets complained and the flight did not take place. "Evidently the United States Government rescinded the order," he said.

[Soviet Premier Khrushchev apparently warmed over a month-old charge, previously discounted, when he said the United States planned to send another U-2 flight over the Soviet Union in September but called off the mission, according to the Associated Press.

[State Department officials said Oct. 10 that in airing the complaint in a TV appearance, Mr. Khrushchev must have been referring to an informal meeting he had with United States Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., in Moscow last Sept 7.]

"Mystifying" was the way Mr. Susskind described the Khrushchev performance during which he tried over and over in vain to pin the Soviet Premier down to a specific answer in a realm that average Americans would understand. The Premier's replies were almost all generalities expressing the Soviet Government's desire to live in peace and friendship with the American people.

'Exercise in Futility'

Three times during the program, Mr. Khrushchev threatened to break out of his restrained mood. He revealed extreme sensitivity at one point when Mr. Susskind suggested that his expressed willingness to negotiate might be hampered by his "colleagues." With no desk to pound on to show his displeasure at this suggestion, the Premier suddenly changed his demeanor and warned Mr. Susskind, "Don't try to trap me."

Another brief moment of displeasure came when the Premier was handed a note by a member of the Soviet mission telling him that the station breaks were being used to advertise Radio Free Europe.

At a third point, when Mr. Khrushchev detected that Mr. Susskind was using a question to draw his own conclusions, the Soviet leader got up to leave. He charged that this tactic had been used against Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan when he appeared on "Meet the Press" in January, 1959. But when Mr. Susskind rephrased his question, Mr. Khrushchev stayed on the program another 25 minutes and at the end gave Mr. Susskind one of his now-famous "bear hugs."

At no point in the program was there any real meeting of minds. One old Moscow hand, looking on, described it as "an exercise in futility."

The Soviet Premier came nearest being down to earth in his reaction to Mr. Susskind's arms-embargo-to-Africa proposal. "Let's sign such an agreement," he said. "They don't need arms."

The only really concrete piece of information that came out of the program was Mr. Khrushchev's announcement that he will leave the United States for home late on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 13.

Live and Unrehearsed

"Mystification" over the outcome of the program arose partly from the preliminary announcement by officials of National Telefilm Associates that "we are not going to give Mr. Khrushchev a platform from which to make a speech." They said he had been invited "to answer questions deep in all our minds."

The Susskind program was live and unrehearsed. Noting that they had many invitations for Mr. Khrushchev's appearance on TV programs, the Soviets wanted the questions to be submitted in advance, but Mr. Susskind objected. He, in turn, suggested a panel of newsmen to question the Premier but the Soviets ruled this out.

Mr. Khrushchev's appearance touched off a dispute between National Telefilm Associates and Sutro Bros. & Co., a brokerage concern that normally sponsors part of the program.

The firm refused to sponsor the Soviet Premier's appearance and warned that unless a disclaimer of its sponsorship was presented without cost to the company, it would permanently withdraw its sponsorship of the Susskind program. Later the firm agreed to pay its regular share of the program but disassociated its name from it.

African Intellectual

The New York Times

Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe

New York

Wed 3-23-60

P. 4

Man in the News

ROBERT MANGALISO SOBUKWE, organizer of the current campaign against restrictive pass laws for Africans, is one of the new group of intellectuals who are leading the struggle for African nationalism. Mr. Sobukwe—pronounced so BOO-kway—is not untypical of the group.

He is tall and slender, a brilliant scholar and linguist, a moving orator, a polemical writer, an intensely serious, courageous, dedicated young man.

His goal is Africa for the Africans, but equal rights for whites, Indians and all other residents; eventually, a democratic United States of Africa. His demonstration against the pass laws in South Africa is part of his campaign for freedom for Negroes and Africans of mixed blood.

Freedom Put First

This freedom he seeks first and foremost, not mere improvement in living conditions. He says the African people are like a lean, hungry wolf that was urged to share the kennel and food of a fat, but caged, wolf. The thin wolf chose to roam the wilds, saying, "I would rather be free even if hungry."

Mr. Sobukwe formed the Pan-African Congress one year ago, as a splinter from the large African National Congress. The parent organization, organized in 1912, was too slow and conservative for Mr. Sobukwe. In its first year, the Pan-Africanist Congress has enrolled about one-third of the 100,000 members it seeks.

Mr. Sobukwe regards the non-violent campaign against identity cards for Negroes and persons of mixed blood as the first and most difficult step in their march toward full rights.

"The rest will be like walking downstairs," he says.

Opposed by Some Africans

The African National Congress does not approve of his movement of Gandhi-like civil disobedience and surrender to imprisonment.

Associated Press

Africa for the Africans

Mr. Sobukwe's method of passive resistance reflects his strict Methodist upbringing.

In 1952 he was dismissed for participation in a civil defiance campaign. Upon his promise to refrain from such activities, he was reinstated. But he could not keep his promise.

He was glad to resign when Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg offered him a position as lecturer in Bantu and other native languages. The university was liberal—for South Africa—on racial questions. Nevertheless, Mr. Sobukwe felt it better to leave when he was elected president of the Pan-Africanist Congress last year.

Although he says his organization is "anti-nobody," not even anti-white, Mr. Sobukwe is, nevertheless, opposed to Communists. Anyhow, "there are no Communists in South Africa," he was said, "only Communist quacks."

18a 1960

Atlanta Daily World

TRANS-AFRICA SURVEY FLIGHT OF ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES REVEALED MUCH INTEREST IN U.S. TOURISTS IN GHANA, GUINEA, LIBERIA—The independent West African nations of Ghana, Guinea and Liberia show much interest in receiving tourists from the United States according to an Ethiopian Airlines survey. The report was made by a group from the airline which recently investigated facilities for the new East-West transcontinental route across Africa north of the Equator which Ethiopian Airlines will launch this Fall.

Atlanta, Ga.

P. 1/8

Sun. 9-18-60

The crew of the Ethiopian DC-6B which was flown on the survey is shown above. They are Captains G. K. Hills and Alemayehu Abebe, Flight Engineer John Hann, First Officer Berhe Makonnen and Hostesses Atsede Bekele, Margaret Mahrt and Mary Fantaye. The survey party included Captain Hills who is the airline's chief pilot, Customer Service Director Charles Sykes, General Sales Manager Roger E. Chase, Jr., and Communications Superintendent Nicholas Condonis.

The party visited Lagos and Kano in Nigeria, Accra in Ghana, Robertsfield and Monrovia in Liberia, and Conakry in Guinea. The fine new hotels in Accra and Monrovia were especially noted. Pending delivery in 1961 of its new Boeing 720B jet airliners, Ethiopian Airlines plans to use DC-6Bs on the new route which will link Ethiopia, the ancient "Land of the Queen of Sheba," to Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and perhaps other West African countries. At present, flights between East and West Africa must be made via Europe with connections at Paris, Frankfurt or Athens. The airline receives management assistance from Trans World Airlines.

Versed in Dakar's Ways

The New York Times

Leopold Sedar Senghor

New York

Man in the News

A 53-YEAR-OLD poet and philosopher who wears large spectacles and speaks Polish and French was elected President of the Senegalese Republic yesterday. Leopold Sedar Senghor is a man of small stature and large capabilities. His poetic turn of mind is tempered by political astuteness. Mr. Senghor, who was President of the Assembly of the Mali Federation before differences between Senegal and Sudan erupted into a political conflict that destroyed the federation, once described the federation as "the transparent dawn of a new day."

Tue. 9-6-60

p. 14

He was considerably less poetic recently when he bluntly accused Sudan of trying to colonize and enslave her sister Republic of Senegal.

Until the split between Senegal and Sudan, he had been a top contender for the post of first President of Mali. He is considered one of the most prominent figures in the African republics associated with France in the French Community.

Mr. Senghor is a Roman Catholic. He was married first to an African, from whom he was divorced. He is now married to a Frenchwoman.

A Flat, Hot Land

He was born in Soal in Senegal. His country is a land of flat geographic monotony relieved only by verdant tropical vegetation in the river basins and smothered almost constantly under the weight of a hot, uncomfortable climate. It is bordered on the north by Mauritania and on the east by Sudan. Its former status as a French territory instilled in many of its people strong ties to French tastes.

Like many of his African colleagues, Mr. Senghor spends almost as much time in France as in his homeland. Throughout the years of his political growth and that of his country, he has been entrusted with high appointments.

After a university education he started out on what he thought might be a career in education as a professor of grammar. It was while he taught in various schools that he developed his literary talents along poetical and philosophical lines.

But he was also active in politics. He started out as a Socialist and remained with the Socialist party until 1948, when he broke away to join the conservative Independent party.

United Press International

Philosophy, poetry and politics.

When World War II erupted, Mr. Senghor joined the French Army. He was captured by the Nazis before the fall of France in June of 1940. He was interned in various prison camps, where he helped to organize camp resistance groups.

Elected to French Assembly

After the war he began to emerge as a strong figure on the African political scene. He won his first elective post in the French National Assembly in 1945 when the region of Senegal-Mauritania sent him to the first Constituent Assembly in Paris.

From that time until last year he was returned regularly to the Assembly. He brought his linguistic talents to bear on the drafting of the 1946 French Constitution and in 1947. He was a Secretary of State in the Government of Edgar Faure from 1955 to 1956. When the French Community was formed in Africa under the Fifth Republic, Mr. Senghor was named Minister Counsel of the French Republic.

In his own country Mr. Senghor is the leader of the majority party, the Senegalese Progressive Union, which is a section of the African Federation party, the second most powerful political grouping in the African states in the community.

An early advocate of independence for his country, he has favored a confederation of African states in which each republic would remain fully sovereign.

Ethiopian Airlines Reports

Africans Woo U. S. Tourists

The Courier Sat. 10-1-60 P. 11

18a

ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES—The crew of the Ethiopian DC-6B which was flown on a recent survey includes, above: Capts. G. K. Hill and Alemayehu Abebe, Flight Engineer John Hahn, First Officer Berhe Makonnen, hostesses Atsebe Bekele, Margaret Mahrt and Mary Fantaye.

The Pittsburgh Courier

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'NEGLECT' OF AFRICA IS SEEN BY HARRIMAN

The N.Y. Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI)—Former Gov. W. Averell Harriman of New York charged today that the Eisenhower Administration was treating the new African republics with "shocking neglect."

He said the United States did not have a single representative in any of the six African countries that recently joined the United Nations.

9-26-60

Mr. Harriman, just back from a fact-finding trip to West Africa on behalf of Democratic Presidential candidate, Senator John F. Kennedy, also said the Administration had "failed to forsee the needs of emerging people" all over the globe.

P. 20

He said President Eisenhower's speech at the United Nations last week contained some constructive ideas. But he seaid the President's address had amounted to "a condemnation of his programs," because it had contained proposals that "should have been made a long time ago."

The United States can suffer "infinite damage" in the eyes of African leaders because of racial discrimination, Mr. Harriman said.

Mr. Harriman gave his views on the American Broadcasting Company's "College News Conference" television program.

AFRICA CHANGING NEW MAP FOR OLD

The New York Times

Shifts in Continent Viewed as Greater Than Hitler's European Conquests

P. 12

WASHINGTON — Seldom in history, notes the National Geographic Society, has the world seen such a spawning of nations as has occurred in Africa during the last ten years.

The society, which has just issued a new map of the continent, reports that twenty independent nations have appeared since 1951. They are Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan, Ghana, Guinea, Cameroun, Togo, Federation of Mali, Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Malagasy Republic, Somali Republic, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Chad, Ubangi-Chari and Congo. The Federation of Mali recently split in two with Senegal demanding recognition as an independent country. Katanga Province in the Congo has also indicated it wants independence.

Fourteen of the new African nations came into being during 1960. Two more, Nigeria and Mauretania, are scheduled to become independent before 1961, making a total of twenty-six sovereign African nations. Ten years ago there were only four.

"Not even when Hitler was trying to reshape Europe," said chief cartographer James M. Darley, "were we forced to make so many important changes in mapping a continent."

Five-Month African Trip

To check on Africa's rapid development, the Society sent Nathaniel T. Kenney, a member of its senior staff, on a 50,000-mile, five-month circuit of the continent, which is three times the size of the United States.

Mr. Kenney reports in the National Geographic magazine that 200,000,000 Africans are now chanting an exuberant song of independence as freedom races across Africa with the speed of fire on the veld.

"I watched one of the great human upheavals of my time," he reports. "New Africa has had freedom pressed shining into her eager hands."

He moved from Capetown to Cairo, from Accra to Addis Ababa, to watch the dawn of the new day on the one-time Dark Continent. He interviewed men as varied in outlook and personality as President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and missionary doctor Albert Schweitzer in Gabon.

In Liberia, Mr. Kenney heard folk songs and drums—the oldest human sounds in Africa. "I heard them above the babel of the crowd — deep male voices, the thunder of painted drums, the chunking of strange boxlike instruments," he said.

They were the Fanti men, the roving fishermen of the Atlantic shore from Senegal to Angola. Living on the lonely beaches beside their high-prowed canoes, they sing to gods who were old when Ghana was a mighty African empire.

"Oh, fish spirit, lead the fishes to the nets," sang the men. "Lead only the big ones, let the little ones go away unharmed, make the nets strong so they will hold the fishes * * *."

In Ghana Mr. Kenney found Americans teaching fishermen to catch the tuna which the Ghanaians need for protein. Catching the tuna is only half the job. The other half is teaching the people to eat it. Most now prefer the little bait fish that are easy to smoke.

In South Africa Mr. Kenney was told, "There is no solution to our problem."

Visit With Dr. Schweitzer

But Mr. Kenney said he had been to Lambaréné and had seen what human wisdom and understanding could do in Africa.

At Lambaréné, Dr. Schweitzer, the Nobel Prize-winning philosopher, has run a jungle hospital in what is now Gabon for more than forty-five years.

"You have to poke around a bit before you are really sure this is a hospital," Mr. Kenney said. "It looks like an African village—cooking fires smoking in the bare earth runways between the buildings, dogs and sheep and goats and chickens and ducks everywhere underfoot."

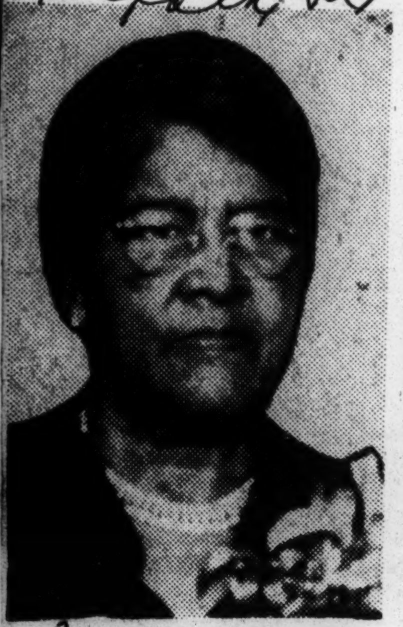
But a member of Dr. Schweitzer's staff explained that the strange hospital represented an effort of Europeans to meet the needs of the Africans.

"Suppose Dr. Schweitzer had built a hospital of marble and glass and shiny metal," said Dr. Rolf Adler. "The people of the forest would not come to such a place. Carried there they would die. Always they must have their families about them, cooking at the doors, living all together in the large wooden bunks. Do not judge by your standards, but by theirs. That is understanding."

18a 1960

Johnson C. Smith Coeds To Sponsor African Program

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.



MRS. ROSE AGGREY

DR. FLEMMIE KITTRELL

Sat. 2-20-60

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The young women of Johnson C. Smith university are again sponsoring a special program this year, with the theme, "Operation Acquaintance with Women of Africa," February 19-21.

p. 3

Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, head of Howard University's home economics department since 1944, will speak on Feb. 19 at 10 a.m. to all the university students. From 3 to 5 p.m. she will conduct a forum for all women students and interested persons.

18a

DR. KITTRELL HAS had special assignments under the United States State Department to Liberia, India, Japan, Sweden, and Germany. In 1948 she was recipient of the Liberian (West African) award for outstanding service to that country. A trustee of Hampton Institute, she received the Hampton Alumni Award in 1955. Dr. Kittrell is a member of many professional organizations and is listed in Who's Who Among American Women.

The Young Women's program will culminate on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Feb. 21, with services in the University Church.

MRS. ROSE AGGREY of Salisbury, N. C., retired and renowned educator, will be the speaker for this service. Mrs. Aggrey lived in Ghana many years during the life time of her famous husband, Dr. Aggrey, and has visited the country several times since.

She attened the inauguration of Prime Minister Nkrumah as his special friend, and under the auspices of the United States State Department.

An acquaintance tea will follow the church services.

America Must Back African Movements, Graham Declares

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga.

Wed. 3-30-60 18a

By JACK V. FOX

NEW YORK (UPI)—America must identify itself more with the Nationalist movements in Africa if it is to hold on to what is presently an "amazingly" warm friendship, the Rev. Billy Graham said Tuesday.

The Evangelist - Missionary returned from a two and one-half month tour of 10 countries on the African continent, plus Israel and Jordan, where he spoke to 600,000 persons and made an estimated 40,000 converts to Christianity.

Graham, interviewed on the liner Queen Elizabeth, said force and violence would never solve the racial problems of newly awakened African nations. He said a religious revival was virtually the only hope for the strife-torn Union of South Africa.

URGES TANGIBLE BACKING

"And the United States must show its sympathy and tangible backing for the Nationalist movements of Africa," Graham said. "Those movements by and large are the outgrowth of Christian teachings. Almost every single African national leader was educated at a Christian mission."

Graham said he was amazed at the warmth of the greeting extended to his American party. He said the United States was not associated in African minds with imperialism and colonialism."

"Millions of Americans are not yet aware of the extent of discrimination against the Negro in the United States," he warned, "and that is a problem we must make the most urgent efforts to solve if we are to keep the friendship of that continent."

Graham would not comment on recent racial protests and disturbances in the United States. He said he would issue a statement on that subject "when I reach home in the South." He plans to see President Eisenhower in Washington Thursday.

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

AVOIDS SEGREGATED UNION

Graham conducted meetings in Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, North and South Rhodesia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Muanda-Urundi, Ethiopia and Egypt. He deliberately avoided the Union of South Africa because he will not address segregated audiences.

Wed. 3-30-60

"But many South Africans came to our meetings in Rhodesia," he said. "And they told us that a religious revival was the only answer to their almost insoluble racial problem.

18a p. 3

"They think that in about two years they can arrange multi-racial meetings. If that can be done, South Africa is the first place I want to go."

Graham said the Soviet Union was training many Africans by educating them in Russian universities and he urged the United States to enlarge its program. He said Africans wanted social equality as much as they desired political independence.

'In Africa The Magic Word Is Independence'

The Afro-Am

(Special To AFRO)

Baltimore, Md

Date 3-26-60

Pg 9

BOSTON, Mass. — Colonialism, at least so far as Western Powers are concerned, is in its final stages in Africa.

This was the report made, last week, by Dr. Harold C. Case, president of Boston University, following a six-week tour of the African continent.

Dr. Case made the report in his first major public address since his return.

* * *

HE SAID: "Africans are moving at a dangerous pace, around unchartered political curves, on undeveloped economic bush trails.

"They lack leadership. They are risking much. But they are determined. The magic word is independence."

Discussing America's role in a changing Africa, President Case said:

"We should not be maneuvered into the position where our assistance of any sort appears to be forced by the growing interests of the Soviets in African nations."

On the other hand, he declared to assert that Communist influence in Africa is negligible or that the Soviets are not utilizing all methods at hand to capitalize on this social revolution, is to be both naive and blind.

He stressed the importance of education in the transition of African countries from colonialism to self-determination.

"Education is respected and sought more universally than any other modern influence. The quality, kind and philosophy of education will shape Africa's future.

"Whoever shapes the mind, will fashion the nation," the President stated.

* * *

PRESIDENT CASE outlined five points that he felt should govern United States policy towards Africa.

1. The U.S. should rely on principles, not on expediency, for its policies by announcing our complete opposition to colonialism, on the ground that it is immoral, and that if it had usefulness, that time has passed.

18a

2. Acknowledge that the pace of events in Africa cannot be controlled by European powers. Then proceed to give counsel for implementing the legitimate aims of Africans, not standing aside as if we were neutral.

3. Think with some pride of our association with Africa through Christian missions.

4. Claim our colored citizenship as the world's most compelling link with African nations. One in 10 Americans has an African ancestor.

5. Give our primary concern to two phases of the new Africa, education and economic improvement.

* * *

IN THIS CONNECTION, the university president suggested:

Each of the United States' 1900-plus colleges and universities take an average of two African students for full time study, tuition and board, provided by the college, for a period up to four years.

The United States immediately seek to enlist 1,000 college graduates for educational service in Africa for not less than three years and provide a bonus for their service, in salary and status.

* * *

NEWS DISPATCHES from Africa during the past week tend to document Dr. Case's report.

In Johannesburg, South Africa, a campaign of non-violence against that country's pass laws is due to get underway this week.

The call for the campaign was issued, last Friday, by the Pan-Africanist Congress.

Colored men who heed the call are due to go to the nearest police station and declare they are not carrying the pass that every African by law must carry with him, and invite arrest.

* * *

MANGALICO SOBUKWE, president, stated that the purpose of the campaign is to crowd the jails and courts and bring industry to a standstill.

Sobukwe admitted that he is risking a charge of sedition and treason under South African law, but added:

"The pass laws of this country are a symbol of oppression, exploitation and degradation of Africans."

He said the system was designed to control the movement and residence of the colored population.

* * *

FROM NAIROBI, Kenya, word comes that African elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council decided, last week, they will refuse ministerial office under the present constitution.

The Africans are holding out for a new constitution which will give them more representation in the government.

During the London conference last month, on Kenya's future, Governor Sir Patrick Renison was reported to have offered Africans three ministries if they agreed to participate in the Government under the present constitution.

The report from Kampala, Unganda, British protectorate, is that non-African tradesmen are being boycotted.

Also, there are unconfirmed reports of sporadic violence.

* * *

IN THE UNITED NATION, last week, 22 African and Asian countries requested a special session of the General Assembly to debate France's recent nuclear test in the Sahara Desert.

The French exploded the atomic device in Algeria on Feb. 13.

The test was held despite bitter protests from the African countries surround the experimental area and a request from the UN General Assembly that the nuclear explosion not be set off.

Regarding these protests, Dr. Case said:

"Viewed from our safe vantage point in the United States of America, the protest may seem like nonsense. But when one is on the spot . . . the hostility to those tests seems very real."

INTEGRATION IN JAIL

SAN QUENTIN, Calif. — For the first time in the history of the penal institution, integration in San Quentin's two dining halls became the rule last week. There was no noticable change in seating, however.

ASIA-AFRICA BLOC CHARTS REFORMS

The New York Times

New York

Growing U. N. Group Hopes to Make Its Working Methods Smoother

Sun. 5-22-60

P. 14.

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

18a

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 21—The Asian-African bloc, which has been experiencing symptoms of growing pains, has embarked quietly on a self-improvement program.

The program aims at developing more systematic and responsible working methods for the bloc, now a major force in the United Nations.

There are twenty-nine members in the informal regional alliance. Most are from Asia, but African membership has increased rapidly. At least seven newly independent African states will join the group when they gain admission to the United Nations in the next year. They are Somalia, Togo, the Congo, Cameroun, Nigeria, Mali and the Malagasy Republic Madagascar).

The bloc's role has become increasingly important because of the direct involvement of its member countries in many United Nations matters. They are concerned with colonialism and have a big stake in all plans for economic aid to less industrialized countries. They have led the drives to bring before the United Nations the Algerian war, the race conflict in South Africa and the use of the Sahara for French nuclear tests.

Meetings Are Informal

The custom has been to have group members get together informally whenever one state requests such a meeting. The private strategy sessions are conducted by a group chairman rotated monthly. But this is virtually the only fixed regulation.

In recent months it has become increasingly evident that, because of the many demands made on the members and the time consumed by the enlarged bloc, reforms are needed.

At the request of a number of members, C. S. Jha, India's chief delegate, suggested the question be considered at once. A group of five was named to meet with Mongi Slim of Tunisia, chairman for this month. The five were from Burma, Japan, India, Ghana and Lebanon.

One possibility being considered is the establishment of a steering committee that would make a preliminary examination of each question and offer suggestions before the question were considered by the group as a whole.

Whatever changes are made, bloc members have insisted that the essential informality of the present set-up will be retained.

18a

The New York Times

AIDS GROUP AT U. N.: C. S. Jha, India's chief delegate, who discussed plans to systematize the Asian-African bloc's work.

REV. SETH MENSAH OKORLEY

Birmingham World

AFRICAN FORUM SPEAKER: The Rev. Seth Mensah Okorley, of Ghana, Africa, will be one of four native African speakers at the public forum set for 3:30 p. m. Sunday, Oct. 2 at the Thirgood Christian Methodist Church pastored by the Rev. M. C. Merriweather. The church is located at 1027 7th Ave. No.

Birmingham, Ala

Sat. 10-1-60

P. 1

Topic of the forum is "African Speaks". Other discussants include Francis Ngwere Getao, Kenya, Africa; David Orugi Aseto, Kenya, Africa and Prof. Atta O. Nkere, Nigeria, Africa.

18a

Subjects under the general theme which will be discussed are "Africa - Its Present and Future" and "The Concern of the American Negro."

The African speakers will be dressed in native attire. There will be a brief introduction of African folk songs.

The Rev. Merriweather urged the public to attend this forum.

18a 1960

Our challenge in Africa—I—

The B'ham News B'ham, Ala.

Africa wallows in deep ignorance

Sun. 9-25-60 P. 2

Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Motion Picture Assn., and noted expert on economic affairs, has just returned from a 35,000-mile business fact-finding trip through the Dark Continent. He visited all African republics with the exception of strife-torn Congo. In this first article of his exclusixe three-part series, he begins his appraisal of the challenge facing U. S. economy policy in Africa.

18a

BY ERIC JOHNSTON, North American Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—The key to America's success in dealing with the vast, sprawling continent of Africa can be summed up in one word: Flexibility.

Africa today has more political entities than we have states in the United States. Each nation in Africa has different problems that must be dealt with differently. There are no pat answers—economic, political, social, or otherwise. There are no easy, across-the board solutions.

Take these examples:

Liberia favors development through private enterprise. Ghana follows a left-of-center course. Nigeria is trying to take a middle road. Guinea has virtually become a Communist beachhead. Such nations are symbols of Africa's diversity and variety and explosiveness.

The irony in Africa today lies in the divergent approaches of the Communist and the Western World. Monolithic Soviet Russia has been flexible in its African dealings. The free West still seems to be seeking pat formulas that will apply everywhere and to every conceivable situation.

Nothing stands still in Africa. Change comes suddenly, sometimes cataclysmically, as the Congo demonstrated. When I arrived in Dakar, there were no visible signs of internal strain in the Mali federation. Yet, only two days later, the federation was no more.

A prominent African politician told me. "I don't dare leave town for more than three or four days because I might not know the place when I got back."

Flexibility needed

THESE TWO ELEMENTS—the capacity for sudden change and the need for flexible approaches—are perhaps the major lessons of my five-week tour of West, Central and East Africa.

As an American business man, I went over to look principally at Africa's economic climate. I had these questions uppermost in my mind:

1. What are the prospects for the new nations of Africa to weather the present economic storms?

2. What is the future economic development pattern in Africa likely to be?

3. What is the appropriate role for the United States to play in this development?

Unless the African nations can become economically viable, there is no chance that they can preserve their political independence. Africa's economic problems are prodigious and it will be two or perhaps three generations before its economic fate is resolved.

First, let me give some broad highlights of this land of rising aspirations and rock-bottom incomes.

Goals beyond means

1. AFRICA'S CENTRAL weakness as it turns toward the complexities of the modern world is the primitive state of its economy. Much of the continent is still in the tribal stage. Some of it has advanced to the hand-tool level. Rare is the African territory that has reached the point achieved in the West before the industrial revolution.

2. Some of the new African nations are bankrupt. Others are using up their financial resources so fast that they will soon be broke. Ambition, drive and desire far outstrip the means available to attain their ends.

3. Low incomes hold down vital capital accumulation and restrict the flow of consumer goods. A worker who averages $100 a year is in the elite class in some of the countries I visited. In these same countries, a new white shirt would cost him $12 to $15 and a new suit from $135 to $150. This fantastic disparity between prices and incomes means a stagnant market place.

4. Many of these countries rely for their economic well-being on one crop from the ground or one mineral from under the ground. Throughout Africa there must be more economic diversification to generate viable economies.

Three imperatives

AFRICA'S THREE imperatives, closely related, are these:

1. Attainment of internal security and political stability.

2. Initiating and sustaining economic development.

3. An unremitting fight against illiteracy lest ignorance engulf Africa like the jungle creeping back.

An Africa of the tribe and bush is striving to take its place in a 20th-century world of rockets and automation and nuclear power. Even if it had limitless money, even if it had all the latest equipment and machines this money could buy, Africa, otherwise unassisted, would still fail.

It would fail because it lacks the skills and techniques to make the machines work, to organize and administer a modern-day economy.

Most of Africa right now is looking urgently to the West to send over the men and women to train technicians and teachers, farmers and craftsmen, business men and administrators. It is certain that if we do not meet this need, the Soviet bloc will be only too happy to do so.

Basic skills needed

THERE MAY BE nothing spectacular about an American agronomist going into the back country to help short-cut centuries of agricultural backwardness. It may not seem spectacular when an American professor opens a class for the future teachers of Africa. It is not spectacular to train young Africans to operate a lathe or a drill or a punch press.

These things don't produce headlines. The headlines go to the construction of a jet-plane runway, even though the country still travels by ox-cart or on foot, or to the paving of a super-highway that, in fact, leads from nowhere to nowhere.

In the end, it is the acquiring of basic skills and know-how which Africa itself can apply to its advancement that will be the decisive factor. It will be decisive in this generation and in those to come.

For unless the Africans can learn to manage for themselves, assuredly they will be managed and mastered by somebody else. This is what Nikita Khrushchev has in mind.

The Faith of the Blacks

Newsweek

Dayton, Ohio

"Christianity is a spent force in Africa. In the eyes of the natives, it is the faith of colonialism, the faith of the whites . . . Islam, strong and growing, is potentially the greatest anti-Communist movement on the continent. Our most sensible course is to cooperate with it."

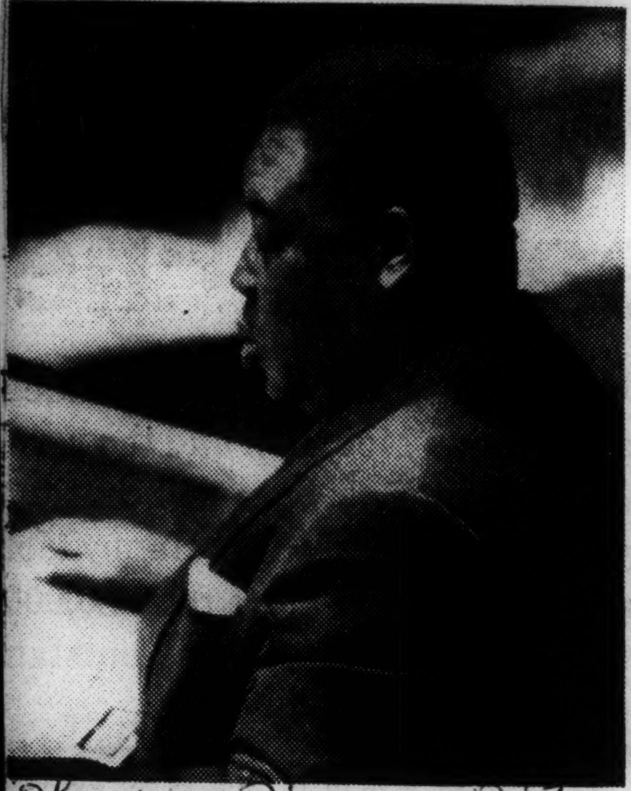
Mar. 12-'60

These strong words came last week from the Rev. Dr. Garland Evans Hopkins, secretary-general of the World Fellowship of Muslims and Christians, following a five-week trip to Africa and the Middle East. Christianity might have won out, said Dr. Hopkins, had it not been paralyzed by its own schisms and "dragged down by the millstone of the Fundamentalist fringe . . . The tie-up of the Roman Catholic Church with the colonial governments in many places has left it equally unprepared."

RB

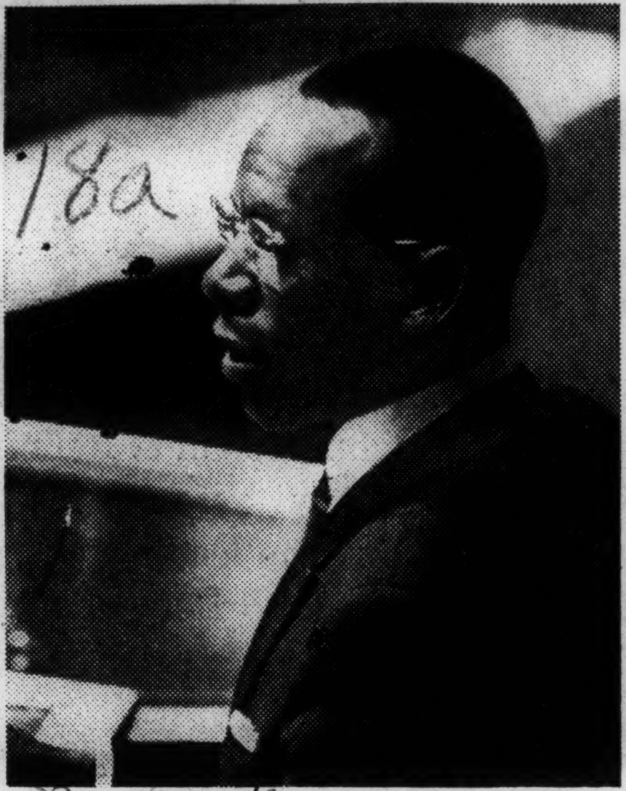
Dr. Hopkins, pastor of the Methodist Walker Chapel in Arlington, Va., thinks that missionaries to Africa will be as necessary as ever in the new framework. But he argues that the "plight of Christianity in Africa grows even more out of our failure to practice Christianity here at home than as a result of admittedly poor missionary strategy."

Leaders of New African Nations Acknowledge Membership in the United Nations



The N. Y. Times P. 13

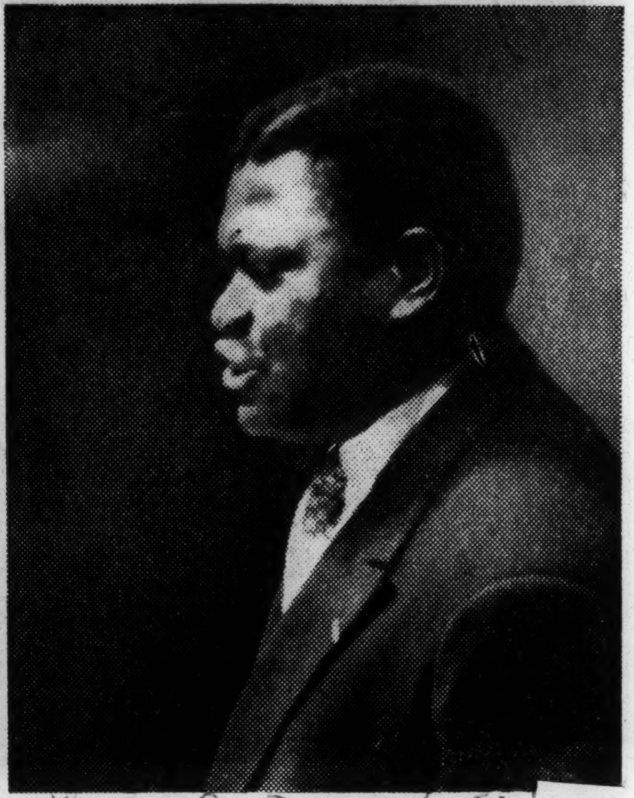
Cameroon: Foreign Minister Charles Okala speaks.



18a

New York

Ivory Coast: Mamadou Coulibaly addresses session.



Friday 9-23-60

The New York Times (by Carl T.

Congo (Brazzaville): Stephane T speaks.

18a 1960

Negro Cadets Get Training From Soviets

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Mon. 7-25-60
P.5
18a

PARIS, July 25 (NANA).—A select group of Africans is being trained as pilots in communist Rumania and the Soviet Union, according to French sources.

Another group of Africans, according to the same reliable sources, is receiving naval training at a Bulgarian naval base on the Black Sea. The training concentrates on submarine warfare.

Still other Africans are attached to the East German army as "trainees."

In all, between 700 and 900 Africans are receiving military training in Soviet Bloc nations, the French sources say. Some have been there for more than a year.

The elite corps includes Africans from Guinea, Ghana, Kenya, Ethiopia, the Congo, Nigeria, Angola and Mozambique. Informants also say a "substantial" number of negroes from the union of South Africa are being trained by the Soviets.

Russian Foothold

The estimate of African "cadets" behind the iron curtain is part of an up-to-the-minute report being prepared by French intelligence agencies on Soviet activities in Africa.

The report indicates the Russians have made remarkable progress in their efforts to win footholds on the African continent. In some respects, they already are beyond the "foothold stage."

Regarding the military trainees behind the Iron Curtain, the apparent intention is for this group to become the commanders of African revolutionary movements.

Events in the Congo demonstrate that a shortage of proficiently trained negro officers can be a serious problem—as it is throughout most of Africa. A negro who held the rank of sergeant during the Belgium administration is now the commanding officer of the Congolese army. His "general staff" includes men who were privates and corporals a few weeks ago.

French experts say that Russia plans to have a full slate of trained Congolese officers ready ot offer Premier Patrice Lumumba with which he can reorganize his mutiny-shattered army. Chances are that Lumumba will accept.

Guinea Infiltrated

The African military cadets are exclusive of the 8,000 or so Africans studying at Communist universities and institutes. This number, they add, is expected to double within two or three years.

This year, a "Peoples' friendship university for the students of Asia, Africa, and Latin America" opened its doors in Moscow. Initial enrollment is around 500, but is slated to reach 4,000 by 1963. Among the students there right now is a large number of Congolese.

Significant numbers of African students also are at the Oriental Institute in Leningrad, the Sun Yat-sen Foundation in Moscow and the Marinow Institute, also in the Soviet capital.

In Prague, there is a "Pan-African Students Union." Two important centers exist in Poland—in Warsaw at the Institute of Economic Studies and at Lodz. Budapest boasts a "school for future African workers' cadres."

Communist China recently formed, in Peiping, a "committee for Relations with Negro Africa" and an "Institute for African Affairs."

According to French intelligence, the centers for communist subversive activity in Africa are the Soviet and Red Chinese embassies in Conakry, Guinea. Guinea is also rated the most thoroughly infiltrated independent African state.

On-The-Spot Report

Mali Federation Disunity More Trouble For Africa

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 9-3-60

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the light of recent vents in the Mali Fedration, this piece written by the director of the Associated Negro Press, takes on added significance. Mr. Barnett recently returned from a visit to Dakar.

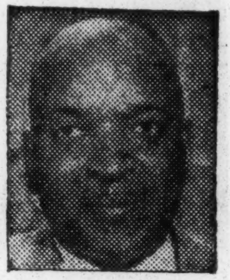
P.8

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT
Director, Associated Negro Press

18a

DAKAR, Senegal — (ANP) — Senegal and neighboring Sudan, the two former French colonies which formed the now disunited Mali Federation, once seemed compatible.

When they voted to accept independence from France, they still retained many links with the French nation. These were to disappear officially when the independence celebrations are held in April, 1961.



MR. BARNETT

French garrisons, composed of white and black soldiers, still remain.

Aside from the ever-present Lebenese store keepers and petty trades, all the commercial businesses of this thriving seaport city remain practicaly or totally in French hands.

Only recently have blacks begun to be housed or admitted to live in many of the striking white stucco buildings which make Freetown look like an alabaster city from the air.

75 Percent Live In Crowded Slums

Seventy-five percent of the African population lives in crowded slums of huts, jammed one against the other, off to one side and really scarcely a part of Dakar, the capital, itself.

A favorite taxi driver whom I met several years ago and who was glad to see me again, showed me a striking variation from the tumbledown shacks when he drove me past his new home.

Some 300 or 400 new brick or stucco homes had been built in the center of the slum area. Attractive, containing three or four rooms and modern plumbing, the driver's house and the others in thes mall area, cost 100,000 francs (about $500).

There are still French civil servants, but unlike the Belgium Congo, there are a number of well-educated Senegalese and Sudanese to fit into many of the necessary government posts.

The French are, in most instances, willing to stay on, and the Africans welcome their assistance, even while planning for greater Africanization.

Leopold S. Senghor, veteran representative of Senegal in the French Parliament, was expected before the split to become president—rather a ceremonious pob—under the new constitution, and the ousted president, Mobida Keita was to become prime minister.

The Masses Are Unlettered

The masses of people are unlettered and illiterate, but not dumb by any means. The elite and many of the office holders are well-educated.

There is no official opposition party at present since the government recently dissolved the only opposition, Party of African Independence (PAI), which was regarded as having enough voice to protest or sufficient membership to arouse real discontent. The PAI's dissolution resulted from numerous incidents allegedly backed by the PAI particularly attacks upon private citizens and notably, during the recent regional elections, an armed attack upon the governor, Daniel Cabon of Saint Louis. The governor was seriously wounded and had to be hospitalized.

In dissolving the PAI Senegalese section, the government emphasized that it "encourages constructive opposition, but cannot tolerate any group of people using politics as a screen to endanger the peace and security of the people and the stability of the government."

Thomson Trust to Help Train African Newsmen

The Christian Science Monitor
18a

By Reuters

London

Canadian publisher Roy Thomson, chairman of Thomson Newspapers, Ltd., of Britain, and Kenneth R. Thomson, president of Thomson International, Ltd., of Toronto, have decided to establish an African newspaper training trust, it has been announced here.

P.4

The trust will be devoted exclusively to training promising Africans in all aspects of modern newspaper techniques.

The training will be carried out in the newspaper publishing centers of the Thomson organization in Canada and Britain.

Boston
Mass.

Standard Praised

The initial fund will be set up with a substantial lump sum and further amounts will be added as required by the trustees to extend the scope of the program, which initially will be used for Nigerian newspaper employees but later may be developed for other African countries.

Wed. 8-31-60

Roy Thomson said that he already has been greatly impressed by the high standard of the Nigerian newspaper executives and their keen desire to produce papers of the best editorial and technical excellence.

Practical training will be organized in Canada and Britain to give intensive experience to journalists and printing craftsmen who will be needed to carry out the immense developments planned for the Nigerian newspapers with which Mr. Thomson now is connected.

Africa Called Key

Mr. Thomson said he will see that the journalists have a program designed to give the men an opportunity to study all aspects of British and Canadian political, social, and economic life, as well as methods of production, editing, and reporting.

"If we can only get to know one another better, so many of the world's problems would disappear," Mr. Thomson said.

NIGERIAN FEARS AFRICA ANARCHY

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Not Ready for Self-Determination, He Says

Tues. 8-30-60

By DAN GREGORY
(The Copley News Service)

Not all Africans are clamoring for the blood of colonialists. P.12

Despite the hate and violence in the Congo, Kenya and the Rhodesias, at least one African voice warns of the future.

184

That voice belongs to Kunie Akinsemoyin, a lawyer in the British colony of Nigeria which will join the ranks of new independent African states Oct. 1.

Akinsemoyin is a realist. He came to Britain in 1943 during Hitler's last convulsive efforts to eliminate London with V-2 rockets.

He studied law at the Inns of Court in London and became a barrister in 1958.

His principal fear is that independence for a country such as Nigeria, which lacks an educated electorate, is to invite anarchy.

Nigeria's present population is about 38 million.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Up to now, the leading state in Africa has been the white-ruled Union of South Africa. But Nigeria, with a population more than three times that of the Union and an enviable economic potential, is expected to wield considerable influence in the Africa of tomorrow.

In a recent interview for the British Broadcasting Corporation, Akinsemoyin explained why his country was not ready for self-determination.

"The assumption that overseas peoples naturally desire to have parliamentary democracy passed on to them I find particularly disturbing," he said. "It is not only ambitious, but it also reveals an inherent inability to realize that overseas peoples have as yet to understand Western civilization. Such an institution cannot readily be integrated into their way of life."

Akinsemoyin cited Ghana.

He said that he had recently asked a fellow African barrister in London what he thought of President Nkrumah's dictatorial tendencies in Ghana.

DICTATORIAL TREND

His reply, said Akinsemoyin, was that Africa has much to gain under a dictator. "This is typical of the view of our so-called leaders and indeed the trend of their leadership," Akinsemoyin said.

Nigeria was then examined more closely politically.

"In the northern region a period in jail awaits anyone who dares criticize the premier. During recent elections all electioneering was banned in his province of Sokoto," said Akinsemoyin.

"In the western region, a bill was passed making it an offense punishable by a year's imprisonment without trial to criticize a minister. The premier attacked the judiciary for its impartiality.

"In the eastern region the premier's party at the last election in 1958 flagrantly used government machinery for its campaigns and was openly supported by elements of the civil service.

"All this points to one thing—the wiping out of an effective opposition and the suppression of public opinion, which are the essence of democratic government," he said.

"Democracy in Britain means an educated electorate backed by a formidable public opinion which, in the long run, controls the government," said Akinsemoyin.

"Where is this safeguard to be found in Ghana, Nigeria and especially the Congo?"

"I suggest that the test for self-government ought to be general literacy. To grant independence to a country without an educated electorate is to invite anarchy.

"The oft repeated emotion of hate for white colonials is not justified to the extent of brutality. They know only too well that they cannot run the country without them.

"I believe passionately in parliamentary democracy and would like to see it succeed in Africa, but an independence founded on bitterness, hate and intolerance can only lead to one thing—anarchy."

SENEGAL ELECTS FIRST PRESIDENT

The N.Y. Times

Vote by Electoral College Names Senghor—Keita Ends Morocco Talks

New York

DAKAR, Senegal, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—Leopold S. Senghor, a 53-year-old poet and statesman, was elected unanimously today as the first President of the Senegalese Republic.

6-60

An electoral college of National Assembly deputies and representatives of regional and municipal authorities named him to the post. P.17

The election followed Senegal's break last month with Sudan. The split dissolved the Mali Federation, a union of the two countries.

Meanwhile, Premier Mobido Keita of Sudan left Tangier, Morocco, by air for Bamako, the Sudanese capital, after talks with King Mohamed V. He had flown to Morocco yesterday after meetings in Paris with President de Gaulle on the dissolution of the Mali Federation.

From Bamako, Mr. Keita will fly to Accra, Ghana, where he will confer with President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Premier Sékou Touré of Guinea.

Harmony Despite Split

By A. M. ROSENTHAL
Special to The New York Times.

DAKAR, Senegal, Sept. 4—The leaders of the West African republics of Senegal and Sudan, deep in political vendetta, talk quickly of differences between them.

But on many problems of special interest to the United States it turns out that things are seen pretty much the same way in Left-leaning Sudan and cautious, commerce-minded Senegal.

To the traveler from Dakar, Senegal's port capital, to Sudan's back-country capital of Bamako and back, first impressions are of contrast: Dakar's nervous, honking bustle and Bamako's heavy hush, Bamako's political leftism and Dakar's great French banks and shipping houses, Daka's political sophistication and Bamako's tough political disciplinarians.

Similarities Strike Newcomer

Added to conflicting political ambitions, these differences were enough to break the Mali Federation, the brief partnership between the two countries. But after a while, the similarity of African attitudes in both capitals strikes the American newcomer as sharply as the differences.

Dakar and Bamako agree on things like these:

The complete correctness of taking money from East as well as West.

The importance of being a Socialist.

Annoyance with the controls surrounding the United States aid program.

Eager warmth toward Israel.

Resentment of Jim Crowism in the United States, but awareness of the progress in fighting it.

Lack of confidence in parliamentary democracy.

Aid Through U. N. Sought

The wisdom of accepting aid from Russians as well as from Americans seems to be taken for granted. In Dakar, Leopold Sedar Senghor, Senegal's political chief, said earnestly that his country would accept aid from all comers, but that it should be channeled through the United Nations if possible.

In Bamako, Interior Minister Madeira Keita, a politician with the frame of a football fullback and a voice like a church organ, said there was something that vexed him.

"It is this attitude of the West: 'Oh, watch out, the Communists will give you money today but make you prisoners tomorrow,'" he said. "It's paternalism. The Western countries make all sorts of agreements with the Russians, but tell us we are too small to take care of ourselves.

"Let's say the Russians have ulterior motives. Do you think we will throw off one form of colonialism in order to bow passively to another? We have confidence in ourselves."

Leftist Praises U. S.

Mr. Keita—no relation to President Modibo Keita of Sudan—is openly and strongly Left Wing. But he spoke warmly of the United States traditional anticolonialism and said that private capital invested to help Sudanese development would be welcome. Many foreigners in Senegal and Sudan fear Sudan may go far to the Left, but say it would be disaster to write off Sudan and its leaders now.

In Dakar and Bamako, it is fashionable politically to be a Socialist. Bamako's politicians are men in a hurry and M. Senghor is obviously a "moderate."

But the opinion of many Americans who have visited this part of the world, including W. Averell Harriman, former New York Governor, is that the West's problem will be not to draw a dividing line between Socialists and free enterprisers, but to distinguish between Socialists who believe in the Kremlin way and Socialists who do not.

The United States aid program gets some sour words in both capitals. Mr. Senghor in Dakar and Interior Minister Keita in Bamako complain sharply that there is too much interference tied to American aid, too much poking around in government offices and too much red tape.

Israeli Aid Welcomed

In both cities, men speak glowingly of Israel. They wish more technical assistance could come by way of Israel, since they think it would not involve them in power politics. They insist that although most of them are Moslems they are not involved in the Arab-Israeli feud. Israeli diplomats are welcome and in Dakar attend Moslem festivals.

Nobody is Pollyannish in either city about segregation in the southern United States, but so far it is not being used as a political weapon against the United States.

As for parliamentary democracy, Dakar believes in it in theory, but apparently feels it is a luxury it cannot afford in this period of crisis. Posters of the small opposition party are smeared with the word "traitors."

In Bamako, parliamentary democracy is dismissed out of hand. There are no differences among the Sudanese people so why have more than one party, top officials ask.

AFRICA CHANGES, RED-TAPE DOESN'T

The N.Y. Times

Immigration Controls Rigid, Air Traveler Discovers—New V.I.P.'s Created

New York

By PAUL J. HOFMANN
Special to The New York Times.

PORT GENTIL, Gabon Republic, Oct. 8 — A journey across equatorial Africa exposes the traveler to some of the "winds of change" that are sweeping this continent. And the "winds" blow plenty of official questionnaires his way.

Sunday 10-9-60

From the center of Lagos progress to Ikeja Airport is cumbersome because the road is thronged with bicycles and mammywagons—rickety trucks jammed with Africans in gaudy dresses seated on wooden boards. The two conveyances are rapidly opening up the back country, cutting tribal bonds and creating a new mobile city-oriented West African society. P.34

The bunting and decorations of Nigeria's independence celebration last Oct. 1 are going to shreds and the capital's festering slums are again bared in their ugliness.

184

A Madison Avenue Touch

Huge billboards advertise soft drinks and department stores picturing satisfied clients as athletic young Africans with self-assured smiles. On the edge of a teeming suburban shantytown a new drive-in bank that might stand in New England caters to a couple of Nigerians in identical German Mercedes.

At the airport a group of turbaned Moslems gaze toward the east and bow deeply in their prayers. The bartender expertly trades dollars and francs against Nigerian pounds and a souvenir vendor peddles stuffed baby crocodiles.

The aircraft is a battered DC-4 that once a week flies down the Gulf of Guinea. The plane is devoid of hatracks and other amenities and a section of seats has been removed to make space for livestock in an enclosure.

During the bumpy flight through thick banks of humid vapor a French-speaking African points at a peak suddenly visble in a hole in the clouds—Mount Cameroon, a 13,370-foot volcano.

Also on board are two African mothers in bright tribal costumes with a swarm of children, a missionary and a couple of American school mistresses who write feverishly in notebooks embossed "My Trip."

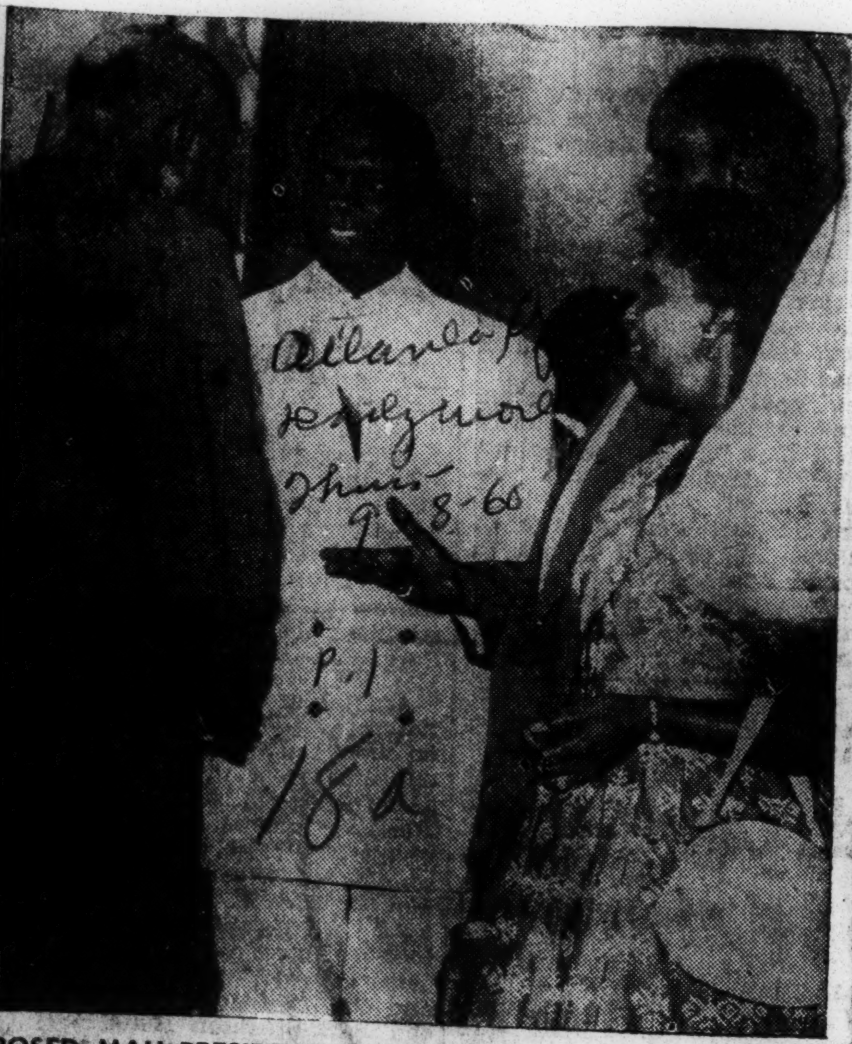
An Africa-wise travel companion jokes: "In Douala be careful not to be fired at in the airport bus and at the hotel be sure to shake your bedclothes before you go to sleep. You know, snaks."

Curfew Is Imposed

Douala, in the state of Cameroon, is a town with a 10 P. M.-to-dawn curfew. Bush terorism preceded and followed independence last Jan. 1. Immigration control is rigorous even for transit passengers. The weary African traveler cannot help thinking that Stanley at least did not have to fill in so many forms.

A group of five assertive young Africans in blue serge suits that are obviously too hot for the tropical evening cut into the line of debarking passengers without explanation and are cleared at once. They are an official delegation, one of the many traveling this continent these days.

The Douala hotel is air-conditioned, snakefree and expensive.



Atlanta Daily World Thurs 9-8-60 p.1 18a

DEPOSED MALI PRESIDENT MOBIDA KEITA, in white suit, shakes hands with ANP Director Claude Barnett when two met at airport in Dakar. Keita later granted Barnett only interview given an American newsman which has just been released serially by ANP. Others in picture are well wishers of Keita. — (ANP Photo)

Jacksonville NAACP Seeks Probe Of Mob

Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World
Thurs. 9-8-60 p. 1

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The NAACP has called upon the Justice Department to investigate "fully the brutal attacks by an organized mob" upon youth council members as they sought to demonstrate against segregated lunch counters August 27.

Association leaders in their communication to the Justice Department charged that at the scene of the sit-in police stood around watching a mob gather and remained indifferent as axe handles and other weapons were distributed. When the mob attacked Negro demonstrators the police moved in "arresting and clubbing" the latter instead of protecting them it is claimed. The letter, addressed to Harold Tyler, assistant attorney general, was signed by branch president John H. Goodson and Rodney Hurst, youth council president.

18a

Gov. Leroy Collins criticized this week Mayor Haydon Burns' refusal to create a bi-racial committee "to talk out" race problems.

The Mayor has, in effect, told the Governor to mind his own business.

Earl Johnson, head of the branch legal redress committee, charged at a public mass rally on Sunday, August 28, Mayor Burns was responsible in that when the "mob began gathering at eight or eight-thirty that morning this was the time for the Mayor to order the dispersement of the crowd."

Lieut. J. O. Crews, head police intelligence officer, said most of the disturbances had been caused by gangs that had been known to the police for two or three years. He said that they had taken their cues from Saturday's race clash "to do whatever violence they want to against the community as a whole."

His contention was borne out by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeast regional director of the NAACP, who rushed to Jacksonville at the outbreak of the violence. She reported that Association officials had contacted youthful gang leaders in efforts to stem the disturbances.

'NOT WANTED IN AFRICA'

The New York

TO THE EDITOR:

Chester Bowles' program to keep the "explosive" continent of Africa "out of the cold war by having the U. N. administer the help" that that continent's new nations need is rather a transparent blueprint for control of the new nations by United States investors.

p. 8

What Mr. Bowles proposes, in short, is better U. N. machinery by means of which "a major investment of American dollars and energies" can be made without being challenged as neo-colonialism. The result would be U. S. replacement of the original colonizers, neither of which the newly independent African countries want.

9-18-60

EUGENE GORDON.

New York.

WHITES GOING JOBLESS

The N. Y. Times

Gains of Rhodesian Africans Hurting Their Chances

New York

The advancement of the African worker is having a pronounced impact on the availability of work for Europeans in Northern Rhodesia. Increasing numbers of Europeans leaving school are finding it more difficult each year to find employment owing to the inadequacy of their qualifications, states the 1959 report of the Department of Labor, according to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Newsletter.

Fri 9-16-60

There was little change in the general labor situation in Northern Rhodesia during 1959, the report says.

p. 14

"Skilled members of all races found it comparatively easy to obtain employment, but there were substantial numbers of Europeans and Africans with few positive skills who found it difficult," it adds.

DISEASE HELD FOE OF AFRICAN GAINS

The N. Y. Times

Speaker at World Parley Calls It Biggest Factor in Delaying Progress

New York

REHOVOT, Israel (Science Service)—Disease has held back progress in Africa more than any other single factor, Prof. Saul Adler of Hebrew University in Jerusalem, told the delegates from forty-one nations attending the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States at the Weizmann Institute.

Wed. 9-21-60

African sleeping sickness, affecting man and domestic animals in the dark continent, has limited and in some areas completely prevented the use of domestic animals. The African has had to depend on his own muscles.

p. 13

Professor Adler said sleeping sickness was "directly and indirectly responsible for a backward agriculture and malnutrition and occasional depopulation."

Advances in applied biology and medicine eventually will overcome "this formidable barrier of disease," the scientist predicted.

Control and eradication of diseases of man and domestic animals must be simultaneously associated with agricultural reform and increased food production if poverty and malnutrition are to be alleviated, Professor Adler cautioned, because of the increase in population that invariably follows medical progress.

Agriculture Stressed

Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, an agronomist from Berkeley, Calif., also viewed the application of modern agricultural production and conservation as the main hope of developing the underdeveloped new nations.

Dr. Lowdermilk was the prime architect and supporter for the proposed Jordan Valley Authority that would have harnessed the waters of the Jordan for both Israel and her neighbor to advance the fertility of land of both Jordan and Israel. Arab-Israeli hostilities have obstructed the plan.

The Rev. Solomon Caulker, vice president of Furah Bay University in Sierra Leone British colony in West Afr the oldest university south the Sahara, said, "I would to see our students coming the Weizmann Institute."

Referring to the unrest in Congo and elsewhere in Africa, he added: "You must not wait until we start murdering white people before you give us scholarships. Your aid must not come as a last resort. It must come with the confidence that the training and education of our people will contribute to world peace."

Of the 122 official representatives, speakers and observers, twenty-two were scientists, educators and economists from the United States. A training program for future physics teachers was made available through the conference to African and Asian states by United States scientists.

London Scans Puzzle in Africa

By Peter Lyne

Parliamentary Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass.

Tues. 9-13-60

P. 1

18a

Photo Communications

Ghana's Nkrumah and Harriman in Accra

As concern over the African situation deepens here, there is a corresponding intensification of activity directed at finding ways to keep the Soviet Union and the cold war out of Africa.

Two senior British Cabinet ministers—Lord Home, the Foreign Secretary, and Edward Heath, the Lord Privy Seal—were consulting Sept. 13 with W. Averell Harriman, who is just back from a three-week tour of the Congo and other West Africa states.

Mr. Harriman, whose mission was at the instigation of United States democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy, is welcomed in top circles in London as a very stanch friend in difficult times.

Failures Ruled Out

To those of us who served in London throughout World War II, Mr. Harriman's press conference on the African situation of today was reminiscent of many meetings 20 years ago.

"What happens if the United Nations effort in the Congo fails?" he was asked. In a tone of resolution which echoed back a generation to Battle of Britain days, he answered "The United Nations must not fail."

Mr. Harriman was special representative of President Roosevelt in London during the war years and subsequently Ambassador in 1946.

Mr. Harriman, to some observers here, was an antidote to pessimistic talk about a major conflict exploding from the African crisis.

Mr. Harriman was pressed to say what he thought the United States would do if the UN did fail. He was reminded of an official United States policy statement circulated at the UN to the effect that the United States could not stand idly by if Soviet interference in the Congo continued.

18a

All Mr. Harriman would say publicly was that in the event of UN failure there might be military hostilities which would involve a number of countries. But he added "shall be very surprised, with Mr. Khrushchev going to the United Nations, if the Soviet Union will defy public opinion the world over."

All Avenues Probed

In his talks with Britain's Foreign Secretary and the Lord Privy Seal Sept. 13, Mr. Harriman was probing every possible way out of the Congo chaos and the other threatening complexities of the African situation.

The timeliness of his talks with the British Government were underlined by the latest news.

The Bishop of Johannesburg, Dr. Ambrose Reeves, was being awaited at London Airport on the afternoon of Sept. 13 following his deportation by the government of South Africa.

The Anglican Church in Britain was making arrangements for the Bishop to give a full account of his deportation to the world through press and radio.

Dr. Reeves has already claimed that he was tricked by the lies of the South African security forces. The head of the Anglican Church, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, has said "I am deeply sorry that Dr. Reeves is not allowed to continue his work in South Africa."

Other British Protestant leaders used stronger terms. Canon Collins, of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, said: "This is an attack on the Anglican Church as a whole."

Controversy Roiled

The case of Dr. Reeves has further stirred the fires of controversy over Africa in Britain. Some newspaper editorials claim that South African Prime Minister Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd could not afford to have the bishop campaigning against apartheid (racial segregation) at this moment when African affairs are coming up at the UN, and when the South African Government wants every possible evidence that the situation in the Union has quieted down.

Meanwhile official circles in London had been irked by what happened — quite fortuitously, they said—in Léopoldville earlier this week. Premier Patrice Lumumba had been making one of his bids to take over in person the radio station from which he had been banned.

The radio station was being guarded by Ghana troops acting for the United Nations. It so happened the guard was in command of a 21-year-old British second-lieutenant, George Short. (Ghana is a member of the Commonwealth and has some British military advisers and serving men).

Headlines Decried

What irked London officials were the British headlines, such as the banner one in the Daily Herald, "Briton Bars Mister L."

"What a gift to Communist propaganda!" one of the officials said. "And yet it was all quite a coincidence," he added.

The threat by Ghana's President Nkrumah to take his troops out of the Congo because of the "most embarrassing and invidious situation they are in vis-à-vis the legitimate government," is seen here as adding to the complexity and explosiveness of the Congo situation.

But official sources in London remain confident that Dr. Nkrumah will continue as a bulwark against a Communist take-over in west Africa.

Mr. Harriman supported and broadened this view when he told his press conference here that in all the west African countries he had visited he found that communism was considered an equal evil to colonialism.

'Monroe Doctrine' Is Urged for Africa

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Mon. 9-26-60

By LINDESAY PARROTT

(Copyright 1960, the New York Times Co.)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Kwame Nkrumah, president of Ghana, Sunday called on African states to formulate a "Monroe Doctrine" for their continent and demand that foreign powers keep hands off.

P. 24

The African leader made the proposal in a statement to the press issued from the headquarters of the Ghana delegation to the U.N. General Assembly.

Mon. 9-26-60

Nkrumah immediately set out on a round of diplomatic contacts which might further his plan. Shortly before noon, he visited the residence of the permanent representative of his own nation, Alex Quaison-Sackey.

LUNCHES WITH NASSER

Nkrumah later called on President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic at Sands Point, L.I. They lunched together and held a lengthy conference.

Some diplomatic observers saw Nkrumah's proposal as close to the line laid down by Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia before the General Assembly Thursday.

President Tito also sought what he called the enchanted contribution toward the relaxation of international tensions "which the so-called uncommitted countries can make through the United Nations."

AMPLIFIES ADDRESS

Amplifying his major policy address before the assembly last week, Nkrumah's statement said:

18a

"The suggestion which I made that Africa should be freed of colonialism and that colonialism should be completely eradicated from the African continent is no more than reasserting the very principle underlying the American Declaration of Independence, breaking away even by revolutionary means from the colonialism of Britain. In my view, colonialism and imperialism constitute one of the main sources of world conflict.

"My warning to foreign countries to keep out of Africa is by the same token no more than reasserting the principle underlying the Monroe Doctrine, which demanded that outside powers should keep out of the American continent."

Some diplomatic sources here assessed Nkrumah's statement as evidence of a hardening among the African states of their attitude toward the proposals of Premier Khrushchev. The Soviet leader suggested that Secretary Dag Hammarskjold be supplanted by a three-man committee, with one member named by the Communist bloc, one by the West and the third by the "neutralist" states.

Nkrumah made plain that his criticism of United Nations policy in the Congo did not imply overall disapproval of Hammarskjold as secretary general.

"With regard to the attacks made against the secretary general," his statement said, "my own criticism has not been a personal attack on Mr. Hammarskjold, but rather concerned with the methods which have been used by the United Nations' authorities in the Congo."

The African leader based his proposal for an African Monroe Doctrine on an apparently growing breach between East and West.

"This, in my view, makes it all the more important that the Afro-Asian group and all the other noncommitted nations in the United Nations should avoid being drawn into the one bloc or the other. They should make the greatest possible effort to come together to form a neutralist group within the United Nations and this neutralist group should support whichever causes are, in their view, likely to promote world peace and security."

Though some Asian and African delegations still are awaiting instructions from their home governments regarding the Khrushchev proposals, five thus far have expressed at least qualified disapproval. They are Cameroon, Morocco, Gabon, Somalia and one other, whose spokesman preferred to remain unidentified.

The newly admitted state of Cyprus also certainly would go against any plan along the Soviet lines.

18a 1960

The New York Times Magazine P. 26
Jun. 6-12-60
18a

South Africans await free medical help at a Johannesburg dispensary.

AFRICAN NURSES

The New York Times

TO THE EDITOR:

We read with interest the article in which Anthony Sampson traced the progress of Africa's Bantu tribe from a Stone Age existence to life in a modern city "From Veld to City: the Bantu Drama" (May 22). p. 26

We agree with the author when he stated: "Doctors, however, more than economists, are the ones who can perceive the true misery of the tribal reserves."

New York

Indeed, it would have been more heart-warming if, instead of the photograph of a citified Zulu girl dancing, there had been a picture of a citified Zulu nurse, one who had been trained, perhaps, at the McCord Hospital, located in Durban, South Africa. This hospital was founded by an American couple who were Protestant missionaries in the early Nineteen Hundreds.

18a

Dr. Joseph McCord and his wife decided to do something about the plight of the Zulu gone to the city. At his hospital he had a program whereby the Zulu girls became trained nurses. His hospital and methods have been praised by many. Unfortunately, his fine work seems to be completely overlooked in any of the current articles swamping the United States press, pertaining to the plight of South Africa.

Sun. 6-12-60

It would be a pleasant change to read articles portraying the good that some of our people from the United States have performed in South Africa.

MARGARET CZACHOROWSKI
(Mrs. Francis Czachorowski).
Torrington, Conn.

Child Slave Trade Booms In Africa

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

LONDON, June 22 (UPI) British authorities in West Africa are alarmed over an epidemic of kidnapings of native children for sale into slavery or for ritual sacrifices, it was reported today.

18a

The report was made by the British Anti-Slavery Society, a nongovernmental organization that has consultant status in the United Nations.

The problem was said to be particularly serious in Britain's large West African colony of Nigeria, which receives its independence this summer.

Thur. 6/23/60

In an exchange of correspondence with the British government, the Society said Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Lord Lansdowne admitted the increase in child kidnapings in West Africa. P. 10

"There is no doubt that there has been a progressive increase in the number of slave-dealing and child-stealing cases appearing before the Nigerian courts in recent years," Lansdowne wrote in a letter to the Society's joint president, Lord Winster.

Lansdowne added that, as a result of this, British authorities have been forced to set up a missing persons bureau at police headquarters in the Nigerian capital of Lagos.

Says initiative has passed forever from white Africans

The Afro American
Baltimore Md.

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—"The initiative has passed forever from white Africans," Father Trevor Huddleston, former Anglican priest in Johannesburg and prominent opponent of racial discrimination declared.

Speaking at Great St. Mary's Church here, Father Huddleston said the thing that was "throwing race relations into the foreground," was what was being witnessed in Africa.

He said those countries in Africa which could not recognize this fact "like ostriches keeping their heads in the sand" were doomed.

The whoie foundation of the Commonwealth depended upon a reassessment of race relations, Father Huddleston said

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The African Responsibility

The N.Y. Times

A number of tragedies are wrapped up in the Congo situation. Basic to them all was the failure of the Belgians to provide even a modicum of training for self-government during all their years of colonial control. Then there was the panic with which Belgium suddenly dropped its responsibilities and granted independence to a collection of peoples utterly unready for it.

New York

There is the tragedy of disorder and of disunion, created out of tribalism, sectionalism and personal rivalries. There is the tragedy of the new imperialism, under which the U. S. S. R. is endeavoring to insinuate itself into the empty place held by the former colonial powers. And there is the tragedy and the danger, most acute of all at the present moment, that the newly independent states of Africa will not recognize and will not understand this move. P. 20

Sat. 9-10-60

It is on them—on the African states themselves, on Ghana, on Guinea, on Morocco, Senegal and the rest—that the life or death of the Congo itself and the success or failure of the United Nations in the Congo to a large degree depend. This is the greatest responsibility the new African states have ever borne, and they are called upon to bear it, most of them, at a very early age. Their attitude will have much to do with determining whether the Congo will become a new kind of Russian satrapy or will stabilize itself under the neutral hand of the United Nations until it can assume the burdens of freedom as well as of independence.

18a

The threat of the Guinean contingent in the Congo yesterday to withdraw from under U. N. command was ominous and disheartening. It reflects the bemusement of Sékou Touré, the dynamic Guinean leader, under the influence of his Russian mentors. It betrays a total misunderstanding of what the U. N. is really trying to do, and what a dissolution of the U. N. force would entail. For all his friendliness to the U. S. S. R., Touré has no more interest in seeing the Congo become a Russian colony than a Belgian one.

Neither does any other responsible African leader. This is their problem as much as it is ours. Now is the time for them to speak up, as the great powers debate the matter in the Security Council once again. President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana said this week that there was "a real danger that the Congo will not be allowed to settle its own affairs." It is to overcome that danger that the U. N.'s 16,000 troops under the U. N. flag—almost all of them African—are there. It is supremely to the interest of the free and independent states of Africa that the U. N. stay there for a while with the full support and active collaboration of the African states. This is the test of their responsibility.

Investment Possibilities Studied

The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sat. 7/2/60

Banks Eye African Nations

p. 11

18a

NEW YORK—Investment in the new nations of Africa is being given the keen eye by several banks and influential American investment concerns.

Further stimulous is expected to be given this trend by a Conference on African Resources planned for this fall at New York University.

The university has given office space and has loaned the services of Prof. Frank N. Trager, acting director of the Center for International Affairs and Development, to the group planning the conference.

■

THE PROFESSOR is serving as conference coordinator

Hitherto South Africa has taken the lion's share (about 75 per cent) of all American investment in the continent. Now the new nations in West Africa have been going all-out to attract American capital to prime their economic development.

Nigeria, for instance, has managed to raise over $1,000,000 for a single bank for development projects.

■

WITHDRAWAL of several participants some time ago from the proposed conference will not mean that the plans will be scrapped, as was reported in some circles.

The university told The Courier that plans are going ahead actively for the project.

The groups which dropped out of the conference did so purely because of budgetary differences, The Courier was told.

No politics will be involved in the rounds of talks, and the conferees will stick to the cold facts of trade and investment.

■

BECAUSE OF the importance of gaining friends for the United States in the uncommitted countries of Africa, the State Department is keenly interested in the efforts of private concerns to participate in economic development in the new African nations.

Several prominent figures, including former New York Gov. W. Averell Harriman, are reported to be interested in the project as a means of stimulating American participation in the development of Africa.

An example of the type of interest taken in the development of Africa is the African Research and Development Company, 75 East 55th St.

■

ARDC MAKES financial arrangements for industrial and agricultural ventures, industrial leasebacks, mortgage financing of housing, commercial and capital construction projects, economic consultation and investment advisement, personnel placement, etc.

Using its own staff and staffs of associate companies, ARDC provides American or African businessmen with interests in Africa complete financial services ranging from investigation of feasibility or projects to final financing.

The company was incorporated in October, last year, under laws of the state of New York and is registered under the Investment Advisers Act. Anthony D. Marshall, chairman of the board of ARDC has held various positions in the U. S. Government, including service as Consul in Istanbul, Turkey.

'Why Do The White People Hate Us?' Gave Negro Traveler In Africa Much Difficulty

The Courier Journal, Louisville Ky. Wed. 7/13/60

p. 10

Educator Spent 2 Weeks There

18a

"Why do the white people hate us?" asked the 18-year-old youth in a mud hut in the Sudan.

Recalling that question, Simmons University President W. L. Holmes yesterday shook his head. "I had a hard time trying to answer. I pointed out that a lot of the good ones didn't hate us," he said.

Dr. Holmes returned from a six-week tour Thursday with a few personal viewpoints of the Negro in Africa, where he spent two weeks. With the Rev. E. M. Elmore, pastor of Bates Memorial Baptist Church, Dr. Holmes attended the Baptist World Congress in Rio de Janeiro before coming home.

Hot Spots Missed

The itinerary included Paris Rome, Beirut, Jerusalem, Cairo and cities in the Sudan Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, French West Africa, and Venezuela The Louisvillians missed the current racial hot spots.

The most interesting man Dr. Holmes met was an educated 28-year-old South African "ringleader" hitchhiking his way through Khartoum to an Addis Ababa meeting of African nations.

"He seemed on fire with his anger at the system of government," Dr. Holmes said of the young man's passion for seeing an end to South Africa's racial policies.

Talked To Many Types

The young Negro wanted to see the Nationalist Government fall, if necessary by force. And he hoped that other nations including the United States would bring pressure against the white-supremacist government.

On his trip, Dr. Holmes talked to ministers, political leaders, students, and people in the markets.

The Louisvillian feels that much of the African unrest springs from the racial situation in the United States.

In Africa, people say this he reported:

"Our battle here in Africa is the battle for the Negro people everywhere. The suffering of the Negro in the United States is our concern, too."

Dr. Holmes said, "They relate what they see happening here to themselves. The influence of the United States has been everywhere weakened by this."

Church leaders are concerned with preparing Africans spiritually for the challenges ahead.

Missionaries Suspected

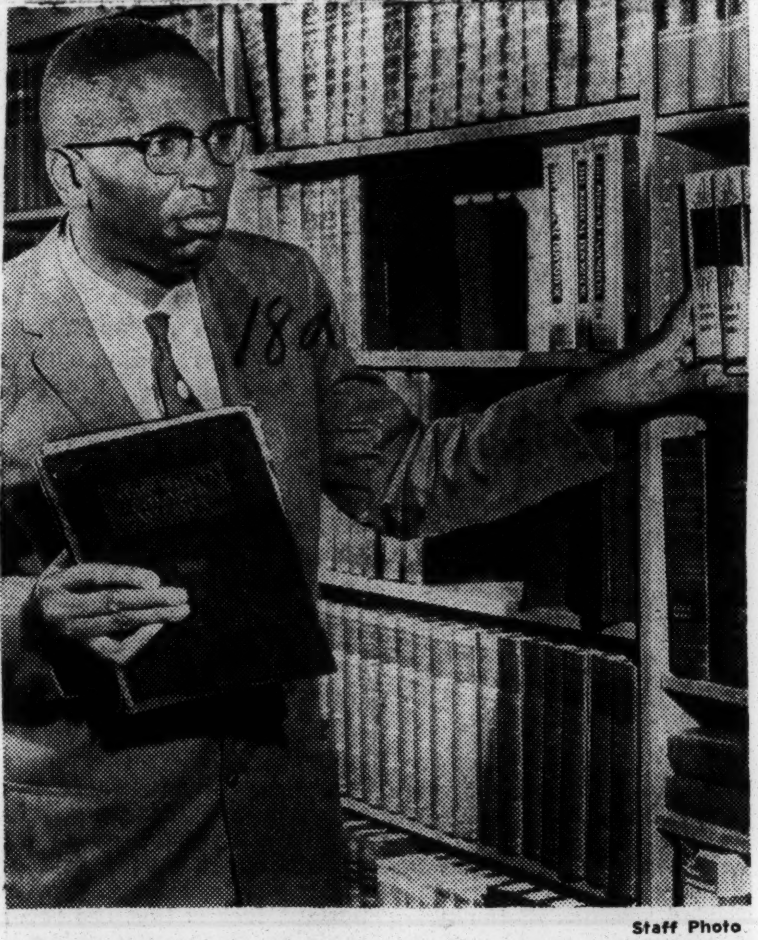
But white missionaries still meet suspicion among Negroes. In that, Dr. Holmes sees a need for more Negro missionaries to such countries as Nigeria, Liberia, and Brazil. He said:

"Somehow, in our efforts to Christianize these people, we must erase the idea of racial supremacy."

American Negroes would be welcome migrants to Africa, he discovered.

A Liberian senator asked Holmes why more Negroes do not migrate there, to help develop the newly independent nations.

Holmes told him he supposed the Negro here "has no conception of what is happening in Africa. I think if qualified Negroes could understand how much they could contribute there, they would."


18a

Staff Photo

TRAVELER HOME . . . Dr. W. L. Holmes, president of Simmons University, who recently returned from a trip that included Africa and South America, stands at a new library bookcase. The bookcase represents the first expenditure from a $5,000 bequest to Simmons from Miss Lena Kammerer.

18a 1960

Sudan Is Seen Vital For Pan-Africa Role

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

By Joel F. Olesky
Staff Reporter

Thurs. 10-6-60 P. 24

18a

Sudan's Ambassador to the Congo had to fly the 1600 air miles from Khartoum to Leopoldville via Brussels.

Emissaries to Nigeria and Ghhana made the air trip from Khartoum via Rome.

But, says Khartoum newspaper editor Fadl Beshir, the new Sudan Airways hopes to open intercontinental routing soon. This would aid his nation's role as "prime agent" in the realization of a Pan-Africa between the Arab nations to the north of the Sahara and the newly independent countries to the south, he said.

Beshir, 40, who is editor-in-chief of the Arabic Daily Newspaper in the capital city of Khartoum, says his country already has served as an adhesive within the bounds of the Arab League, where predominantly Moslem Sudan has acted to relieve frayed relations between the UAR and Iraq.

Since his country links sub-Sahara Africa and the Arab nations, Beshir feels that there is almost an obligation for Sudan to act as the go-between for the formation of Pan-Africa.

Beshir is here with a group of foreign editors on American Press Institute grants. They spent September at the Columbia University School of Journalism discussing newspaper problems and functions, and are now touring the country.

A soft-spoken, "self-educated man," Beshir attended Oxford in 1957, and the Oxford accent prevails. The son of a laborer, he was one himself until a friend convinced him to edit a labor magazine. He joined his present paper 14 years ago.

The eight-page paper, published six days a week, is one of eight in the country. Beshir says his publication has a circulation of 12,000.

The Washington Post

FADL BESHIR
. . . Continental adhesive

Yugoslavs Ask Asylum

Reuters

GRADO, Italy, Oct. 5—Five Yugoslavs, two men, two women and a child, reached this Adriatic port today in a tiny boat and asked for political asylum.

Abrams Tells Frontiers Of Africa Opportunity

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The failure of the U.S. to educate trained and skilled Negro personnel and technicians for use in the development of African nations, was blamed for the present unrest and turmoil in the dark continent.

Sat. 1-30-60
p. 1

18a

Atty. Morris Abrams in an address Thursday to the annual convention of the Frontiers of America pictured Africa as a huge country, touching on three continents, where opportunities are unlimited.

The Atlanta Rhodes scholar and Phi Beta Kappa blamed the present crisis in the Congo on policies of the Belgians, whose educational policies and lack of training in self-government, had brought riots, unrest and looting to the newly-created republic.

He cited the fact that there was not a single Negro doctor or lawyer in the Congo, and that this lack of leadership, had retarded the potential of that emotionally disturbed area.

MAJOR FORCE NEEDED

The United States would have been able to exert a major force in developing the material, political and educational economy of distressed African nations if it had a trained task force to work in recently-liberated nations.

Unfortunately, Atty. Abrams noted, limitations on educational opportunities for the American Negro, have left the U. S. with insufficient engineers, craftsmen and technicians to do the job. He blamed this situation on the fact that segregation and discrimination in American education, had left this nation with a dearth of trained personnel to exploit the potential of the African nations.

Attorney Abrams said there will be a contest between the Free World and Russia to win Africa. If the Negro had been trained to cope with the developing crisis in Africa he would have been able to exert a similar influence as Ralph J. Bunche, who is in the Congo mediating the present crisis.

P. 9

Atty. Abrams cited 15 million American Negroes as an untapped force this country needed to help win Africa. He noted the day of the white man as a master of Africa is over.

He cited statistics to show the deplorably disproportionate number of Negroes trained for various skills that were needed in Africa. In deploring the fact that America is not in position to supply trained technical and professional Negroes for service in Africa, Atty. Abrams insisted that this condition was not so much an indictment of the Negro, but an indictment of a system.

"These are times," he warned, "that demand action. We must get our house in order. Russia may not need superior arms to conquer, but she may do it by getting a majority of people to her side."

Atty. Abrams urged a crash program in education and to give every boy and girl training, irrespective of race, color or creed.

State Senator Charlie Brown urged the formation of a two-party system. He also said numerous candidates help encourage more people to vote.

He praised the new $30 million dollar Atlanta airport. Dr. Rufus E. Clement described the work of the Atlanta University Center. Miss Anita Glover was heard in a musical selection accompanied by Mrs. H. J. Furlow.

M. R. Austell presented a plaque to Atlanta chapter president, J. O. Thomas, for outstanding service.

Robert Wilson of the Hamilton Watch Co. presented a watch to Dr. Melvin E. Farris, Akron, O. Mr. Thomas was also presented a Hamilton watch.

Emmer Martin Lancaster presented $1,000 to Howard University on the vigiligo research.

New African nations' population of 38 million

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The 14 African nations recently admitted to United Nations membership at the 15th General Assembly represent a total population of 38 million and cover 2,208,376 square miles.

Sat. 10-8-60

Their admittance brings total membership in the United Nations to 90. Originally, the body had 51 member nations.

The new nations are: Republic of Congo, Malagasy Republic, Upper Volta, Republic of Cameroun, Republic of Chad, Republic of Ivory Coast, Republic of Niger, Republic of Dahomey, Republic of Somalia, Republic of Togo, Central African Republic, Congo Republic, Republic of Gabon, and the Federation of Mali.

P. 7

* * *

THE INDUCTION of the Federation of Mali, composed of Senegal and Sudan, was delayed pending a decision on the legality of Senegal's secession from the federation last month. Senegal pulled out because of what it charged was an attempt by Sudan leaders to relegate the Senegal to a position subservient to Sudan in the federation.

The secession was challenged by Sudan leaders who held that the federation's constitution barred any secession movement on the part of either party of the federation. Senegalese leaders countered with the observation that Senegal had not ratified the federation constitution, although prior to the split, it had 40 members actively participating in the federation's chamber of deputies.

France sided with Senegal in its secession; while Ghana supported the Sudan Republic.

South Africa Fall Likely, Paton Says

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Africa's new nations may help topple the white supremacy government of South Africa through economic and political pressures, author Alan Paton declared here Thursday.

Paton, author of "Cry, the Beloved Country," said it is even likely that the new African states will resort to armed attack.

18a

"Then I think you would have to have intervention by the United Nations . . . the U. N. would set up an interregnum," he continued.

Fri, 10-14-60

Paton is an outspoken critic of South Africa's policy of apartheid (extreme segregation).

P. 8

He said the native population, which forms more than three-quarters of the population, is unlikely to gain freedom without outside aid.

But he said the South African problem need not necessarily end in "bloody conflict."

Paton outlined a "middle solution" in which the new African republics may apply such sanctions as refusing to buy from South Africa, denying it rights to their ports, barring it from flying over their territories.

"You must not omit the possibility that the longshoremen of the world would say 'we won't touch any ship that goes into South Africa,'" he added.

Malaya, the West Indies and Ghana already have stopped trading with South Africa and South Africa already is feeling the effects, he said.

Paton said the bigger world powers probably will be drawn into the controversy.

South Africa's recent vote to become a republic, for instance, will cause its membership in the British Commonwealth to come up for a vote by commonwealth leaders.

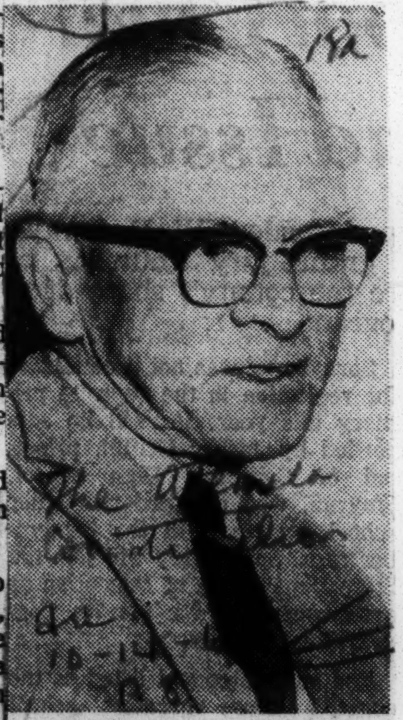
"England may have to choose between South Africa and other members (such as Malaya, Ghana, India)," Paton asserted. He said he thought South Africa probably would be expelled from the commonwealth.

Paton is in this country on a speaking tour to raise funds for the defense of South Africans who run afoul of the nation's apartheid laws.

He was invited to speak here Thursday night by the Georgia Council on Human Relations and the Greater Atlanta Chapter of the organization.

He said news of the South's segregation problems is watched in South Africa. "We know all your bad news. We don't get all the good," he explained.

"The attitudes of the white people in South Africa are very similar to those of whites here," he declared, "but at least here the force of justice has the Constitution and the Bill of Rights behind it."



18a

The Atlanta Constitution
10-14-60

TELLS OF TURMOIL
Alan Paton

U.S. Eyes Attitudes, Mood Of New Africa U.N. Delegates

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—The United States is carefully watching the attitude—and also the mood—of delegates representing the 15 new African members at the United Nations.

10-5-60

Their number will be 16 soon. Nigeria, the most populous country of the continent, achieved full sovereignty Oct. 1 and is expected to become a U.N. member this week.

P. 1

All 16 nations represent sub-Saharan Africa. Three older members, Liberia, Ghana and Guinea, belong to the same geopolitical grouping.

18a

The General Assembly chairs assigned to one of the 15—the Congo—are still empty and will probably remain so for some time.

U.S. observers are maintaining informal contacts with all new delegations to sound out their thinking on world problems. They are cautious in summing up their findings.

NO LEADING ROLE

The Americans are assisted in their efforts by commonwealth representatives, many of them having great experience in affairs of the black continent.

The two groups more or less agree on these main points:

1. The sub-Saharan nations do not form a solid group and the chances of setting up such a monolithic formation in the foreseeable future are almost nonexistent.

2. No present African political figure can claim to have an undisputed leading role in the non-Arab part of the continent. Though Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah is doubtless a man of great influence, even the English speaking countries in the area do not accept him without reservations, and his prestige is even smaller in the former French colonies. The same is more true for Guinea's controversial Sekou Toure, whom some other leaders view with unconcealed distrust.

P. 2

3. There is no immediate reason to be alarmed by the possibility the Soviets will succeed in herding these nations into their orbit.

4. A surprisingly large number of African leaders now attending the General Assembly frankly admit they are not yet familiar with the great issues on the agenda. U. S. officials raised the question of how they would vote on Red China. Several leaders replied they had to abstain, because they could not side with either the West or the East before a thorough study of this and similar other world headaches.

This is a rather favorable sign, U.S. and British officials agree. The West is satisfied, they said, that the Africans want to reach an independent position.

18a

There is no reason, a high-ranking commonwealth official said, to expect or even to desire the African nations to follow the West's lead in all cases. To the contrary, the West should encourage their professed nonalignment policy. This is the U. S. position, an American official added.

18a 1960

Before The U. N.

Birmingham World P.1

S. W. Africa Group Blasts Segregation

Birmingham, Ala. Wed. 8/10/60

By ALICE A. DUNIGAN

UNITED NATIONS — (ANP) — The Committee on South-West Africa has approved a redrafted text of its report to the UN General Assembly.

The paragraph which was unanimously adopted by a nine-member body stated: "The administration of South West Africa by the Union government is based on the policy of apartheid, whereby the races are forcibly separated from one another — the Europeans on the one hand from the 'colored' and Native races on the other. The 'native' are further separated from one another on a ethnic or tribal basis.

18a

"The strict enforcement of this apartheid policy has in practice resulted in an increasing inequality of rights in all phases of life among the races. The right of suffrage is the exclusive monopoly of the Europeans and, in all executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, the 'native' and 'colored' races have virtually no part in the administration of the territory.

"Under this policy of apartheid the welfare and interests of the 'native' and 'colored' populations are completely subordinate to the policy of white supremacy."

The committee let is be known that it does not necessarily agree with this policy of using the words "European," and "colored" and native."

The report should have included a recommendation that the General Assembly support the resolution adopted by the recent Conference of African States in Addis Ababa, thought Zaude Hailemariam of Ethiopia.

Ethiopia had circulated the resolution to the committee earlier in the month . The resolution proposed "that the international obligations of the Union of South Africa concerning the territory of South-West Africa [illegible] be 'submitted to the International Court of Justice for adjudication in contentious proceeding." It further noted "that the Governments of Ethiopia and of Liberia had signified their intention to institute such a proceeding."

Hailemariam referred to the resolution as a "decision of the representatives of 172 million people that legal proceedings should be instituted to make the Union government fulfill its duty in accordance with the law of justice."

The Ethiopian representative read the text of a proposal which would have the committee welcome the Addis Ababa resolution and 'strongly recommend" that the General Assembly support it "as the first practical step to ensure the legal status of the territory of South-West Africa in accordance with international law and the spirit of the mandate."

Moslem Gains Noted in Africa; Shift Called Easy for Natives

The New York Times

New York

A British clergyman said yesterday that Moslems were ahead of Christians in converting Africans from their native gods.

Mon. 8-22-60

The Rev. George Appleton, rector of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in London, said that it was easier for natives with a tribal life that included more than one wife to turn to a religion that accepted polygamy.

P. 36

"I feel that Islam is going to be a wonderful halfway house to Christ," he said in an interview after the service at St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, 215 West 133d Street.

"I believe we should not make these demands on people who are used to polygamy. We should try to understand them. Put them in touch with Christ and God does the rest. The love of one man for one woman is a spiritual experience they will find out for themselves," he said.

In his sermon the rector said that the most important function of the church today was to create understanding among different races.

"Now in Africa the struggle for interracial unity is great," he said. "Those who felt their troubles would be over with independence are finding they still have the same troubles and new ones as well.

"It is difficult for the Belgian Christian in the Congo and for the Congolese Christian not to let a bit of nationalistic bitterness creep in, but the church must stand for unity, so that black Christians and white Christians alike may worship." He recalled that only a few weeks ago the first Bantu bishop was consecrated in Cape Town.

Father Appleton served in Burma and India for nearly twenty years and spent eight more with the Conference of Missionary Societies in London, during which time he visited Africa. According to his wife, Marjorie, he will be chaplain to the Lord Mayor of London next year, an honorary position.

New Independent African States Warmly Encouraged

The Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans La

VATICAN CITY---L'Osservatore Romano has encouraged eight new African nations receiving their independence this month to proceed "in an ordered and pacific manner" to do honor to their people and give proof of their sense of responsibility.

Sat. 9-10-60

The eight nations are: Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Chad Republic, Central African Republic, Gabon and the former French Equatorial Africa, and all have had self-government since 1958.

The Vatican City daily newspaper noted that "these events are rapidly changing the face of Africa." It said that the appearance of the new nations "does honor to France, which like other former colonial powers has understood and nobly interpreted the aspirations of the African people to live freely under conditions of moral equality with the other free nations of the world."

L'Osservatore recalled an editorial it published on the eve of the independence of the Congo. It repeated what was said then, implying that the statement originated in an authoritative Vatican source:

"The Church and the Holy See follow with satisfaction these 'promotions' of the African people, which, if accompanied by a real sense of responsibility appear to be the right road toward that ascent of man for which Christianity has worked for 20 centuries."

Demos Parry Charge On African Students

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democrats Thursday turned a Republican criticism of their presidential nominee into suggestions that the State Department may be playing slippery politics.

At issue: Whether the department or Sen. John F. Kennedy acted with partisan intent on the question of bringing 250 African students to the United States.

Democrats united in support of Kennedy included such diverse types as Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas and Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., a Michigan Negro.

They carried along the battle set off by Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa) who charged that the Kennedy family had tried to outbid the government for the privilege of paying $100,000 transportation costs for the Africans.

Scott's implication was that the Kennedy camp figured this would help him politically with U.S. Negro voters.

Kennedy disputed Scott, saying the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. foundation had, indeed, agreed to put up the money but only after being informed the State Department had refused, and with the stipulation the foundation's name would not be disclosed as the donor.

Diggs made public today a telegram from the African American Students Foundation saying the State Department has "repeatedly turned a cold shoulder to the airlift-Africa program."

The message said the State Department offered help only after the student group "was successful in obtaining a grant of $100,000 from a private foundation."

"The State Department showed interest in the matter only when their inaction was about to prove embarrassing to the Republican party," Diggs said.

Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he was considering an investigation into the possibility that a Republican campaign worker had influenced State Department fund distribution.

"If the facts are like they appear to be, I think it is an outrageous distortion of the facts on the part of Sen. Scott," Fulbright said.

"If it is true that the State Department was pressured into allocating funds, it was an unacceptable interferenc with the orderly conduct of our foreign policy by the State Department for partisan, political purposes."

The Republican campaign worker referred to by Fulbright was James Shepley, on the staff of Republican Presidential Nominee Richard M. Nixon.

Kennedy said that after the Kennedy Foundation, name for his late brother, had agreed to supply the money, Shepley informed the African American Students Foundation that he could arrange for the State Department to give the $100,000.

Scott's original point was that the Kennedy campaigners might be misusing tax-exempt foundation money "for blatant political purposes." He said if the Kennedy Foundation were outbidding the government in this case, it warranted an investigation "of the questionable uses to which a supposedly charitable tax-exempt money-pot can be put."

U.N. URGED TO AID RUANDA-URUNDI

P. 17 L

Belgians to Call for Speedy Dispatch of Observers to African Territories

The New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 20—Belgium will ask the United Nations to send civil and military observers to Ruanda-Urundi. The United Nations trusteeship territories are administered by Belgium.

Aug 21-60

It was also learned today that the Belgian Government would not ask the United Nations to take over Belgian administration of the territories. This had been widely expected here following an announcement to Parliament yesterday by Premier Gaston Eyskens that Belgium's policy in the area would soon be revised.

A meeting on the future of Urundi will be held here next week. Four members of the territory's Provisional Council of thirteen members from different political parties will have talks with Belgian officials.

The official broadcasting station of Ruanda-Urundi has announced that the Provisional Council of Ruanda repudiated statements made by Mwami Kigeri V of Ruanda Thursday.

He sent a memorandum to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold asking that the United Nations take over the territory's administration.

Body Is Consultative

The Provisional Council, a consultative body that assists the Resident General, groups representatives of the Watusi and Bahutu tribes.

Mwami Kigeri has been staying in the Congo since July 25 and is believed to favor Premier Patrice Lumumba's policies.

Details on the new Central Bank of Ruanda-Urundi have been published. It will issue new money, which will have parity with the previous currency — fifty Ruanda-Urundi francs to the dollar.

New York

Since the Congo's secessionist Katanga Province has also decided to have its own money, there are now three monetary systems in the former Belgian territories of Central Africa

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Suspicion Gnaws Africa: Divide and . . . ?

By Volney D. Hurd

Chief of the Paris News Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Mass

Paris

President de Gaulle's plan to partition Algeria has given the Algerian rebel government in exile (FLN) a most effective springboard from which to launch its appeal for a United Nations referendum.

With the more obvious fact of "independence" in hand, the new African leaders now suspect their former colonial masters of trying to play a more subtle game of "divide and rule" through "Balkanization."

They suspect them of wanting to keep Africa broken up into as many small states as possible to play against one another. They feel their ex-masters would profit from the natural strong competition among the new, ambitious, young African leadership to keep the continent broken up and so gain a large measure of control over it.

P. 1

Flag Waved by FLN

The UN ruling against becoming involved in the Congo in the internal conflicts of a member nation supports the French claim that Algeria is purely an internal French problem. While France will let the UN discuss Algeria, it says it cannot recognize any UN ruling about it.

By introducing the term "Balkanization" into the Algerian picture, the FLN has waved a flag which can hardly fail to rally the new African states to the FLN cause in Algeria.

Events now appear to be sweeping Algeria beyond the slow-moving de Gaulle timetable as follows:

8-23-60

1. President de Gaulle has scheduled a pre-UN press conference Sept. 5. However, he is not expected to offer more than readiness to meet with the FLN on a cease-fire, as before. Continual leaks from his Elysée Palace report that General de Gaulle is fully confident the FLN will come to Paris again despite the cold treatment its leaders received in the fruitless talks at Melun in the spring.

2. The FLN says that General de Gaulle, in refusing to negotiate, has deprived his policy of self-determination of any meaning and that he seeks to introduce by force a "statute tending toward the Balkanization of Algeria." Any ideas of further talks with France the FLN says it now considers irrevocably ended.

3. The split in the Mali Federation has a direct impact on Algeria. The newly independent states of the former French Empire, knowing they are much less developed than Algeria politically and economically, appear self-conscious over their quick independence while Algeria is still held under French control through an Army of 500,000 men.

Associated Press Wirephoto

African Rivals

Mamandou Dia (right) has proclaimed his West African state of Senegal independent of the Mali Federation. His rival, Modibo Keita (left), Sudan Premier, may reorganize his home state or try to rebuild the federation of Sudan and Senegal.

Keita Asks UN Help

Mali is split on Algeria, because while the moderate, French-trained Senegalese would like to give General de Gaulle a free hand to end the conflict, the Sudan is openly in sympathy with the FLN.

4. The Sudan also has an 850-mile common frontier with the Sahara, which the FLN claims as Algerian territory. A complete break of Sudan with Senegal and France would permit it to come out whole-heartedly in support of the FLN. This in theory would constitute a new "third front" for the French Army to worry about in addition to the Tunisian and Moroccan frontiers. The moral effect on the Algerian struggle would be great.

5. Sudan's Premier Modibo Keita, has asked the UN, through Guinea's President Touré, for "immediate help in halting the breakup of the Mali Federation. According to some reports, Mr. Keita would seek UN troops to move against Senegalese troops, even as Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba asked UN troops to move against Katanga.

[Reuters quoted Mr. Keita as charging that French officers were behind the crisis which led to the collapse of the Mali Federation.

[Mr. Keita made his charge in a message to General de Gaulle Aug. 23 as Moscow also trained its propaganda guns on France and blamed "French colonialists" for the breakup of the 17-month-old union between Senegal and the former French Sudan.

[Mr. Keita's message was delivered shortly after Senegalese Premier Mamadou Dia arrived here for talks with General de Gaulle.]

18a 1960

U. S. to Admit Apartheid Foe

The Christian Science Monitor

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Africanists here are hailing a State Department reversal which is expected to bring to the United States Oliver Tambo, deputy president of the South African National Congress and leading opponent of South African apartheid. Previously, the department had said that he was "ineligible" for a visa.

18a

Boston, Mass.

June 6-7-60

The American Committee on Africa, which will sponsor Mr. Tambo in this country, has hailed the reversal as averting "a terrible blunder."

In the recent United Nations debate, the United States came out as a strong opponent of the South Africa system of apartheid. To have barred its leading opponent from bringing his message to this country would have made the United States appear extremely inconsistent to the rest of the world, the committee said.

p. 9

Mr. Tambo, whose congress has been oulawed for a year under the South African National Emergency Act, escaped from South Africa in late March and made his way to Bechuanaland where South Africa tried to extradite him. He chartered a a private plane to reach Kenya.

Recently he made major speeches in London where he has been visiting capitals of several independent African countries, seeking support against apartheid. When last heard from he was in the United Arab Republic.

Educated in South African schools, where he taught for a while in an Anglican school, Mr. Tambo is a prominent churchman. In recent years he has been a practicing attorney in Johannesburg.

The State Department delay in arranging a visa for Mr. Tambo has disrupted the American Committee's plan to have him spearhead a drive for a boycott of South African goods in this country. But those who have been in touch with him since his escape feel that he may be interesting himself in stronger measures, including the establishment of a government in exile.

Mr. Tambo's organization is the more moderate of the two large Negro political groups banned by South Africa. Leaders of both the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress are under arrest for demonstrations and riots against the South African law requiring nonwhites to carry identity papers at all times.

Mr. Tambo was to have been a leading speaker at the forthcoming convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, June 21-26 in Saint Paul, Minn. He also had speaking engagements in the Cleveland Council on World Affairs. the American Friends Service Committee in Chicago, NAACP rallies in Petersburg, Va., St. Louis, and Youngstown, Ohio, the American Society of African Culture in Philadelphia and throughout California. All of these appearances have had to be canceled.

Africans Attack I

ILLITERACY

By Mary Kelly

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Nineteen African writers, all Christians and all interested in improving conditions on their continent, are launched on significent writing careers, freshly stimulated as the result of training given by an American woman at Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

18a

Miss Frances Warfield, a teacher and writer, described this pioneer project for training African writers at a luncheon held in Riverside Church. She had been "lucky enough," she said, to spend a year at the newly established Africa Literacy and Writing Center near Kitwe.

Long Hours Cited

P 3

The center was opened in July, 1959, by the World Literacy and Christian Literature Committee, National Council of Churches.

Boston Mass.

Those fabulously tall Africans, who had so little in common with the stereotype of the bushman, had made a dramatie first impression when she arrived last summer.

June 6-7-60

"They were all simple, earnest, unembarrassed Christians with a knowledge of writing and speaking English. They came by boat, bus and plane, wearing trousers, clean shirts and with a ballpoint pen in their pocket.

The study was stiff. They were at it from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., with time in between for rest, recreation, and devotions."

This section is the third largest copper-producing area in the world, she explained. The two-room huts of the workers stretch for mile after mile. To get to the workshop, the students had come long distances. They were from nine countries south of the Sahara.

The cost to them was only $5 a week for board, and some of them had been provided with scholarships. Their purpose in coming was to gain skills of writing, publication, and in the planning of literacy work throughout Africa.

In strengthening their work in English, "we of the staff used all our ingenuity," she commented. "We acted out what we told them, trying to give a Christian application to the little scenes from their everyday life.

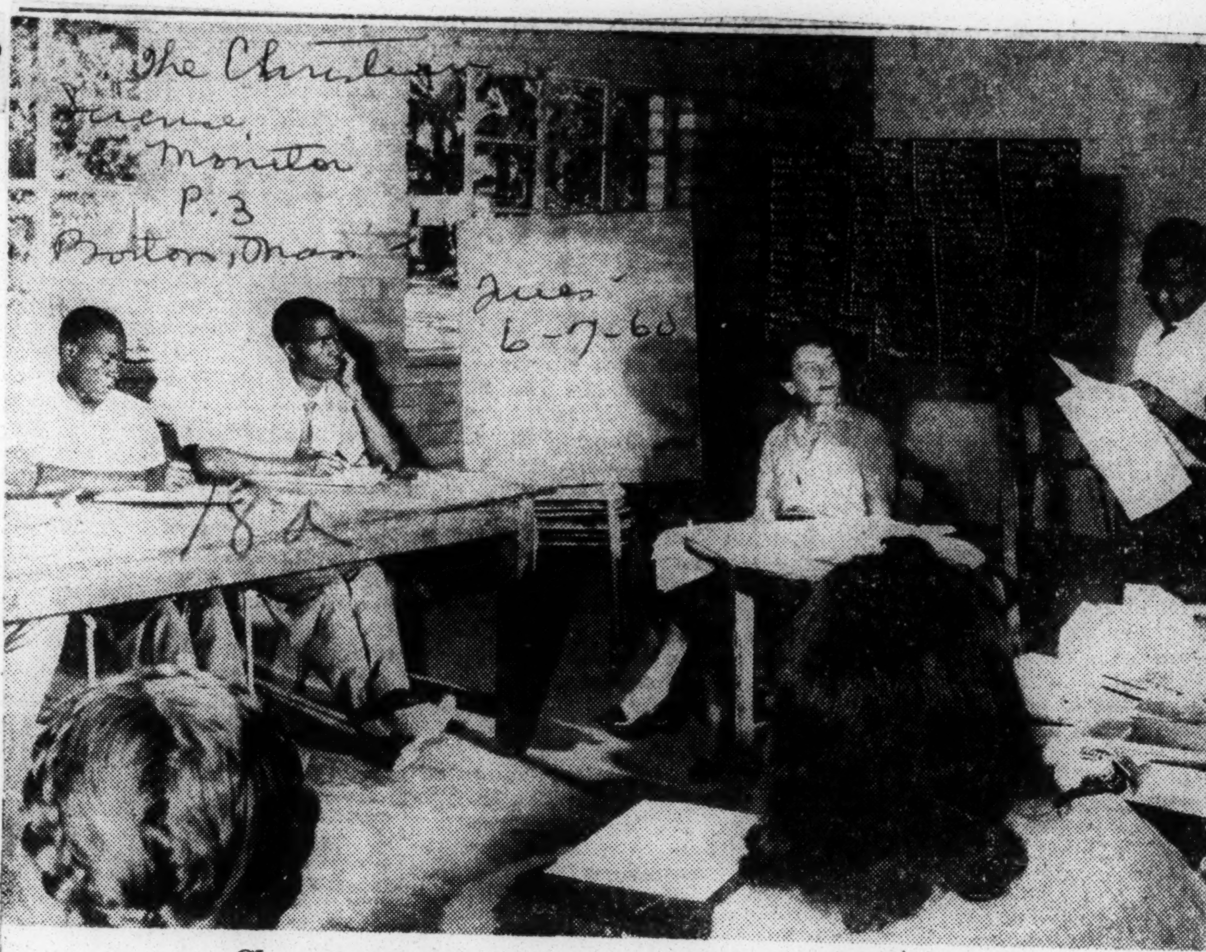
For example, when a man who has been traveling looks into the mirror he sees his dusty face. He wipes it off. So, we told them, as we look into the mirror of God's word, we see what needs to be corrected.

June 6-7-60

Antidote for Fear

Upon returning home, the African writers work in their own vernaculars.

"All Africans are religious. But Christians are a minority, and the competition for African souls is keen."



The Christian Science Monitor P. 3 Boston, Mass. June 6-7-60

18a

Class Discussion in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia

They came wearing trousers, clean shirts, and with ballpoint pens in their pockets

ILLITERACY

Crossroads Africa

The New York Times

New York

When the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs calls it "one of the most successful ventures that American private citizens have ever undertaken in Africa south of the Sahara," it is time to take a good look at it, especially at a moment when the African continent is experiencing a political revolution of a magnitude seldom equaled in human history.

"It" is an idea known as Crossroads Africa, through which American college students of both races spend a summer living, studying and working—with Africans—in constructive labor projects in various countries of West Africa. Initiated in 1958 by Dr. James H. Robinson, New York Negro minister, it is in its own small way doing something practical about reducing the vast store of mutual misunderstanding Americans have of Africa, and Africans have of the United States.

June 6-26-60

18a

P. 8-E

In a few days 170 carefully selected students will be embarking on the second year of Crossroads Africa's overseas operation. They will split up among a dozen West African countries, will spend several weeks on a manual construction job, will come into close personal contact with Africans young and old, and, on the basis of the 1958 experiment, when only one-third as many Americans were involved, can be exp to establish a relationship between Africans and Americans that no amount of high-level talk or propaganda or politics could possibly produce.

This is, of course, not the only privately financed, voluntary, student-work project abroad; the American Friends Service Committee is famous for what it has done along this line in other parts of the globe. The imagination, energy and hard work involved in experiments of this type represent modern American pioneering, and one that belies the moral disengagement with which American youth is so frequently, so glibly and so unfairly charged.

The Challenge of Africa

Christian Science Monitor
Wed., 7/6/60 P. 16
Boston, Mass
1/6a

Americans, having just celebrated their own Independence Day, are watching events in Africa with a sort of big-brotherly interest, as well as with practical-minded concern for freedom's future.

Africans are plunging into self-government like untried swimmers into deep water. In the last week or so, five one-time colonies received independence. More are soon to follow on this shining but hazardous road to freedom. A few years ago white men's governments felt it their duty to slow down the race to self-government so that African capacity for it could catch up. Now they themselves are trying to catch up with the need to enlarge African capacity—to help it overtake the demands that will not wait.

So far most of this effort has been made by individual governments. But many Africans see their future in a broader, more unified framework than erstwhile colonial rulers could envision. Has not the time come for former ruling powers in Africa to pool their knowledge, experience, and resources in a program of joint aid to an Africa still expecting to cooperate with them?

If this can be provided in large enough measure the cold war need never reach the awakening continent. And it is an American as well as a British-French-Belgian interest to see that it does not.

The question is not one that can be taken up in a leisurely way. The new Premier of the Congo Republic, Patrice Lumumba, has already stated that help will be welcomed from anywhere, and Moscow will notice that. Indeed, there is already a Czechoslovak representative in Léopoldville, according to a report from the Congo capital. And rumor has it that an impressive Soviet embassy is already planned for the city.

Fortunately there are also United Nations representatives in the Congo Republic. One is Dr. Ralph Bunche, the brilliant and famous UN diplomat whose color adds to his usefulness as an ambassador to Africa. UN agents are in some other African areas now struggling with problems of independence. It would be a fine thing if the United States and other Western nations had among their diplomats a sufficient number of racial brothers of the Africans to provide tutors and administrators.

Meanwhile one of the most hopeful efforts to defend freedom in Africa is that which the UN is making to supply training of African administrators and diplomats on their home ground. The UN's "neutral" role here is vital. But one need not fuzz over the fact that in building on such experience as they already have, Africans should be more susceptible to Western than to Communist ideas about government. Westerners must be aware that in addition to — and aside from — an officially neutral UN attitude toward African development, Communists will exert through their own diplomatic agencies in the new nations all the one-sided influence they can.

This then is the challenge: that free nations, which have been conceding independence in places where it might have been withheld for a time with less brutality than the Soviets withheld it in Hungary, should not fear to assert, nor spare expense to prove, the indispensability of free institutions for Africa's future. The challenge is also to begin to do this as promptly and as impressively as opponents of freedom will surely seek to.

'I was shocked to my bones,' says African leader in D.C.

The Afro-American P. 5
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7/30-60
1/8a
P. 5

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

An African visitor said he is "encouraged to see that colored people are interested in Africa," but he wishes that more were better informed about the continent.

Adolphus U. D. Mbah, labor leader and member of the Nigerian Federal House of Representatives, said a Northwest resident asked him:

"Is Nigeria in Brazil or in the Congo?"

Mr. Mbah said he explained that Nigeria is in West Africa, but admitted during an interview; "I was shocked to my bones."

He left Washington Saturday on an itinerary that will take him to 10 cities, including New York, Los Angeles, Atlanta and Nashville.

* * *

HIGH ON his list of interests, is the contribution of colored Americans to the cultural and economic life of the nation.

Mr. Mbah said he was impressed by the friendly attitude of Washington residents and the interest of children who were attracted to him in the streets by his flowing yellow-gold robe.

"I'm encouraged to see that colored people are interested in Nigeria and in Africa," he said.

But he observed, "Many are far from an understanding of their past."

* * *

HE SAID of colored American leaders, "If we create understanding at the top, through them we can reach the masses."

Colored Americans have a special role to play in helping their country to understand the hopes and aspirations of Africa, he said.

"It is my conviction, that Americans have no ambition to dominate the world, but there is need for increased understanding, particularly with my people in Nigeria," he stated.

"We have a population of 35 million," he said of his country, which expects to gain its independence from Great Britain come October.

"There can be no question of imposing leadership from the outside," he said.

* * *

THE MOVE is toward Pan-Africanism in Nigeria and in all other African countries, he stated.

"If pressed to its logical conclusion, Pan - Africanism means a third power bloc in world affairs," he explained.

"As much as we are now prepared to associate with people, we are not ready to accept inferior status. It is high time that world powers realize, that the future of this world is not the affair of a particular group."

* * *

MR. MBAH said, "I think America is on the right direction in creating better understanding. It should only do more."

He referred to the Mutual Aid Security Program and the Cultural Exchange Program under the State Department, emphasizing above all people-to-people contact.

"Technical aid is not enough," Mr. Mbah said. "We want to see more of your good ambassadors."

He meant the kind like the interracial student group, under private auspices, now on a summer visit to Nigeria and nine other countries, to live with Africans and help them do things they are striving to do in their communities, such as constructing roads and schools.

* * *

MR. MBAH said he was pleased to know that a club called Friends of Nigeria was recently organized in the District by Mrs. Mildrew Carr and other residents.

The club and organizations of the kind can do much to help "create a sense of awareness about Africa," he said.

He declined comment on happenings in the Belgian Congo on grounds that he wasn't conversant with the immediate problem.

Mr. Mbah demonstrated his interest in colored Americans by taking advantage of the opportunity to stop while here in the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Harris, 308 Emerson St., NW.

Mrs. Harris is a program officer in the Bureau of International Labor Affairs.

18a 1960

The Washington Post P-8
Washington, D.C.

Class Prejudice in Congo's Neighbor

Racial Bitterness Spreads in Angola Despite Portugal's 'Color-Blind' Policy

The Guardian, Manchester —

Jun. 7-17-60

18a

LUANDA, Angola, Portuguese Africa—The Portuguese contend that their overseas provinces remain, and always will remain, trouble free and happy under their rule, primarily because the Portuguese are completely free from color prejudice. Certainly in Angola there is evidence that a genuine color-blind policy is followed by the Government and is practiced by many individuals.

Indeed the mixture of colored blood in Portuguese veins, derived through the centuries, beginning with the Moorish invasion of Portugal and carried on through interbreeding in Africa, Asia, and South America, is such that it would be difficult for the Portuguese to decide where color began or ended. The distinction could only be, and sometimes is, between indigenous Africans and others.

Europeans, mulattos, and Africans are brought up together in the schools provided there are enough places for Africans. At wayside railway stops in the country, at the bus stations, and the little inns, there is much affectionate hugging and kissing in the "farewell" or "welcome back" for travellers, among families and friends in which black and white join with equal enthusiasm.

The local agricultural officer, schoolmaster, or postmaster may be black, white, or colored. In the slum shanty towns on the outskirts of the cities and among the peasant huts of the fields along the railway line, Portuguese and Africans live side by side in equal poverty and common humanity.

Exceptions to the Rule

But although racial equality is the rule, there are exceptions. The social scene, particularly in the cities, is changing.

It is a sad reflection on the perversity of human nature that while in British African territories great efforts are beig made to replace the artificial barriers of race by the natural—if they are natural—distinctions of wealth and status, in Angola a growing emphasis on social rank and an increasing economic struggle between Portuguese and Africans is beginning to create racial friction and discrimination.

In the last 10 years boom conditions which have now ended and the Government's urgent immigration policy which, wisely or not, continues, have doubled the Portuguese population of Angola. Luanda has grown from a little port to a city with really civilized amenities. Half a dozen other towns have followed its example with varying degrees of modesty.

Two Trends Noted

Two results have ensued: The inevitable drift of population, both African and European, from the country to the towns, and a growing percentage of city-bred Portuguese among the new immigrants who are primarily required for settlement on the land.

The upper-class Portuguese now keep to themselves in Luanda, although they may admit a rich African—there are remarkably few — into their circle. But "I would never permit my son or daughter to marry an African" is a view now strongly held in such quarters.

Angola, since the sharp fall two or three years ago in the prices of coffee, sisal and other agricultural products, on which her economy mainly depends, is now comparatively poor again, and there is considerable unemployment.

The determination of the Portuguese to give employment to their compatriots rather than to Africans is everywhere apparent. European waiters, drivers, clerks and even laborers, are replacing Africans.

Their fear for their livelihood, which in Angola is on a higher level, although still very low, than it would be in Portugal, is affecting their attitude to Africans. And as dislike of those whose competition they fear increases, so African resentment will grow.

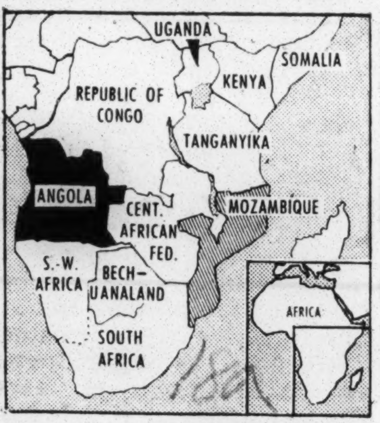
Officials Are Worried

The process has not gone very far yet, but it is there and it has not gone unnoticed in the higher ranks of Portuguese officials, many of whom are devoted to the ideals of a nonracial policy and are worried by this recent development.

Any visitor, sitting at a sidewalk cafe table, can see occasional incidents of the kind which are so much more frequent in the streets of South Africa, such as a Portuguese shop assistant on a motorcycle cursing an African on a bicycle who gets in his way. The division in the cities, though not in the slum perimeters which surround them, is also plain to see.

The Portuguese official theory is still firmly held and its practice still exists as far as the best of the officials can ensure it. But since neither theory nor practice are based on any great effort to give the African people the necessary education, training, and social services to raise them to a level which gives them a fair chance in economic competition with Europeans, the division will remain.

The town African is beginning to realize that there is something wrong with the idea that he can rise to any level, provided that he has the initiative, when the basic opportunities to develop initiative are more available to the Portuguese than to him.



The Washington Post

Map locates Angola (dark area). Other major Portuguese possession in Africa is Mozambique (shaded).

Kennedy Looks Toward Africa

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.

By the Associated Press

Hyannis Port, Mass.

Senator John F. Kennedy said today the United States must concern itself more with the problems of the peoples of Africa and help the newly independent nations there find their economic and governmental feet.

18a

"The United States is going to have to concern itself more than in the past, not only in time of crisis," Senator Kennedy told reporters in a news conference on the lawn of his summer home.

He stood beside Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, with whom he had discussed various phases of the African situation for an hour and a half.

7-26-60

Senator Kennedy said he endorses the idea of helping more African students to come to this country to study.

P.5

Broader Exchange

He said the United States does some work along this line now to provide scholarships for students from Guinea and the Congo.

"What we need is a broader educational exchange program to cover countries not now independent," Senator Kennedy said. "There is a greater role for the United States Government there."

Senator Kennedy said he and Mr. Mboya, a London-educated Kenya nationalist, had discussed the beneficial role the United Nations, as well as the United States, could play in helping newly independent areas to train their people for government service and to provide technical assistance to strengthen their economies.

He said they discussed this "country by country."

Student Project Urged

Mr. Mboya, addressing the news conference, said he hopes something can be worked out to permit 250 more students from East Central Africa to come to the United States this fall for enrollment in colleges and universities. He said Africans are raising money to help finance this plan, so it could be a joint venture with the United States.

He said there are hundreds of applications for deserving students for a chance to come here to study, and "most will be disappointed."

Mr. Mboya said he hoped American families would be willing to accept African students into their homes and thus help to cut down on the cost of their educations.

He said he told Senator Kennedy: "What we need is a crash program to give the opportunity to train thousands to man our new government" and help build its economy. Kenya is a British colony.

Senator Kennedy said Mr. Mboya had reported on "progress the Russians are making" in offering Africans a chance to study in Moscow. Mr. Mboya said he has the impression that the Russians might enroll 1,000 or more students, many of them from Africa, in what Moscow calls its University of Friendship of People."

Mirrors of Washington—

B'ham, Alabama

African embassies pop up by the dozen

B'ham News P. 10-D

Sun. 7/17/60

BY DOROTHY McCARDLE

WASHINGTON, July 16—(NANA)—The late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said several years ago that the famous admonition "Go west, young man," should be updated to read:

P. 10-D

"Go south of Europe, young man."

Just how right he was about good prospects for the future lies in the fact that some time within the next year Washington may welcome a dozen new foreign embassies here. They will all be from new nations springing up in darkest Africa.

18

With firecracker drama, independence is bursting out all over in West Africa, and this will have its own repercussions here in Washington sooner or later. The treasures and strange customs of these nations will be on display here since foreign embassies here are showcases for the best that each land has to offer the world.

With an estimated 205,000,000 population spread across the vast continent which is as large as North and South America put together — with only 5,000,000 Europeans there —many of the new nations are not large in the population sense, but their potential of natural resources is unlimited.

It is a safe bet that the gold rush will be on, as savvy-minded, modern prospectors go forth in search of gold and diamonds and uranium and water power and all the other riches that lie beneath the jungles and deserts and endless savannas that make up Africa.

Two of the new nations which offer that proverbial young man the greatest opportunities, providing a solution to the current violence is found, are probably the Republic of the Congo, which won its freedom from Belgium June 30, and Nigeria, expected to achieve independence Oct. 1.

The former Belgian Congo, famous meeting place of Stanley and Livingston, has the largest gold mine in the world. Beneath all its jungle and underbrush, other mineral wealth spells even greater riches than gold. Uranium, used in the first atom bomb, came from this Bongo-Congoland of mystery and strange rites. Copper, cobalt and diamonds lie hidden there. The estimated 14,000,000 inhabitants have an area to themselves that is said to be as large as Western Europe.

The Congo River, flowing a thousand miles on its way through this new nation, has a waterfall which scientists believe could furnish 10 per cent of the world's water power.

Nigeria is the largest of all the new countries having their own "Fourth of July" this year and next. Its estimated 35,000,000 inhabitants—no census has ever been taken so an exact count of heads is unknown—are the best educated to take over the reins of government from the British.

Shortly, a retired justice of the U. S. Supreme Court will go to Nigeria as an advisor on law and order among the member provinces of the new country. He is one of four Americans, together with British and Canadians, invited by the bar associations of Nigeria to come and give advice and guidance.

Siamese cats, so prized in the U. S. by cat lovers, have little rank and precedence in Thailand, modern name of ancient Siam.

On the word of her majesty, Queen Sirikit: "Siamese cats are better known in America than in Siam. We have very few cats in Siam, and we do not prize them as you do here."

After a recent four-day state visit in Washington in which her magesty wore some of the most exotic gowns and fabulous jewelry ever seen in this fashion-conscious town, the Queen and King Phumiphol toured the United States. The night before they left Washington the king and queen had a real jam session at a supper party just with their own home folks.

They took a lesson in rock 'n' roll. And when the jazz got hot, his majesty sent for his clarinet so he could join the band that played his own musical compositions.

Queen Sirikit laid aside her gowns of state for this big happy family occasion held at the residence of the ambassador of Thailand for some 200 Thai subjects stationed in Washington. She wore a simple green and white patterned sheath of Thai silk, with scoop neck and short sleeves. Her only jewels were a four-strand string of pearls and a silver flower in her jet black hair.

The party began in the rear garden of the embassy residence and wound up in the second floor drawing room where the king's favorite musical instruments were assembled around a grand piano—the saxophone, the trumpet, clarinet and drums, all of which the king can play himself.

The band for the evening was composed of Thai students who took turns playing the various instruments.

Their majesties waved ceremony aside the moment they arrived and walked into the garden. They sat down on folding metal chairs, but their ambassador here sent servants scurrying for more throne-like chairs. Two upholstered armchairs were brought out. The king patted the soft seat of one of them, nodded against sitting there, and continued to occupy his cold hard metal chair. And so did the queen.

After talks between their majesties and their subjects who kept changing seats before them, the king and queen went upstairs and sat at a small table placed at one end of the drawingroom in front of the musicians.

The table was laid just for their majesties. They were served a menu rich in the spicy foods of Ancient Siam as the student orchestra played "Falling Rain," "Blue Day" and "Love in Spring," tunes composed by the king himself.

Then two couples broke into a quick roll 'n roll dance in the red-carpeted space between the orchestra and the royal table.

"Is it hard to do?" asked the king, adding, "I'd like to try it."

But it was the music rather than the dancing that captured the royal imagination. As soon as he finished his dinner, he could not stand to sit quietly by and be a mere audience any longer. He sent a messenger to the president's guest house for his own royal clarinet from his luggage. As soon as it arrived, the king joined the band.

THE NEW U. S. ambassador to Luxembourg A. Burks Summers, who comes from the state of Washington, thinks he is a very lucky man.

The reason? He says whimsically, twisting his wrist before your eyes, it's because of a special charm he wears. It looks like a multiple band of black licorice strips, held together by a gold clasp and worn just in front of his wrist watch. These "licorice strips" are tail hairs of the first elephant he shot when he was on safari in African Kenya back in 1945.

"This, of course, is one of the most powerful good luck talismans," says the handsome white-haired envoy who leaves in August for the diplomatic post made famous by Perle Mesta and her successors there, the present chief of U. S. Protocol and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan Jr.

His wife, Helen Summers, is not to be outdone in the matter of good luck charms, either. She is taking to Luxembourg several handsome models of carved elephants which will be a daily reminder of the administration which made her husband an ambassador to a country exactly suited to his own great business skill.

Ex-African Countries OKd By U.N.

Montgomery Ala.
Montgomery Advertiser

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Eight formerly French-ruled African nations were approved by the Security Council Tuesday for United Nations membership. They are Dahomey, Niger Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Republic of Congo, Chad, Gabon, and the Central African Republic.

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Wed. 8-24-60

These and others will make up a 23-nation African bloc, the largest continental representation in the U.N.

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The next step for them and pending candidate nations is formal induction in the General Assembly opening Sept. 20 with the present 82-member nations on hand.

Six countries already approved by the Council to be admitted in the upcoming Assembly are Cameroon, Togo and the Mali Federation of Senegal and the French Sudan and Malagasy (Madagascar), all former French colonies; Somalia, comprising former Italian and British Somalilands; and the former Belgian Congo.

The island Republic of Cyprus, formerly British-ruled, will be approved by the Council Wednesday, and West African Nigeria will follow in the fall after getting independence from Britain.

Africa's bloc voting strength of 23 nations is expected to be a swinging power in future U.N. Assembly decisions. The biggest minority blocs previously have been Latin-American and Asian-African. The Africans alone now may form, on broad lines, some intriguing coalitions with these and other groups with common interests on various questions—notably lingering colonialism.

18a 1960

African Nations Surging Toward Twentieth Century

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., Mon. 8/8/60

P. 2-B

Editor's Note—Orderly transition in some parts, raging chaos in others—but everywhere an irresistible push into the twentieth century. That's Africa today, a teeming stage of struggle, aspiration, and clashing loyalties, with all the world looking on. In the following article, an Associated Press reporter sums up his findings after an extensive tour of the continent.

By SAUL PETT
Associated Press Writer

In the history of men and nations, Africa slept late, very late. It awakened only yesterday with the sun high in the sky. Like most people who oversleep, it got up with a jolt and rushed out of bed with a frantic need to catch up.

Africa capsulizes the bookshelves of history into one hurried paragraph and defies the law of evolution for nations. Africa has no time for evolution or natural birth.

New nations are being born overnight, with all the dangers of forced delivery to both mother and child.

There is no parallel in history to match the awakening of this huge continent of 250,000,000 people, to whom the wheel was a novelty only yesterday and freedom a novelty today.

We might have had something like it if Europe, by speeding up the film of time to a crazy comic pace, had moved in a single generation from the ancient wandering Gauls to De Gaulle, from the Celts to Macmillan, with no Voltaire or Magna Carta in between. We might have had something like it in North America, if George Washington and Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson had been the sons of illiterate Indians.

The paradox of Africa is that it must leap directly from the stone age to the atomic age. The tragedy of Africa is that it must do this self-consciously in a glass cage, with all the divided world looking over its shoulder.

Each new development is watched carefully by the Soviet Union, the United States and India, by the liberals of New York and London, the propagandists of Moscow and Peiping, the racially sensitive neutralists of New Delhi and Jakarta, the white supremacists of Mississippi and Africa itself.

Thus, a Western European power might think, for the best, most unselfish reasons, that independence for a given colony in Africa should be delayed. But before coming to such a decision, it would have to consider the screams of "imperialistic enslavement" sure to come from the Soviet Union and China, the urbane but suspicious questions sure to come from India and other nations lately freed of colonialism themselves.

And the screams came on schedule in the Congo. A week after that colony became independent, Belgium rushed troops back in to protect the white population from violence.

The Soviet Union promptly cried out that the Belgians with American support were trying to reestablish control of the Congo. The United Nations was called in and immediately East and West chose up sides.

Overnight what was a simple question of law and order versus primitive chaos became a complicated problem in world power politics.

Within Africa itself, opposing sides feed on each other's moves. Tom Mboya finds fuel for his Kenya nationalist movement in the race riots of South Africa. Bitter-ender white settlers of Kenya find their rationalization enforced by the nightmare of the newly independent Congo. The rigid Afrikaner of South Africa points to an undemocratic process of Ghana and says, "See, give them independence and they create a dictatorship."

But the most striking thing about Africa to the visitor is its hurried compression of time.

Less than a week after independence in the Congo law and order collapse in a chain reaction of terror, murder and rape. The black man turns on the white man his former ruler. The black man also turns on other black men, exploding tribal feuds that were never settled in 80 years of Belgian colonialism.

Why the terror and chaos?

Because an area 80 times larger than Belgium and one-third the size of the United States suddenly became independent without the least understanding of the word. No one had really prepared it for freedom, neither the Belgian colonials nor the Congolese nationalists.

Among millions of illiterate Congolese, there was the nation firmly rooted by ignorance and wishful thinking that independence meant the gates of heaven would open. Independence, many thought would mean that the black man would inherit the white man's business, car, home, even his wife.

Independence, thought the native army, would mean that every soldier would start making much more money and every private would be well on his way to becoming a general. Less than a week after independence, the Congolese army mutinied and went out on rampage.

The terror of the Congo was entirely predictable but still the colony moved relentlessly toward independence and no one seemed able to stop or even slow it down.

Africa contains many other examples of the paradox of compressed time.

Telephone service in Tanganyika is interrupted because elephants knock over the poles. In the suburbs of the modern city of Durban, South Africa, warring tribes still fight with spears, clubs knives and the evil spirits enlisted by opposing witch doctors.

Lions and giraffes still stop traffic in the suburbs of Nairobi, a modern cosmopolitan city of glass buildings ,and a modern cosmopolitan white woman, educated in the best school of Europe, says she's less fearful of finding a leopard in her garden at night tha nan unexpected native.

In the Congo, there is a week's delay in collecting the results of the first national elections — a mass pin-up contest, in which the largely illiterate electorate voted for the picture of their favorite candidate. Thousands of marked ballots were lost because a boat carrying them sank in a crocodile-infested river, many other votes were stolen, burned, slashed or just switched by warring tribes swooping down on the polling places.

Near the base of beautiful, snow-capped Kilimanjaro, where rich white hunters from the cafe society of Hollywood, New York London and Paris stalk their game, native cattle die of disease. But the native farmers refuse to allow the government to dip the cattle in chemicals for fear they'll become bewitched.

In Kenya, the Masai tribe still largely exists on a diet of cow blood and milk curdled with urine. In many areas of black Africa, native girls are still subjected to dangerous, painful circumcision on the theory that a killed sexual appetite reduces infidelity.

In many country and urban areas, modern, educated Africans still pay a bridal price of 11 cattle for their wives.

Here, white men have lived for 300 years, have built the strongest, wealthiest nation in Africa.

But the native in South Africa can not vote or join a union or strike or hold a skilled job in a white area (black areas produce little demand for skilled workers) or own his own home in the new housing locations or use the white man's elevator or bus or theater or park bench or wash room or restaurant or even the same counter at the post office.

He must get the white man's permission to travel, to change jobs, to visit his wife (if they work in different areas) or just be out on the streets after 11 at night. And at all times he must have and be ready to show the first cop who demands it his passbook of identification.

Ironically, in touring black Africa from the equator south, I heard the word "revolution" used only twice.

Once was in the highlands of Kenya where a white settler said he would, if he had enough followers, lead a revolution against the approach of black rule in Kenya. He is not likely to.

In Johannesburg, South Africa, several Negro students and teachers said, "If the guns come from the north, we'll lead a revolution." They are not likely to—not in the immediate future.

The Afrikaner goverment of South Africa remains remarkably rigid on apartheid. It remains confident despite the riots of some months ago, that the black man in South Africa will not revolt.

A visitor exposed to the rising hate, the tension, the widening schism between black and white in South Africa is not so sure. Somehow, one feels, the "wind of change" sweeping Africa will sweep all the way to Capetown some day and when it does, the rigid Afrikaner government, because it's so rigid, will come down in a thousand pieces.

Everywhere in Africa, even where he has been told independence is on the way, the black man is increasingly impatient. Even in Tanganyika, where there is little tension and no segregation.

There the British are preparing the natives for independence in a remarkable plan of gradual stages — first more seats in Parliament, then several ministries in the Cabinet, then full internal self-rule and finally, with authority over defense and foreign policy complete independence.

A senior British official said. "We have Tanganyika on the end of a long rope and we are letting it out slowly. At least, we're trying to let it out slowly but the Africans are pulling harder every day."

They're pulling harder everywhere in Africa, the last inhabited continent of the world to join the twentieth century.

In the rising racial tension of South Africa, white men are carrying guns and at the first sign of trouble farmers herd their families into the towns the way American pioneers used to race for the nearest cavalry post ahead of an Indian attack. In the renewed racial tension of Kenya, white men and white women carry guns again.

In Ghana, President Kwame Nkramah returns from a meeting of the British Commonwealth in London, where he played a highly articulate role. A white lamb is killed in gratitude for his safe journey.

In humid, exotic Dar es Salaam, the modern capital of Tanganyika, there is a big ornate welcome for Julius Nyerere, the literate, urbane young politician of 38, who is expected to become his country's first prime minister. He is returning from a posh tour of the United States and among those welcoming him home is his mother, who wears no shoes.

In Nairobi, nationalist and labor leader Tom Mboya, who studied at Oxford, meets with assorted constituents in his modern offices. One constituent is a tall, sinewy old warrior with misty eyes.

He wears a skull cap and a white gown under an ancient British army coat of khaki. The tops of his ears are pierced to hold large rings and the lobes have huge holes from which silver trinkets dangle. He is barefoot and carries a black ebony club and a long hand broom of animal hairs for swatting flies.

In the Central African Republic, the late Barthelmy Boganda, prime minister, used to charm his European visitors with his culture. Then he enjoyed seeing their expression change as he casually remarked, "My father, you know, was a cannibal."

In many places in Africa, leadership is falling to or being grabbed by a small intellectual elite who are usually the first generation in their families and their countries to have been educated. Illiteracy remains staggeringly high.

In the entire native population of 8,780,000 in Tanganyika, where independence is only a year or two away, there are no African lawyers, only 15 doctors, 70 college graduates and 214 students now in college.

In the entire native population of 13,000,000 in the Belgian Congo, which became independent June 30, there isn't a single official previously trained for high office, not a single lawyer or doctor or engineer and only 16 college graduates.

The statistics can be repeated in many places in Africa and they are repeated night and day by the white settlers of Kenya, fighting a losing battle against African independence, and the Afrikaners of South Africa, fighting a rigid battle against equality for Africans

Ready or not, Africa sweeps toward independence with an overwhelming, increasing force. Ten years ago, the continent had only four independent nations — Ethiopia, Liberia, the Union of South Africa and Egypt. Today there are 14. Soon there will be more.

Eventually Africa may produce some 40 independent nations, and if each joins the United Nations they would hold one-third of its seats.

White resistance to the emergence of the black man varies with the depth of the white man's entrenchment and the size of the native population outnumbering him.

The least resistance and the least racial tension have occurred in Tanganyika, where the blacks outnumber the whites 430 to 1. There was more resistance in the Belgian Congo, where the blacks outnumber the whites 130 to 1. There was and is still more in Kenya, where the ratio is 93 to 1, where the white man has dug in deep.

And finally, the greatest fortress of white resistance in all of Africa—and surely it will be the last to fall—is South Africa. Here, the white man tells you, with almost as much emphasis as if he were claiming a majority, that the ratio is only three negroes for every white man.

Friends in Dark Continent—

The B'ham News B'ham, Ala.

West missing bet by ignoring African labor

BY VICTOR RIESEL

PARIS, Aug. 10 — There were red-plumed, gold-braided and sworded horse guards in front of the Foreign Office on the Qui d'Orsay as I entered. They were not for me. They were there as symbols of honor for a visiting Camaroon chief of state for whom President De Gaulle had done the unprecedented. The general had risen early to drive out to Orly Field to greet the African and had given him the "ticker tape" treatment with a state parade under the Arc de Tiromphe.

8-10-60

p. 27

The next morning another African, mighty important to your peace of mind at home, arrived at Orly. He will soon be a chief of state in Africa, for he is Tom Mboya. There was no one to greet him but a lone American. He stayed for six hours between planes and then flew on to Nairobi, Kenya, where he was injured in an auto accident.

RIESEL

Kenya still is British; so the French played it strictly by protocol, I presume. They ignored Mboya who is a sure bet to be prime minister of that prosperous African territory. But protocol isn't winning us allies on the churning balance of power continent.

Tom Mboya, head of the Kenya Federation of Labour, is a friend of the West. He hates Soviet imperialism and cruelty. He respects the U. S. He will not tolerate rioting. He will guarantee political and property rights of whites and Africans alike. He is our friend philosophically and we have ignored British mutterings and helped him and his people in Kenya.

IT WAS AN ESTIMATED $35,000 gift from the AFL-CIO which, for example, helped Mboya and his colleagues build the newest and best equipped labor headquarters in Africa. The British grumbled. The U. S. State Dept.'s African section was silent—approvingly.

But the U. S. now has a powerful ally. This was in evidence on June 19. That was the day when the building's inaugural ceremonies established the Federation of Labour as the most decisive single mass organization of Kenya.

There were 4000 persons at the ceremonies in the courtyard. And some 15,000 were outside the walls listening to the speeches. The Africans were surprised when at the last minute the British governor, whose home office people had been annoyed by it all, decided to deliver the official opening address. The governor did right well and the British made friends of the masses outside.

Friendship of such peoples as the Kenyans in these riotous times adds up to the equivalent of great victorious battles in this global propaganda war. There were at the ceremonies, for example, representatives of other African union federations opposed to the Communist labor forces across the continent. Jointly they issued a statement.

IN A SLAP AT the totalitarians, it said: "We reaffirm our complete faith in a free and independent trade union movement. . . . We warn that African leaders and states must be realistic and no one should seek to exploit the existing excitement and emotional ambitions."

Also significant was the following: "We do not believe that all good things come from the East and all bad things come from the West; on the contrary Africa must maintain the right to decide on every issue on its merit."

All this is vital, because the unions which signed the statement are, for the most part, the only national African force in their countries. Look at their names. It's comforting to know the West has friends in these lands.

Those who signed the statement were leaders of the Confederation of Somali Workers; Congress of Industrial Organizations—Liberia; Mauritius Trades Union Congress; Gambia Labour Union; Uganda Trades Union Congress; Zanzibar and Pemba Federation of Labour; National Confederation of Mail Trade Unions—Mali Federation (Soudan and Senegal); Kenya Federation of Labour; Confederation of Labor of Madagascar and des Comores; Nyasaland Trades Union Congress; Central Government Workers' Union—Sudan; Tanganyika Federation of Labour and the African Confederation of Free Trade Unions (French Congo).

Some of these areas some of us never heard of. But we keep losing more battles that way. Not too many of us had heard of Lumumba and Kasavubu a year ago.—(c)

Africans Tell Christians To Erase Colonialism

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass

By the Associated Press

Munich, Germany

Christianity has been warned to wipe out the last vestiges of colonialism in Africa or watch the vast continent go Communist.

Negro leaders from throughout Africa spoke at a special meeting of the Roman Catholic 37th World Eucharistic Congress on "Africa and the Cross."

They said the Americas and Western Europe must guarantee Africa's complete independence, or communism will take over without hindrance.

8-6-60

1960

Speaker after speaker expressed the thoughts of the Rev. Sigisbert Ndwandwe of Nongoma, Zululand, South Africa.

He told the crowd of 10,000 in a congress hall that "hunger, thirst, and disease are acute states of emergency [in Africa] but the continent's spiritual needs are far more serious—misunderstanding, contempt, exploitation, lack of equality, and ignorance."

He said the West must eradicate the African's conviction "that the cause of each pain is the white man, an enemy."

The meeting's theme—the development of underdeveloped areas—is one of the most discussed topics at the congress.

Later, Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, described communism this year as "the most dangerous since 1939."

The Cardinal spoke on "American Day" of the Roman Catholic Church's World Eucharistic Congress to a packed audience in Munich's cathedral.

His attack against communism was the harshest denunciation of it yet heard at this congress, which has brought pilgrims here from all parts of the world, except Communist-ruled lands.

"In these peaceless, imperiled times," said Cardinal Spellman, "daily we learn of new and more imminent Communist-promoted crises throughout the world—in Cuba and Latin America, in East Germany and the international waters of the Barents Sea, in China and the Congo—all ominous testimonials to the fast-approaching possibility of the death day to world freedom, the once-fantastic, now realistic, threat of Soviet Russia."

18a 1960

MID-AFRICA:

The Royal 'Magic'

Newsweek

Mon 5-30-60

P. 43

With the flick of a switch by her white-gloved hand, Britain's Queen Mother Elizabeth last week brought vast reaches of central Africa into the twentieth century. The switch, starting one of the 100,000 kilowatt generators in Rhodesia's giant new Kariba dam, provided a formal symbol that Africa's 1,650-mile-long Zambesi River had at last been harnessed. When the last of its fifteen generators is finally installed in 1965, Kariba—backing up the largest man-made lake in the world—will be pulsing out 1.5 million kilowatts of electricity to the fabulous copper mines and the growing cities and towns of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. And it will prove to all Africans that what Western capital ($225 million for Kariba so far) and know-how can do for the Zambesi, it could also do for the Congo or the Niger.

'Noah's Ark': The cost was not just monetary. When the wall of concrete began to rise, the waters of the Zambesi followed and 50,000 Batonga tribesmen and hundreds of wild animals had to be persuaded—or forced—to move in Operation Noah's Ark (NEWSWEEK, June 22, 1959). Over the months, the construction claimed the lives of 120 men, black and white, some toppling helplessly into the crocodile-infested Zambesi.

As the ceremony ended last week, with the Lord's Prayer and a military band playing "Happy, Happy Africa," the Queen Mother, attended by the Governor General, the Earl of Dalhousie (photo), spoke to a few guests who did not still share the general cheerfulness. They were the scarlet-robed Batonga chiefs whose people had been uprooted.

"Are your people happy?" she asked.

"Not very," replied one chief. "I feel the river god is angry . . . My witch doctor's magic does not work in my new land." Then, turning to look at the deepening blue waters of Kariba Lake, he added sadly, "that water is flowing over the bones of my ancestors."

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2 TRADE MISSIONS EMPHASIZE AFRICA

The New York Times

Exceptional Opportunities Are Detailed for Eastern and Western Areas

New York

By BRENDAN M. JONES

Sun 5-29-60

P. 1 F

P. 8

Attempts at making United States business men aware of rapid economic changes under way in Africa tend to be a bit like trying to divert junior from his favorite TV Western.

Despite the difficulties, such an effort was made last week by members of two United States trade missions. The two groups, recently returned from West and East African areas, presented reports detailing exceptional opportunities for trade and investment at meetings at the World Affairs Center here.

Together the missions covered Liberia, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Guinea in West Africa, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the southeastern part of the continent. The missions, each of six weeks' duration, were conducted by the Department of Commerce under its two-way trade program, which recently has been intensified toward development of new export markets.

Each mission consisted of a Department of Commerce expert and four business men experienced in trade development, finance, promotion of new industry, small business operation, distribution and selling. In addition to assessing opportunities for United States exports and investment, mission members met a heavy demand for development recommendations from African business groups.

Undercurrent of Drama

While the mission reports last week ran to a large amount of technical detail, they had an undercurrent of drama. They cited the rich resources of the new nations, the rapid economic development that is following political change and the emphasis being put on free private enterprise.

The report on the West African nations, while noting that past colonial conditions had limited United States trade and investment, declared:

"This is now changing radically. United States exports have greater prospects for expansion than at any time in the past owing to the substantial removal of dollar import restrictions in Ghana and Sierra Leone, and the rapid increase in the level of consumption by both private and public sectors in all countries. Likewise, the quickening pace of economic progress in these areas provides greater avenues for United States private investment participation."

Market Potentialities

The report on Rhodesia-Nyasaland as well as that on the Western nations noted that even with the first beginnings of a higher living standard, demand for consumer goods was broadening significantly. The general trend was given more than mere factual treatment in the Rhodesia-Nyasaland report, which commented:

"Account must be taken of the growing importance of Africans as part of the market. The mission was assured by business leaders everywhere that the African market is not only potentially a large market but is also potentially a market for high-grade merchandise. All distributors have noted that as the African develops purchasing power, he insist on quality goods. For example, he demands good radios, high-class bicycles and European-style apparel made of quality textiles and tastefully designed."

Both reports strongly urged that traders and potential investors intensify their interest in the African nations. Traders were advised to make frequent visits and direct personal contacts with business men in seeking sales development. Although there is general regard for the excellence of American products, the missions advised that aggressive promotion and service were essential to meet competition of other traders already winning markets.

The scope and detail of the reports went considerably beyond these general details. Much additional fact was presented on investment possibilities, licensing of manufacturing processes and the stages of economic development in individual countries.

Rhodesia, for example, with its vast copper mining industry and growing agriculture production, was found to be ready now for a wide range of secondary processing and manufacturing industries.

With the advent of the jet plane, the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Federation was considered to have unlimited prospects for tourism in the near future, particularly in such attractions as the Victoria Falls and national parks. Something of the growing African spirit of progress was reflected also in this comment on Ghana:

"The trade Mission found Ghana an excitingly alive country, vigorously pursuing economic development programs in both the private and public sectors and full of optimism about the future. It found Ghana's business men of all levels thinking and talking like their counterparts in America—eager to take chances in an environment of free and fair competition * * *."

Although the enthusiasm of American business men seems worthy of emulation abroad, outside of some large concerns it has lagged bafflingly as far as Africa is concerned. Few world areas, in fact, have been less understood and more underestimated in their economic potentialities among the general run of American business men.

Mission members also detailed considerable trade activity by communist countries in the new African nations, part of the communist economic competition that Americans again are beginning to fret about.

The work of the two missions can be considered excellent and their reports are of a calibre that many companies would expend substantial sums on if they made private surveys.

One report noted that interest and enthusiasm generated among Africans had prepared the way for large accomplishments if American business seized opportunities for further mutually profitable relationships.

Communist Trade Noted

The countries visited by the mission make up an area roughly twice the size of Texas with enough left over to equal West Virginia or Ohio. Combined populations total about 18,000,000, but resources and development potentials are on a par with the American West at the turn of the century.

Mission members were:

For Rhodesia - Nyasaland, Clarence I. Blau, leader, Department of Commerce; Ralph M. Lovell, Sanford, Me., new industry and tourist promotion specialist; Bradley Murray, New York, international financial consultant; Joseph G. Roldan, St. Louis, general exporter, and Clark E. Simon, Billings, Mont., department store owner.

For West Africa, Bernard Blankenheimer, leader, Department of Commerce; E. Kennedy Langstaff, New York, foreign investments specialist; George E. Sevelle, Los Angeles, cleaning products distributor versed in small business formation; Alfred Teshen, Pittsburgh manufactures exporter, and Frank L. Gilbert, Seattle, retailing and distribution executive.

BANDA, IN LONDON, ASKS FREE NATION

The New York Times

Nyasaland Africans' Leader Would Leave Federation—Demands Aides' Release

New York

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

Fri 4-8-60

P. 9

LONDON, April 7 — Dr. Hastings K. Banda, Nyasaland African nationalist leader, called today for immediate self-government for Nyasaland and secession from the federation that binds the region to North and South Rhodesia.

In a television interview with Jeremy Thorpe, Liberal party member of Parliament, and then in a televised news conference, the leader of Nyasaland's 3,000,000 Africans served notice that there would be no negotiation with him until "all of my men" had been freed from prison.

Dr. Banda was freed last Friday, at the intercession of Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod, after having been imprisoned with other leaders of the Nyasaland African National Congress since March, 1959.

He was arrested and the congress was outlawed when Sir Robert Armitage, British Governor of Nyasaland, declared a state of emergency. Sir Robert said the action was necessary to prevent a planned massacre of Europeans and colonial officials.

Reassures White Settlers

Dr. Banda was a successful London physician until he returned in 1958 to the country of his birth and took up leadership of the Nyasaland African nationalists.

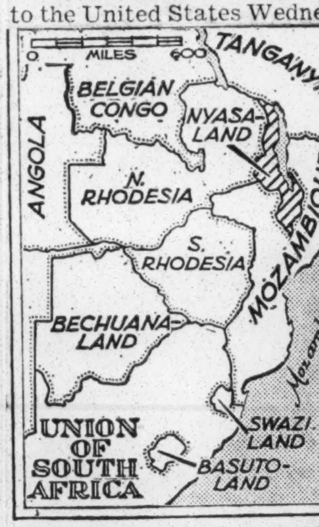
Asked this evening why he thought, after thirty years' absence from Nyasaland, he should speak for its people, Dr. Banda shouted back: "Why did they send for me?" He twice affirmed that the 8,000 whites in Nyasaland had nothing to fear from independence.

"We don't want them to go away," he said. "They are our friends, our neighbors, our guests. We won't send them away."

He became excited as newsmen pressed him for some idea of what the first steps in Nyasaland's self-government should be and what plans he had for economic development. He replied that he had plans, but did not intend to disclose them now. Finally he explained: "Let me do the thing and let me make my own mess."

Dr. Banda is here as a guest of Britain's commercial television network. He said he welcomed the chance to tell Britons his views, but complained that the official British Broadcasting Corporation had not given "the chance to say anything."

Dr. Banda said he would go to the United States Wednesday.



The New York Times April 8, 1960

AGAINST FEDERATION: A nationalist leader from Nyasaland (diagonal shading) demanded an end to its link with the Rhodesias.

Asked what role the United States could play in Africa, he said it should "remember its own history and how it got its freedom and independence."

"It should not try to please the colonial powers, for expediency or any other reason," he added.

When Dr. Banda arrived at London Airport two busloads of banner-carrying Africans, representing many African states and their political parties, were waiting to welcome him. But the police and officials hurried him through the airport. His return to Britain had an air of triumph. It represented victory for his African followers and Labor party supporters here and a swing toward colonial moderation by the Conservative Government.

TIED TO FRANCE

The Atlanta Constitution

4 More Colonies Seek Freedom

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 3-20-60.

By HELLA PICK
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, March 19—Four more former French colonies in Equatorial Africa—Gabon, Tchad, French Congo and the Central African Republic—have decided to seek independence.

Because they have close links with France, they want to stay in the French Community even after independence, and to have treaties of association with France. Because they are afraid of being swamped by their powerful neighbors—Nigeria and Belgian Congo, both of whom will be independent later this year—they have decided to federate first and seek independence as a federation of Equatorial Africa.

* * *

EQUATORIAL AFRICA is huge. It covers nearly a million square miles—more than twice the size of Nigeria. But much of it is tropical forest or dry scrub, and its population is very sparse. The combined population of the four territories is only 4,500,000 compared to Nigeria's 37 million.

Of the four countries, Gabon alone is fairly well developed and has extensive economic resources. Gabon's forests yield valuable timbers, and one of the world's largest plywood factories has been built at Libreville, its capital. Oil is exported in growing quantities. Other resources include iron ore, uranium and manganese.

* * *

THE OTHER THREE countries are very poor indeed. Large areas are still at subsistence level and production of their few cash crops for export—cotton, coffee and cattle—is very small. None of the three seems to have important mineral resourses; though there is some bauxite, and French Congo hopes to harness the river Koilou and produce sufficient power to make an aluminum industry feasible.

The four countries of Equatorial Africa have been administered as a federation by the French since 1910. But when, under De Gaulle's new French constitution, they each became self-governing republics last year, the federal structure was for the most part abolished. Some of the services, such as posts and telegraphs, have been maintained on the old basis.

● Miss Pick, a staff member of the British publication, West Africa, is one of The Atlanta Journal - Constitution's special correspondents in key areas of the world.

* * *

THERE HAS BEEN little talk of political federation, or of independence; indeed, there were many in Equatorial Africa who publicly opposed both. Yet these same men have now changed their stand and are talking about the need to be strong and united and to have an international identity.

Like several other members of the French Community — Mali and Madagascar, for example—Equatorial Africa evidently considers that it can no longer afford to hold back from independence. The Belgian Congo's forthcoming independence probably broke down the last barriers of resistance among Equatorial Africa's leaders.

France has been subsidizing Equatorial Africa very heavily. Only Gabon could stand on its own feet.

Gabon has no great ambition to share its comparative wealth with poor relations. Its leaders were never very happy about the contribution to the cost of federal services which they were required to make in colonial days and now there is little doubt that Gabon's prime minister M. Leon M'ba will insist on continued French financial assistance after independence as a condition of French membership in the federation.

It is quite probable that Frence will readily agree and not merely out of friendship, but because France considers Equatorial Africa an area of strategic importance.

* * *

IT IS NOT clear who will emerge as head of the Equatorial Federation, even though three of the four present governments are controlled by the same party, the Rassemblement Democratique Africain (RDA). The RDA headquarters are in Ivory Coast in West Africa and the party also controls three governments in French West Africa.

The most colorful politician in Equatorial Africa is undoubtedly the RDA prime minister of French Congo, the Abbe Youlou Fulbert. He is a defrocked priest who found power through exploiting the religious-non-Christian myths of his Bakongo tribe. Formerly mainly interested in recreating the Bakongo kingdom as an independent nation, the Abbe

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MALI AND PARIS IN PACT

The New York Times

Accords on Independence for African Federation Signed

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 4 — Accords were signed today by France and the Mali Federation of Senegal and ~~Sudan granting~~ independence to the two West African autonomous republics.

Negotiations for Mali independence were concluded last Thursday. Previously similar negotiations had been completed between France and the Malagasy republic.

The sovereignty of the three republics will be proclaimed after the accords have been ratified by the French Parliament and the Malagasy and Mali Parliaments.

This probably will take place next month. After the new states have been declared sovereign members of a revamped French Community, France will propose their membership in the United Nations.

POLICE GUNS HALT SOMALIA PROTEST

The New York Times

One Killed and 32 Wounded in Independence Day Clash

New York

By JAY WALZ
Special to The New York Times.

MOGADISHU, Somalia, July 1—Demonstrators of three opposition parties were forced back by the police today as they attempted to march on the Parliament Building, where the National Assembly of the new Republic of Somalia was sitting for the first time.

Sat. 7-2-60

One person was killed by police fire and thirty-two persons, including eleven policemen, were wounded.

The outbreak on the first day of Somalia's independence took Modgadishu by surprise, although it was known yesterday that three groups had asked to parade during the independence festivities and that the police had refused permission.

The republic of Somalia came into being at midnight, setting off four days' celebration. Multitudes danced in the streets, whistled, shouted and threw firecrackers back and forth.

The police shooting at 9 A. M. was at first mistaken by some fcr fireworks.

The procession of 3,000 to 5,000 began to form in downtown Mogadishu shortly after the National Assembly met at 8 o'clock to elect a President of the republic and to approve an act uniting the former Italian Somaliland with the former British Somaliland protectorate.

The police ordered the crowd to halt about two blocks from Parliament. When the demonstrators pushed on, the police charged with clubs and then began shooting into the air. Fire trucks arrived and hoses were turned on the marchers.

The demonstrators were stopped at a square half a mile from the Parliament Building. The newly elected President Aden Abdullah Osman, prepared to appear before the demonstrators, but the police decided against it.

Sat. 7-2-60

The demonstrators belonged to the Liberal party, the Somali Democratic League and the Greater Somali League. All are opposed to the Somali Youth League, which is the majority party forming the new Government.

The Greater Somali League, headed by Haji Mohammed Hussein, has pressed for the union of Somalis in Kenya, Ethiopia and French Somaliland as well as those in the two territories forming the new republic.

Party Boycotted Elections

Mr. Hussein was exiled for a while and spent the time in Cairo. He is an admirer of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic. His party boycotted the elections in which the Somali Youth League won the majority of Parliament seats. The Youth League has adhered to a moderate approach to the Greater Somali objective.

One of first acts of the new Somalia National Assembly this morning was to elect Mr. Osman President of the republic. He had been President of the Legislative Assembly.

The Assembly also quickly approved the act binding the two Somalilands together. It ratified a new Constitution, subject to a popular referendum later.

Left unclear for the time being was the future status of Abdullahi Issa, who served as Premier of Somalia under Italian trusteeship. Mr. Issa, 38 years old, was ineligible to stand for the Presidency, which the new Constitution requires to be filled by a man at least 45. Mr. Issa remained in his old post today and sources said he might retain it for a week or ten days while the new President worked out his Cabinet.

Some observers feel Mr. Issa might be continued as Premier because of his experience and knowledge of Somalia's domestic and foreign affairs. Yet Mr. Osman might be pressed by Deputies for the former British protectorate to give the Premiership to Ibrahim Egal, who headed the Somaliland Government during its five-day period of independence.

Eisenhower Sends Greetings

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI)—President Eisenhower congratulated Somalia today on her first day of independence. He sent "cordial greetings and heartfelt congratulations" to President Aden Abdulla Hosman.

18a 1960

Africa Explosive Center Of World, Says L. B. Pearson

The News and Courier

Charleston, S.C. Sat. 4-16-60

P. 1-B.

By COYTE W. WHITE
News and Courier Staff Writer

Africa's troubles are explosive forces in today's world, Lester B. Pearson, Canadian diplomat and Nobel Peace Prize winner, said here yesterday.

"Africa is an explosion, and we're right in the middle of it," said Pearson.

In the next year or so, Africa will be the scene of the greatest tension in the world, said the diplomat.

The former history professor with a long record of international service for Canada is visiting Thomas A. Stone, former Canadian ambassador, at Snee Farm in Christ Church Parish for a few days.

In an interview yesterday, Pearson said 15 to 20 African nations are developing — "all inexperienced in government . . . violently suspicious of white supremacy rule.

"Whether they can demand a voice in world affairs without chaos, remains to be seen,". said the diplomat.

In the Congo alone, there are 10 million people who will be independent in July, he said.

"The Belgians haven't trained those people to rule themselves," he opined, adding, "There'll probably be tribal warfare . . only God knows what will happen."

Pearson said, "it seems to me" it would be better for world peace if the white man remained in those countries becoming independent to work in training self government there."

Pearson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957 for his activities with the United Nations Emergency Force organized to separate the fighting which broke out between Britain, France, Israel and Egypt.

Pearson saw some signs of easement of tension in the Middle East situation, but described the refugee problem "explosive."

He said tension would remain in that area so long as Israel and the Arabs were unable to work out their problems.

In other trouble spots, Pearson said Cuba's Prime Minister Castro was "exploiting anti-American feeling in the country.

"That's an easy gambit to follow," observed the official.

Cuba — of all countries—should be grateful to the United States for the help given to it, was his opinion. He said Castro achieved a "great deal of good will when he overthrew the former government," but that he "forfeited much of it" with his actions. This, he added, was unfortunate.

As to whether Castro would remain in power, Pearson said "I haven't the slightest idea . . . but it appears there's an organized movement against him."

Castro — in his opinion — is not a communist.

The entire situation is something the Cuban people must work out to their satisfaction, he noted.

Pearson described Red China as a threat to world peace. He said the sweep of the Russian communistic revolution had slowed down somewhat, and the rulers had "moved away from some of their wildest ideas."

But regarding China, he said "China is probably as frightening to Russia as to the United States. If she expands, she'll expand into Mongolia, and other areas near Russia."

Pearson, leader of the Canadian Liberal Party said the Canadian National Elections may be held next year and he predicted good results for his party. Since the 1920s, he hs been associated with governmental work in Canada.

While here, he will work on a magazine article.

Britain to Urge Ban On Arms for Africa

The New York Times

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times.

New York Tues. 4-26-60

P. 1

LONDON, Aprl 25—A proposal for an agreement with the Soviet Union on an arms embargo for new nations in Africa is part of Britain's program for the summit conference next month, qualified diplomatic sources said today.

The foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty powers will discuss the form and contents of such a proposal when they meet in Istanbul, Turkey, next week. France, Belgium, Portugal and Britain are among the member states immediately interested.

Each has responsibilities for African territories that are at carying stages of political development. A persistent nightmare of these and other European governments is an Africa in which the ambitions of rival nations would be nourished by arms shipments from Communist countries.

The New York Times

Code of Conduct Sought

The impetus for an arms embargo originated in London. Policy-makers here see an agreement with the Soviet Union on this point as part of the development of an international code of conduct during a period of easier relations between East and West. Such a period is the chief general objective of British policy for the Paris summit conference.

New York Tues. 4-26-60

A Soviet proposal at the summit for an arms embargo in the Middle East also is anticipated here. This could be countered by a Western plan for a ban on arms shipments to Africa.

P. 24

The British Government is deeply concerned about reports of Soviet penetration in Guinea. The presence of about 400 Soviet-bloc technicians and the possibility of a Communist offer of arms to the former former French West African colony caused this concern.

The summit conference will open in Paris three weeks from today. As it approaches British diplomacy appears to be concentrating more on a general relaxation of tension than upon specific agreements as the most likely outcome of the talks.

Benefit to West Seen

There is evident conviction in the higher echelons of the Government that easier relations with the Soviet Union will be of far greater benefit to the Western powers than to the Soviet Union. This position has been reached after due consideration of the effects upon the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other Western defensive and economic groupings if relaxation of tension with the Soviet Union is achieved.

One point that is emphasized is that an easing of tension between the great powers of East and West inevitably would produce a lessening of Soviet pressure upon the satellite states of Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union, it is asserted, cannot caintain a war psychosis, which helps maintain Communist rule, in these countries if there has been an evident improvement of its relations with the Western powers.

The British also believe that easier relations would have a favorable effect, from the Western standpoint, upon a changing Soviet Union. Once tension was relaxed, a demand for a larger share of the nation's production in the form of consumer goods would develop in the Soviet Union, it is felt. This in turn could speed the transition of the Soviet people toward an outlook more interested in standards of living than in Communist principles.

Information reaching London from sources in the Soviet Union is that party dogma and party polemics impress a dwindling proportion of the population each year. The British are frankly betting that economic change will produce political change.

Economic change would be accelerated, they contend, by a detente that deprives the Soviet Government of its power to keep the people in line by threats of Western attack.

These considerations are reinforced in British thinking by the assessment of Premier Khrushchev as a political rather than a dictatorial figure. They mean "political" in the sense that he must be responsive to the wishes of the Soviet masses and that he must return from an international conference with some tangible evidence of success.

In the British view, such success in the present-day Soviet Union is equated with anything that will speed the spread of economic well-being.

No Major Pact Expected

The British would like, but they do not expect, any major agreement at the summit. In their view, insufficient groundwork has been done to insure the conclusion of an agreement for a ban on nuclear tests.

But the feeling is that discussions in the summit conference of issues still outstanding in the proposed treaty will provide an impetus for conclusion of the treaty later this year.

Somewhat the same attitude is in evidence here toward general disarmament talks.

The feeling in the British Government is that Mr. Khrushchev will not create a crisis over Berlin at the summit unless he feels he has been completely frustrated in the fields of disarmament, nuclear tests and improvement of East-West relations.

British diplomats are not moved by Premier Khrushchev's public comments on West Berlin. Since the summit conference is only three weeks away, they would have been surprised if he had failed to restate the familiar Soviet policy in his speech to the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan in Baku today.

What matters, diplomats say, is what Mr. Khrushchev says in private to President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Macmillan and President de Gaulle in Paris next month.

South African Ban Issue Is Blocked

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Wed. 5-4-60
1/8a
P.1

LONDON (AP)--The Commonwealth prime ministers conference Tuesday ruled out any public condemnation of South Africa for its racial segregation policy.

Instead, the leaders of this free association of nations that once made up the British Empire decided to discuss the problem informally at a series of private meetings with South Africa's foreign minister, Eric Louw.

This formula was worked out at the opening of the 10-day conference, behind locked doors, after Louw reminded his colleagues that South Africa claims the sole responsibility for its own domestic policy.

The decision to avoid putting South Africa in the position of a defendant in court represented a triumph for Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Britain over angry leaders from dark-skinned nations in the Commonwealth, particularly Ghana, India and Ceylon.

He convinced visiting leaders that more good could be done in informal conversations either singly or in pairs with Louw, who is deputizing for Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, wounded last month by a white, Brititish-born assailant.

South Africa's policies loomed as the greatest issue facing the meeting. Racial violence broke out there in March.

Indian Prime Minister Nehru and Pakistani President Ayub Khan launched a discussion during the afternoon session on international affairs. They are understood to have touched on the expansionist policy of Communist China.

Loew Claims 'Sympathy' With Apartheid Policies

By Robert E. Baker
European Bureau
The Washington Post

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Thurs. 5-5-60
P.6
18a

LONDON, May 4—At a blistering press conference today, South Africa's Eric H. Louw told reporters that a number of Prime Ministers "privately sympathized" with his government's apartheid policies.

Louw, South African Minister of External Affairs who is sitting in for wounded Minister Hendrick F. Verwoerd at the Commonwealth Ministers' conference here, said neither riots at home nor world condemnation would alter the apartheid policy.

As he left the hour-and-a-half press session in South Africa House, which bordered often on being boisterous, a crowd of 2000 persons outside shouted "Murderer, murderer." A swiftly called bevy of 50 Bobbies held the demonstrators at a distance, across the street along Trafalgar Square and on the steps of St. Martin's Church.

Louw tipped his hat to the crowd and sped away in his limousine.

The press conference was attended by 100 reporters, most of them from the English press, which has been unanimous in its condemnation of apartheid and the recent disturbances in South Africa. Louw made no bones about his condemnation of the British, and other, press for what he charged were "distortions" in news stories coming from South Africa.

He sceemed to be gibing the British for their own problems in Africa.

When asked whether South Africa would release Chief Luthuli, leader of the African National Congress, as Britain had recently released Dr. Hastings Banda of the Nyasaland African National Congress, Louw said Britain had kept Banda in jail without trial for 14 months while South Africa had not imprisoned Luthuli, but had only confined him to a specoific area.

At another point, Louw, in commenting on the shooting of Africans by South African police, said the shootings came about from the same "very good reasons" that police in Nyasaland had shot 40 persons in disturbances there last year.

He asked the British to imagine their nation with 10 million whites and 40 million West Africans and Jamaicans, anl brought up the Nottinghill race riots in London two years ago.

Louw contended that South Africa's relations with other Commonwealth nations are very good and without strain over racial matters.

"How do you know it has put a strain?" he fired back at the reporter asking the question. "What give you the right to say that? I ought to know better than you."

He indicated that anti-apartheid statements by some of the Prime Ministers at the conference here stem from the fact that they read only newspapers and "are not doing their homework."

After dressing down reporters for their wording of their questions, Louw was asked to name one nation that approved of South Africa's apartheid policy.

"Oh, well—" he began, and paused. "That's not a fair question," he said, amidst derisive laughter.

"I know of a number of Prime Ministers who privately sympathize with our policy," he said, "but it would be breaking their confidence to disclose their names."

No non-white reporters attended the press conference. Louw was asked if any had been invited. A. W. Steward, director of information at South Africa house, interjected that seats were limited and he figured that the African press would be serviced by wire services, but there was no colorbar, he said.

Louw said he intended to go ahead with his plan to visit Ghana, a fellow member of the Commonwealth. The invitation to visit there is of long standing, but it was assumed it was suspended after the Sharpeville shootings a month ago.

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9 African youth leaders in U.S. on month's tour

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5/28/60
p.2
18a

WASHINGTON

A group of nine youth leaders from the Federation of Mali of West Africa has arrived in the United States to begin a month-long visit under the auspices of the State Department's cultural exchange program.

The Mali Federation comprises the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of the Soudan.

Arriving in Washington May 4, they left Washington May 9 for a tour of Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn.; Chicago, Detroit, Boston, and NYC.

* * *

THE VISITORS were scheduled to meet with members of 4-H Clubs, college students, civic leaders and American citizens in all walks of life, under a program arranged by the African-American Institute.

This is the first group of youth leaders from the Mali Federation to visit the United States under State Department auspices. They are:

* * *

ALIOUNE DIOP, school teacher, Cabinet Chief of Senegal's Ministry of Youth and Sports; Ibrahima Guindo, supervisor of youth activities, High Commission for Youth and Sports, Soudan;

Miss Ramatoylaye Seck, midwife at the Maternite Africaine, Dakar, director of women's and girls' activities in the Association l'Ideal; Miss Aissata Cisse, student at Lycee of Bamako, Soudan; Alioune Aidara Niang, clerk of the Tribunal at Thies, Senegal; Thierno Diop, lawyer of Kaolack, Senegal;

Tiemokho Keita, school teacher at Kayes, Soudan and secretary general of the youth section of the Union Soudanaise at Kayes,

And also Moylaye Sidi Yaya, school teacher and secretary general of the Youth Section of the Union Soudainaise at Timbuktu, Soudan; and Yacoumba Rouamba, hospital attendant and secretary general of the Youth Section of the Union Soudanaise at Bandiagara, Soudan.

18a 1960

Freedom Scores Thrice in Africa

Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass. Mon. 6/27/60

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

R/ 19

London

The week beginning June 26 is a momentous freedom week for Africa.

It is freedom week for some 20,000,000 Africans — but three of the major powers of Europe also felt the impact, as the flags of Britain, France, and Belgium came fluttering down from what were once proud outposts of empire.

Three in One Week

For Britain, it was British Somaliland in the horn of Africa that gained its independence June 26 and on July 1 was scheduled to merge with the United Nations trust territory of Somalia to form the new Somali Republic.

For Belgium, it was the vast Belgian Congo of 14,000,000 Africans under Patrice Lumumba that was to make the transition to independent status on June 30.

For France, it was the large offshore island of Madagascar, population 5,000,000, that became the Malagasy Republic on June 26.

This was but one week's historic roll call of new states—but others are waiting impatiently in the wings for their turn. They include French possessions in West Africa and Equatorial Africa—eight more, all told.

Not far behind are British Nigeria, population 35,000,000 and scheduled for independence in Oct. 1; and Sierra Leone, population 2,500,000 and due to become independent next April.

Problems Compound

The change from colonial status to sovereignty is rapidly transforming the map of Africa. A few years ago, the independent nations of the huge continent were a scattered few. Before 1960 ends, the situation will be reversed, with the colonial holdings down to a relative handful.

For Britain, there still will be Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but all three are in various stages of climbing the ladder to freedom. And the problem is whether the pace now contemplated will be fast enough to satisfy the Africans concerned.

Still another problem will be the Central African Federation, established in 1953 but still under pressure to split into its component parts, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The quickening surge toward independence is setting an unmistakable pattern for the erstwhile Dark Continent. Its very pace, moreover, will pose an ever-increasing challenge to the Union of South Africa, where the state policy of apartheid separates white and black men.

But much also is at stake in whether all these new regimes can succeed.

Most of them face tremendous problems at the outset—problems of border disputes with neighbors, such as that between Somali and Ethiopia; problems of erecting viable economies; problems of too few trained administrators; and the problem of violence or conflict as rival political claimants for power jockey and maneuver, a possibility in the Congo.

Prodded by Red Threat

As their former possessions drop away however, the Europeans find they too still face problems in Africa.

One increasing sentiment is that it is high time London, Paris, Brussels, and other European capitals involved concert their policies with Washington before the African continent fragments into another Balkan tinderbox.

Lending urgency to this move is mounting evidence of Communist influence in independent Guinea and in Cameroun.

This, meanwhile is the gargantuan backdrop before which the French currently are attempting to negotiate a settlement with Algeria and the Britisih with Cyprus.

In both these efforts there have been many false starts and prolonged setbacks—but both at the moment show new signs of encouragement that an agreement eventually can be reached.

The Christian Science Monitor
Sat.
6
Boston
Mass.
18a

C. Lamote

Patience: the Warp and Woof of Independence

Strange Africans Eye Independence

Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass. Sat. 6/25/60
P. 5

By Peter Lessing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Usumbura, Ruanda Urundi

In the heart of Africa, in what has remained the least known part of this continent, one of the world's strangest countries, ruled by one of the world's strangest peoples, is beginning to prepare for independence.

It is Ruanda Urundi, the land of the Mountains of the Moon, which is ruled, but not governed, by the Watusi, the physical giants of Africa whose average height is over six feet and many of whom stand well over seven feet.

Christian Science Monitor
Sat. 6-25-60
P. 5

Ruanda Urundi—the Kingdom of Ruanda and the Kingdom of Urundi — adjoins the Belgian Congo, but its only link with the Congo is at the European—that is, Belgian—level. The Watusi and their subject race, the Wahutu, keep to themselves and mostly mind their own business. Nobody quite knows what the pygmies, who are outcasts, scorned by both the Watusi and the Wahutu, do apart from hunt with bow and arrow, but many of them also live here.

Watusi Absolute Rulers

Although comprising only 15 per cent of the population of 4,000,000 in the two kingdoms, the Watusi are the absolute rulers. Belgium has tried to introduce democracy, but failed. To break the absolute control of the Watusi, the Belgian authorities are organizing elections to be held toward the end of this year, probably in September or October.

The elections are by way of preparing for independence. No official date for independence has yet been announced, but in Ruanda Urundi it is expected within two years—Belgian officials say about the end of next year.

The outcome of the elections is, however, a foregone conclusion. The Wahutu, who form 85 per cent of the population, will vote the way their masters, the Watusi, tell them. The pygmies will not vote. They prefer to remain outcasts.

Origin Unknown

Nothing is known about the origin of the Watusi, a people who, despite their numerical weakness, are believed to have ruled in Runada and Urundi for centuries. Not much is known, for that matter, about Ruanda Urundi, it being almost as inaccessible as Tibet.

European contact with this ancient territory is recent. The first vague reports of the country were brought back by slave traders, who failed to penetrate this mountain fastness but who spoke, awe-inspired, of the "survivors of the tribe of Abraham."

Numerous explorers of a century ago set out to discover more, but with little success. It was left to Stanley, in 1876, to establish the first real contact with the Watusi. But he did not solve the mystery of their origin.

Modern Theory

Modern theory, however, is that a long time ago they came either from the Sudan or Ethiopia — only a handful of them. (They still number less than half a million.) The Watusi themselves say that they came direct from heaven, endowed with qualities that made them the natural masters of all around them. The Wahutu do not dispute the claim.

Ruanda Urundi became a German protectorate in 1894 — by oral agreement between the two kings and a German explorer. But Germany (and the explorer) left the two kingdoms largely undisturbed. In 1916 Belgian troops entered the territory from the Congo, and in 1920 it was declared a League of Nations mandated territory, with Belgium as the administering power. But Belgium, too, has not disturbed it much, except for an unsuccessful attempt to unite the two kingdoms.

Democratic Attempt

The Belgians did, however, try to teach democracy of sorts. The concept is not generally acceptable. The Watusi feels that he is a superior person. The Wahutu accepts the belief that he is inferior. And the pygmy knows that he is an outcast. Inequality of man is accepted as the normal order of things.

But in a few places where the teaching of democracy and the equality of man has made some impact, trouble resulted. This happened, and will continue to happen, when the Wahutu takes the teaching literally and tries to assert his status as an equal. On a number of occasions bloodshed followed.

Unfortunately they are all likely to suffer hunger together unless a means to progress is found. Ruanda Urundi is hopelessly overpopulated — population density is 184 a square mile —and in a country which is basically a wild, barren land of steep slopes. Disastrously eroded, the land is simply not able to grow enough food for the people. And apart from coffee, there is as yet nothing to export to earn foreign currency.

Explosive Africa

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Mon. 6-20-60
p. 14

It is easy to regard the "wind of change" in Africa as a good wind that can blow nobody any ill. But for nations whose earlier African privileges have now become responsibilities the blessings of independence for Africans appear less automatic than to more distant observers.

Impatience and violence accompany change in Africa today. Optimists should note that these dangers present themselves beyond the areas where change may be under checkrein (for good reasons as well as bad). They appear where demands for independence are encountering surprisingly small resistance.

The once-Belgian Congo is an illustration.

But if Belgians cannot just slough off responsibilities by a swift grant of independence, neither does there appear any easier road for the British in Kenya, or the French in some of their erstwhile colonies.

There is probably another 10 years in which white people must accept it as a duty to help Africans find their way to stable and free government. The wider recognition of this fact is giving more authority to liberal outlooks in one-time "ruling circles." But the need to make this "African decade" a period of close cooperation—and general and really felt responsibility—throughout the Western world becomes daily more urgent.

For those nations intimately involved by a century or more of history in African affairs there is now no easy way out. That is obvious. What is sometimes not so obvious is that other Western nations have vital stakes in Africa's problems. Out of these there is no exit except a sharing of responsibility. This fact has numerous technical aspects—financial, political, educational, social. The experts who have to work them out can be aided, however, by a more alert lay attitude which senses the broad responsibility the entire white man's world now shares.

NORTH AFRICA OIL BRINGS PROBLEMS

P. 1 F

Algeria, Libya Export Goal Million Barrels a Day to West Europe by '62

The New York Times

By J. H. CARMICAL

Sun. 8-21-60

The export of a million barrels of oil a day by the end of next year seems to be the goal of the companies operating in Algeria and Libya. Practically all of this oil would be moving to West European markets, and a question with which the industry generally is much concerned is: What would be the impact on free world petroleum activities?

Although plans have been moving ahead steadily for the past few years to place Libyan and Algerian oil on the market, there have been no important steps made by other producing areas, most of which have an excess production capacity, to counteract the probable effect of this large quantity of oil from North Africa.

For nearly ten years the Middle East has been practically unchallenged as the supplier of the West European market, the largest consumer of oil products after the United States.

Dependent largely on revenues from oil operations for carrying on govermental and development programs, the Middle Eastern countries may be expected to seek compensation from the oil companies or from foreign governments for any loss of revenue stemming from the North African development.

Demand by France

Provided the economies of Europe and the free world continue to move ahead at their present clip, it would be quite possible that the North African oil could be fitted into world markets without any serious repercussions in the other oil-producing countries — if the French were not insisting that the Algerian oil be given preference in the six Common Market countries.

The French contend that Algeria is a part of Metropolitan France and that any oil produced in Algeria should have preference in the Common Market countries. Only recently, France objected to the importing of fuel oil from Aruba in the Dutch West Indies by the Netherlands, since the oil was only refined there. France also contended that the relationship of the Dutch West Indies to the Netherlands was different from that of Algeria to France.

Generally, the oil companies and, probably, the Middle Eastern countries are reconciled to losing the bulk of the French market to Algerian oil, but they are stoutly opposed to any enforced diversion of supplies to the other Common Market countries from Middle East production.

The New York Times

Under a law enacted in 1929, the French Government may make the oil companies operating in France take crude oil from any source it wants. Already the oil refineries in France have been told that they must take 80 per cent of the oil produced in the Algerian Sahara for which the French companies have no other outlet.

Sun. 8-21-60

Effect on Prices

The rate of oil consumption in France is roughly 500,000 barrels a day, almost all of which must be imported, since France has domestic production of only 40,000 barrels a day. However, through the Française des Petroles, in which the French Government has a substantial interest, France obtains some 300,000 barrels a day of Middle East oil, mostly from fields in Iraq and Iran.

If France could continue taking the Middle East oil, which she could hardly refuse to do, there would only be room for about 200,000 barrels a day of Algerian oil to supply the present French needs. But there is the chance that France might sell some of the Middle East oil to make room for the Algerian oil. If this were to be done at a discount from the posted prices for Middle East oil, it would tend to weaken the price structure further.

French targets for shipping Algerian oil are 500,000 barrels a day by 1962 and 1,000,000 a day by 1965. The goal of about 500,000 barrels may be achieved by 1962 with the installation of additional pumping facilities in the Hassi Massaoud pipeline to the Mediterranean port of Bougie, which is already in operation, and with another line nearing completion from the Edjele area to the Tunisian port of La Skhirra.

To reach the goal of 1,000,000 barrels a day at the Mediterranean would require the construction of additional pipeline and the development of more production. This, too, seems likely, since recent discoveries in the Edjele area have greatly enhanced the producing possibilities of southeastern Algeria.

Expansion Possible

The Algerian Sahara is a vast area and, despite the exploratory and drilling problems posed by it, developments have come at a rather rapid pace since oil first was discovered at Edjele in 1956. If France should think it necessary for the furtherance of her economy to develop a production of 1,000,000 barrels a day in Algeria by 1965, the chances are that it could be done, since the potential oil resources of the area are believed more than adequate for such production.

The Algerian oil development has been almost entirely by French companies, in many of which the French and Algerian Governments have large stock interests. Except for the Royal Dutch-Shell Group, which through a member company has a 35 per cent interest in the Edjele field, the other international companies so far have not developed any important production in Algeria. The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc., and the British Petroleum Company, Ltd., however, are carrying on exploration activities.

Another development in connection with Algerian oil that is somewhat disturbing to the international companies is the formation of Union General des Petroles to refine, transport and distribute oil. This concern is owned 60 per cent by companies in which the French Government has a controlling interest and 40 per cent by a company affiliated with the California Texas Oil Corporation, which in turn, is owned jointly by the Standard Oil Company of California and Texaco, Inc.

With the refining and marketing facilities of Caltex in France as a nucleus, the new French company is in position to expand rather rapidly. In fact, some see in the new company possibilities of almost unlimited growth, especially if France should fall under a Government with leftward tendencies.

Libyan Oil Outlook

The Libyan oil development is not tied so closely to governmental development as Algeria. In Libya, there are some twenty companies carrying on oil operations, holding in all some 250,000,000 acres under concessions. The first commercial discovery was made there in 1958. Since then, new discoveries have been coming fast, with the most spectacular having been made at Zelten, about 100 miles from the Mediterranean coast. So far, more than 100 wells have been drilled, of which about thirty have been oil producers. At present some thirty-five drilling rigs are in operation and thirty-eight seismic crews are conducting explorations.

Many of the companies operating in Libya do not have established markets outside the United States. These companies now are striving to develop some outlets. The Ohio Oil Company has announced that it was considering the construction of a refinery in Spain, and Continental recently obtained an interest in a marketing organization in West Germany.

Because it needs the revenues, the Libyan Government probably will press for the placement of as much of its oil production as possible on the market with little delay. With low-cost production and a geographical advantage, the operators, particularly the independent companies, are expected to press energetically the sale of their Libyan output.

STRAIN BESET MALI FROM THE OUTSET

P. 92

Sudan and Senegal Appear Too Diverse in Population and Wealth to Keep Tie

The New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 20—Senegal and Sudan, former French territories, united in January, 1959, to revive in modern form the old Mali empire that flourished six centuries ago.

Although the two countries complemented each other to a certain extent, from the beginning of the union there were strains that resulted from differing political conceptions, personal rivalries and national jealousies. The strains proved too much in the end.

Senegal is the smaller but richer of the two states. This has contributed to the strain. Of some 523,900 square miles constituted by Mali, only 75,750 are occupied by Senegal, with a population of 2,300,000. Sudan, which is to be distinguished from the country of the same name in east-central Africa, occupies 443,200 square miles with a population of 3,700,000.

Senegal has one of the most developed ports in Africa, Dakar. A modern city of tall buildings, with a population of 180,000, it formerly was the capital of French West Africa and has become the capital of Mali, the chief business and administrative center of Senegal and an object of envy for landlocked Sudan. The Sudanese capital of Bamako is a sleepy provincial town of about 100,000.

Senegal's major source of wealth is peanuts and their byproducts, such as cooking oil and glycerine, which are extracted in plants near Dakar.

Sudan, in her northern area, is largely desert. In the south agriculture is carried on in a wide variety of products, but in general the economy is less developed than that of Senegal.

The sharing of political power between a Sudan predominate in numbers and a Senegal predominate in wealth was worked out with difficulty.

Always wary of their bigger partners, the Senegalese from the beginning favored a loose federation that would leave each state with a maximum of control over its affairs. The Sudanese favored a tight federation with wide powers concentrated in the hands of the Federal Premier.

The Federal Premier in this case was a Sudanese, Mobido Keita, Premier of Sudan and Mayor of Bamako. He is a 45-year-old former schoolteacher, who has long been a fervent partisan of African unity. He is a Moslem, as are most Sudanese. He and the circle around him have a reputation for aggressiveness and authoritarianism tinged with Marxism.

The Deputy Premier was Mamadou Dia, Premier of Senegal. He is 50 years old, a specialist in economic questions and a fervent Moslem. He is considered a moderate, with a matter-of-fact turn of mind.

The head of the Federal Assembly was also a Senegalese, Leopold Senghor, philosopher, grammarian, poet ond orator, who speaks better French than many Frenchmen. It had been more or less agreed that the President of Mali would be a Senegalese. Mr. Senghor was slated for the job, but Mr. Keita has long been opposed to him.

Having been one of the oldest of French possessions, Senegal is considered more moderate in political thinking. She has a tendency to be more French-oriented than Sudan. She tolerates political opposition, while Mr. Keita and the Sudanese Union party have complete control over the country in the manner of President Sékou Touré in Guinea.

The Sudanese population and many of its leaders have long been attracted to Mr. Touré, who refused to enter the French Community in September, 1958. The Sudanese are also described as attracted to Communist states by the authoritarian methods employed in economic development.

18a 1960

NEW FEDERATION URGED IN AFRICA

The New York Times

South-West Africa's Whites Hope to Join South Africa and Southern Rhodesia

New York

Fri, 2-12-60

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

WINDHOEK, South - West Africa, Feb. 11—The political future of South-West Africa is becoming a matter of growing concern to the territory's dominant white minority.

p. 8

At present "South-West," as it is called here, is administered by the Union of South Africa under a League of Nations mandate. The African majority has no voice in the Government. Yet even many whites are dissatisfied wit hthe South African administration.

An alternative that has attracted attention among the discontented whites is a plan under which South-West Africa would become independent and form a federation with South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Whites Want to Keep Power

The federation would have jurisdiction over such common inteersts as currency, external affairs and defense. Each member state would retain control of its internal affairs.

This plan assumes that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will fail and that Southern Rhodesia then will be free to join a loose union with her southern neighbors.

The federation idea envisions the continued white control of the southern part of Africa. It is being discussed here by business men and politicians who resent the domination of South-West Africa by the South African Government. They fear that the severe racial separation policies of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd of South Africa will lead to greater interracial strife in South-West Africa.

The white South-West Africans are beginning to talk of more economic integration and opportunities for the Africans and some direct representation for them in a future South-West African Government. Nevertheless, they firmly rule out a government dominated by the Africans.

They are firm also in insisting that the "traditional social segregation" should continue. These whites are equally unyielding in their determination that under no circumstances shall the future of South-West Africa be determined by the United Nations.

As a successor to the League of Nations, the United Nations claims jurisdiction over South-West Africa. South Africa denies this and administers the territory with an eye to absorbing it as a province.

Africans, on the other hand, want the territory placed under United Nations trusteeship as a step toward self-government. The Africans outnumber the whites 8 to 1.

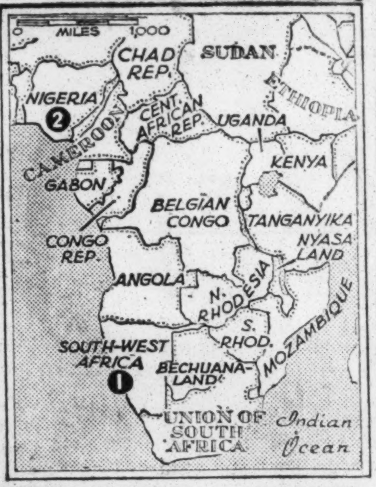
Windhoek has been tense since December when the police opened fire on rioters in the city's African dwelling area. This was the first such incident in the territory in thirty-five years. Officials reported twelve dead and forty wounded but persons who were at the scene estimate that forty were killed and nearly 100 wounded.

African resentment is now concentrated on the compulsory move of 17,000 Africans from their present dwelling area to a new one. The present area is a slum of crude houses made mostly of wood and flattened oil cans, with meager sanitary facilities.

The new African location provides brick houses, water-borne sewage, electricity and other amenities. Many Africans have moved to it voluntarily.

Yet many have objections. They resent being told where to live. Many restrictions are placed on their activities in the area. Plans for a seven-foot fence around the area have aroused bad feelings.

Officials are adamant in their determination that all Africans shall move to the new location. As a result more trouble is expected in Windhoek.



The New York Times Feb. 12, 1960

THE AFRICAN SCENE: Many in South-West Africa (1) are said to be seeking a political change. In Nigeria (2) a Moslem leader warned foreign missionaries to stay out of politics.

Africa's Loyalties

New York

Concept of Nationalism Declared Inapplicable to Emerging Areas

Times

The writer of the following letter is Visiting Professor of Economics at Yale University.

New York

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Like many others, including the British Prime Minister, you have referred to African "nationalism." But there is no real "nationalism" in Africa—only tribalism and now racialism. A word with some favorable associations is being applied to something else that many people would not approve under its real name.

Sun 2-21-60

The concept of nationalism has a European origin. Many new nationalist stirrings followed the collapse of Napoleon and withdrawal of French troops. Italian and German unification are familiar examples.

p. 8-E

Nationalism is usually based on a common language, culture, history and religion. It thrives when these are in contrast to those of some neighboring country. Thus the Italians came to feel like Italians because they sensed their differences from Austrians and French. And Italy is where Italians live.

Arbitrary Boundaries

None of this applies to sub-Sahara Africa. The "country" boundaries were determined arbitrarily in European capitals without reference to native tribes and cultures.

Nigeria cannot be defined as where Nigerians live. In each "country" there are numerous tribes, often speaking different languages and having different loyalties.

There are no native Northern Rhodesians—except perhaps legally—but Bemba, Rozi, Nsenga and many other tribes. Dr. Banda is not trying to "free" Nyasaland so that its distinctive national ethos can emerge untrammeled, for there is no distinctive Nyasaland culture, and Dr. Banda on his arrival "home" some years ago had to use an interpreter.

After loyalty to the tribe, the next higher loyalty is not to Uganda, Ghana, or some other "European" legalism, but to race. For this the white man is of course partly responsible. And it is by appealing to race that the younger and more violent African politician in the town must undermine the authority of the more conservative tribal chiefs. This is the way to personal power.

Racialism is seldom pretty. Soon it will be so naked that even "liberals" will see it. STEPHEN ENKE.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 17, 1960

Bomber Air Patrol Backed

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In the present debate it is difficult for the average citizen to make an accurate appraisal of the different defense measures. But the watch of nuclear long-range bombers in the air seems to have the same significance for our protection as the hook and ladder stations in our communities.

A fire brigade which is not on the alert twenty-four hours a day has little value.

From authoritative sources we hear that we are behind the Russians in our missile efforts and that it will take several years to close that gap. Being familiar with research I realize that not every test can be successful. What I do not understand is why every experimental failure has to be advertised. This undermines morale at home and abroad.

As long as our missiles are not perfected, the bomber air patrol as an alternative defense would give the people the feeling that everything is being done for their protection. It would increase the confidence of our allies. As a deterrent it could prevent the development of the cold war into a hot one.

ALFRED A. KRONER.

Great Neck, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1960.

AFRICA IS VITAL TO WEST--NIXON

The Times-Picayune

Says Reds Realized Importance Years Ago

New Orleans, La.

By ROBERT EUNSON

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—"In the struggle with the Russians, Africa is the most critical area in the world," Vice President Richard M. Nixon said.

Wed, 4-13-60

"Russia recognized the importance of China 25 years ago and Africa 15 years ago. The trouble with America is that we have a short-range view of history. We only look at the problem five years ahead," Nixon told 1700 persons at Stanford University auditorium.

P. 4.

"We have to realize three things about Africa," he said:

"1. The leaders there want progress.

"2. Our methods won't necessarily work to insure progress in areas of high illiteracy and no industrialization.

"3. We have to bring African leaders to the West."

URGES UNDERSTANDING

Nixon at the outset spoke briefly about the problems of US representation in foreign countries.

"The major thing we need in regard to our representation abroad is understanding of the problems of the major conflicts that face us," he said.

"The others—the Communists—are believers. They know what they believe in, and they think they know what we believe in.

"Americans don't know why they believe in what they believe.

"We don't need an emotional attachment to America, but we do need to know why we believe in what we believe in, and why we oppose what we oppose."

In a question-and-answer period he said he had opposed the Forand bill for old age health insurance because:

1. It was limited in coverage to those who have social security. 2. It was compulsory. 3. Fear that it would lead to state or socialized medicine.

AGAINST CUT FOR CUBA

On other subjects, Nixon said:

Cuba—"I am not in favor of cutting the sugar quota at this time. I don't think we should hurt the whole Cuban people because of Castro. We should not do anything that smacks of imperialism, or using the economic power of the US for coercion. We may turn the people of Cuba against us permanently."

Federal aid to schools—"Education must be free. I believe in diversity as an ingredient of public education. There must be local and state control. Therefore, I support federal aid for school construction, but I do not want to put the federal government in a position of paying teachers' salaries and subsidizing operating costs."

U.N. Role in Jazz Festival Urged

The New York Times

Ghana Delegate Asks Members to Send Musicians Here

New York

Fete He Heads Will Be Held in Central Park in June

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 18—Where diplomacy cannot create an atmosphere of international goodwill, Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana believes that music can sometimes supply the missing harmony.

In this spirit, Mr. Quaison-Sackey, Ghana's chief delegate, has sent invitations to all United Nations members asking that they send musicians to the jazz festival to be held again this summer in Central Park.

He said these musicians might serve as a symbol of international cooperation and provide a "necessary antidote from the serious tasks" that confront diplomats in their search for peace.

The invitation is not a governmental request but a personal one made by Mr. Quaison-Sackey in his role as chairman of the festival. He said he wanted the event to be—in the parlance of jazz devotees—a "cool" war, which would be a welcome diversion from the political "cold war."

Mr. Quaison-Sackey took on the chairmanship not only because he loves jazz but also because national pride is involved. After all, he said, jazz had its start in West Africa.

He grew up in the British Gold Coast colony, which became Ghana in 1957. Music was an important part of every state occasion.

At the age of 12 he was taught by master drummers to perform on a wide drum called a boma and the smaller mpintsi.

The instruction was given in the palace of his uncle, Nana Ayirebiacqual, who was a stool chief—meaning a non-hereditary chief who holds his throne or stool because he is elected by his people.

In later years, studying at Oxford and the London School of Economics, Mr. Quaison-Sackey never forgot his training on the drums. He added the flute to his repertory.

In recollection of his background he put a picture of a drummer on the formal greeting cards he sent to other delegations.

The Ghanaian delegate hopes that members of the United Nations will respond to the invitation that jazz musicians get together on the Mall in Central Park on June 12 for an international program. He has suggested that the musicians be chosen from the armed forces of each country, but there is nothing to exclude diplomats who want to perform.

Alex Quaison-Sackey

The festival will be directed, as in other years, by Owen Engel, clarinetist who founded the yearly shows in 1955 and has conducted them with the blessings of the city's Department of Parks, the Convention and Visitors Bureau and other civic sponsors.

In past years the concerts, which are free, have drawn thousands. This year's program is not yet in final form, but Mr. Engel predicted it will include some original works.

Peace and Security Top Items At Four-Day All-Africa Confab

By J. E. EDU

ACCRA, Ghana. — (ANP) — The four lay Positive Action conference for peace and security in Africa has ended. The 300 delegates from dependent and independent countries all over Africa adopted four far-reaching resolutions on South Africa, Algeria, French atomic tests and the liberation of the whole of Africa from foreign domination.

P. 22

On South Africa it was urged that

- Independent African States contribute financially to the aid of victims of racial repression in South Africa, and provide means to help counteract the effects of Apartheid;
- an appeal be made to religious and humanitarian organizations to condemn government policies; and give every possible help to its victims;
- the Independent African States consider imposing economic sanctions on South Africa;
- all peoples of Africa consider boycotting South African goods;
- the Independent African States consider severing diplomatic relations with South Africa;
- when implementing the resolutions of the Security Council, the UN Secretary-General consult the leaders of the oppressed people;
- representatives of the Afro-Asian Group in the United Nations continue efforts to press for more positive action against South Africa;
- countries of the British Commonwealth expel South Africa from their community, and
- in view of the recent atrocities committed, that steps be taken to revoke the mandate in South West Africa, immediately.

Kansas City
Mo

The resolution on Algeria recommended

- effective support for Algeria's fight for independence;
- the French again enter into free negotiations with the Algerian Republic for its complete independence
- the formation of an African Volunteer Corps to fight side by side with Algeria.
- all African Independent States instruct their UN representatives to co-ordinate efforts with those supporting the Algerian cause;
- an Algerian War Refugee fund to be created to which every Independent African State will contribute and
- the Addis Ababa Conference in June set up a Standing Committee to deal with the Algerian problem.

The resolution on the French atomic tests in the Sahara

- condemned France for disregarding peaceful efforts and public opinion by carrying out atomic bomb tests;
- called upon all Governments, to use legitimate and constructive means to mobilize world opinion and sympathy against further nuclear tests, existence of atomic missile bases in Africa and for total disarmaments by collective and concerted actions through the United Nations;
- called upon French community states in Africa to stop atomic tests in the Sahara by France;
- urged economic and financial sanctions against France by Governments and organizations in Africa;
- asked all Independent Afro-Asian States to petition the United Nations General Assembly immediately halt future French nuclear tests.
- saluted the Anti-Sahara Atom Test Protest Team led by the Rev. Michael Scott for its effort to stop the French atomic test; and called for the establishment of Volunteer Training Centres for future non-violent demonstrating against further nuclear tests in the Sahara; and
- urged Independent Afro-Asian States to mobilize world public opinion against further tests.

4-29-60

The resolution on the Liberation of Africa from foreign domination requested

- United Nations conference to work out a specific timetable for the total liberation of all African countries;
- the territories refrain from allowing labor to be recruited by South Africa;
- the Pan-African Movement be established in every territory in Africa;
- urged all Independent African States to consider it as an important instrument in the liberation movement, the constant and regular award of scholarships and bursaries is their colleges and universities to nations of dependent African States;
- recommended establishment training centres for patriots in non-violent positive action; and
- urged appreciation of the work done by the Independent African States in stimulating, promoting, and expanding the total liberation movement of the African Continent and urged that this noble task should be continued until success has been achieved.

18a 1960

Premier Tshombe of Katanga Says Hammarskjold Will Visit

The New York Times

New York

Province Rejecting Rule by Congo Invites Him, but U. N. Denies Acceptance

Wed. 7-20-60

ELIZABETHVILLE, the Congo, July 19 (Reuters)—Premier Moise Tshombe said today that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold had agreed to visit Katanga Province. P. 11

The Premier said the United Nations chief would come to Elizabethville, capital of Katanga, which has seceded from the Congo. No date has been set for the visit.

Mr. Tshombe said that he had invited Mr. Hammarskjold and that the Secretary General had accepted.

The Premier said he would pursue his demand that the United Nations recognize Katanga as an independent state. Yesterday he demanded a United Nations decision within forty-eight hours.

Meanwhile, Georges Caillaux, British vice consul, said here after an air survey of the region that fierce tribal fighting had broken out in the United Nations trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi. The territory is composed of two kingdoms administered by Belgium on the Congo's eastern border.

U. S. Jets Fly to Belgium

As the fighting was reported, two United States jet airliners took off from Elizabethville for Belgium with 280 passengers, most of them women and children. The province was calm as Belgian helicopters searched large areas in the north and picked up isolated groups of Belgian planters.

Bill Canup, United States Consul in Elisabethville, said the airlift of American personnel and missionaries who wanted to leave Katanga have ended.

He said American women and children would not be allowed to return at this time because United States officials here regarded the general outlook as "grave."

A steady return of Belgians to Katanga, including women and children, was in progress from Northern Rhodesia. Many whites were returning to Jadotville, the main industrial center about 100 miles from here. It was evacuated ten days ago.

Premier Moise Tshombe

On the plitical scene, the acting president of the opposition Cartel party, Prosper Mwamba, said Mr. Tshombe had offered him a special aircraft to bring Jason Sendwe, the party leader, from Leopoldville, where he has been for about a month. He said when Mr. Sendwe returned here there would be talks about the Cartel accepting Mr. Tshombe's offer of four ministries and the Vice Presidency in an independent government.

U. N. Action Is Pledged

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga, July 19 (AP)—Premier Tshombe said he had been informed that the question of Katanga's independence from the Congo would be raised in the United Nations General Assembly.

Presumably that would be at the regular fall session.

U.N. Aide Denies Visit

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 19—A United Nations spokesman said tonight that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold had no plans to visit Katanga during his coming trip to the Congo.

Tito and Dillon Confer

BRIJONI, Yugoslavia, July 19 (AP)—President Tito and Douglas Dillon, United States under secretary of State, conferred today at the near-by island of Vanga on world problems and Yugoslav-American relations.

The Congo Problem

The New York Times

New York

The remarkably speedy answer of the United Nations authorities to the S O S from the Congo, and their notably firm attitude toward both Congolese and Belgians on the spot, ought to clarify an extremely confused situation if anything can. That is a big "if"; for what we are seeing in the Congo is a twofold disintegration: the collapse of civil authority dramatized by the mutiny of the "Force Publique," the only police arm of the national government; and the fragmentation of the state with secession of the richest of its six provinces, Katanga, and threatened secession of others in whole or in part. Wed. 7-20-60

The first of these disasters, the collapse of civil authority almost as soon as independence had been declared, is only a reflection of the utter failure of the Belgian Government to have prepared the Congolese—any Congolese—for political responsibility. The various tribal leaders of the Congo who have acceded to power in their respective provinces and who have clawed their way to power in the national government, have had no experience in the management of a modern state. For the Belgians to have pulled out only four months after agreeing with these leaders on the structure of the new country was itself an act of political irresponsibility. It was only at the very last minute—just before independence on June 30—that agreement on division of power was finally reached between the two principal warring leaders, Lumumba and Kasavubu, who up to then had been bitter enemies and probably still are. P. 28

The second of the two disasters, secession of Katanga and possibly other provinces, could—if it sticks—hopelessly cripple the economy of the rest of the stricken country. While the Belgians surely did not envisage secession of Katanga when they planned liberation of the Congo, they have been accused more recently of encouraging the secessionist movement in order to preserve control of vast economic interests.

It is impossible to know now whether such an accusation has any truth in it; what is certain is—as we observed several days ago—that the U. N. is not called upon either to impose unity in the Congo or to sustain secession in Katanga. The best hope for the Congo would surely be for unity to be maintained as long as possible; and it was not helpful for Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to hint some months ago that Katanga might join his country. This is a problem that has to be settled as best they can by the Congolese themselves. It is not a matter for the U. N., for the Belgians or for Sir Roy; nor, above all, is it a matter in which the Soviet Union has a right to meddle.

Collapse of Congo Seen

The N. Y. Times

Present Disorders Said to Mark Complete Disintegration

New York

The writer of the following letter, a South African, is the author of "Watch for the Dawn," "Congo Song" and "The African Giant," among other books.

Wed. 7-20-60

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The Congo is like the nursery tale; all the King's horses and all the King's men will never put it together again. The disintegration is complete. A complex structure consisting of sixteen million people divided into 200 tribes, speaking five major languages and held together by a handful (less than 20,000) of officials and technical experts, has collapsed. P. 28

The black giant stood precariously balanced on white Belgian feet. His bones, nerves and sinews were white. These officials have been driven out and are not likely to return after having been attacked by the people to whom they had given lifelong devotion. Contrary to popular opinion, the colonial civil servant loves Africa and the African. He is usually an able man who could make much more money in Europe, but likes the life, the people and the country. He is a type becoming extinct, a man who can stand alone and likes to create order out of chaos.

For these men the work of a lifetime has been destroyed in less than ten days, and without them the Congo must revert to barbarism. Other men are useless. Only a few thousand Congolese speak French and those are intellectuals living in Leopoldville and Stanleyville. All communication between the white and black was in one of the five "vehicular tongues," as they are called.

Effect of Climate

More vital still is the equatorial climate. I have seen trees twelve feet high with trunks thick as my arm that were only nine months old. The jungle is a living force that will close over houses in a matter of weeks and trees will grow through the roofs.

In a few days machinery lying untended is ruined. A shotgun must be wiped over daily. Communications, always precarious, will soon cease to exist. Floods and landslides and normal jungle growth will close the roads.

What can force do now? Belgian troops, United States troops, British troops, U. N. troops—as soon as one disorder is put down another will occur.

The man of the people—all the people, except for a possible semi-civilized million or so—will be delighted to revert to the barbarism from which he never really emerged. The Leopard men and Crocodile men will reappear, cannibalism be resumed and the great Congo basin return to sleep.

What is a hundred years' occupation to Africa? There have been other cultures and other civilizations that have come and gone and left no trace. Will it be better this time? Or have the white men and women missionaries, technicians and civil servants, from Livingstone to the recently raped nuns, who strove with their black amorphous giant, all lived and died for nothing?

STUART CLOETE.

New Orleans, July 15, 1960.

LUMUMBA CHARTS A NEUTRAL CONGO

The New York Times

Premier Rejects a Choice of East or West—Bars Aid With 'Imperialist' Ties

New York

Wed. 7-6-60

P. 11

LEOPOLDVILLE, Republic of Congo, July 5 (Reuters)—Premier Patrice Lumumba declared last night a policy of "positive neutrality" between East and West for this newly independent republic.

Addressing a dinner given in his honor by foreign reporters, he said:

"People around us talk all the time of the East and the West. For us there is only one group.

"We are not Communists, Catholics, Socialists. We are African nationalists. We reserve the right to be friendly with anybody we like according to the principle of positive neutrality."

In his fifteen-minute speech, his first public statement of his Government's program since he came to power last week, he said "we will accept no foreign aid which brings with it imperialist schemes in disguise."

Asks Foreign Investments

On the problem of developing Congolese resources, Mr. Lumumba said there would be no nationalization of industries in the country, which depends on copper, tin and diamond mining for the bulk of its wealth.

He called for measures to stimulate foreign private capital investment by insuring stability inside Congo. He said:

"We will insure that Europeans are not subjected to expropriations. They, in turn, must insure that everybody gets a reasonable wage."

He said "certain Europeans" were still secretly plotting against the interests of the state, but "the Government knows all about it."

"It will be with reluctance that it will act against them, but it will act," he declared.

On press freedom, Mr. Lumumba said he always had respected freedom of speech as a fundamental principle of the rights of man. He said he opposed dictatorship and its methods.

"We want to build a democratic, not a totalitarian, Congo," the Premier declared.

In an apparent reference to his speech last Thursday condemning Belgian colonial rule in the presence of King Baudouin, Mr. Lulumba said:

"The Belgians gave us hospitals, universities, schools. The only reproach I make to them is that they systematically neglected political education. I recognize Belgian efforts. I want to dissipate any misunderstandings or misrepresentations about this matter."

Lumumba Off to U.S. For Money

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 7/23/60

By LYNN HEINZERLING

P. 7

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Premier Patrice Lumumba turned from his flirtation with the Soviet Union and took off Friday for the United States and Canada in search of capital for the Congo's crippled economy. He said he wants to be friends with everybody.

Lumumba abandoned his threat to call in Soviet soldiers to force out Belgian soldiers. He told a news conference in this United Nations-guarded capital there is no longer any need for Soviet military intervention.

SIGNS AGREEMENT

The lanky Congolese leader, who only a few days ago was calling Western nations imperialist and issuing ultimatums to the United Nations, signed one agreement with an American financier for development of mineral and power resources of the former coloy Belgium freed June 30.

Lumumba also held out a hand to the Belgians. He gave the Belgians credit for helping to build the Congo and said he considers them "our friends."

NEED HAPPINESS

He insisted only that Belgian soldiers evacuate the Congo, including the treaty bases of Kamina and Kitona, and that Belgian Ambassador Baron Jean van Den bosche leave the country immediately.

Lumumba said the ambassador, because of the reports he sent home, and Gen. Emile Janssens, former commander of the Congolese army, were the two Belgians who damaged the Congo most.

P. 5

"We have political independence and now we need economic independence. We need bread and happiness for our people," Lumumba said.

"We want the assistance of all the world, but we do not want charity. We offer, to all those who want to help us exploit the country, equitable remuneration on their investment and all necessary guarantees."

The shift in Lumumba's diplomatic stance was abrupt.

He expressed profound thanks to the United Nations for its quick action in the Congo, although the Security Council set no deadline in renewing its call for the withdrawal of Belgian soldiers. He had been threatening to call in the Soviet Union and soldiers of the African-Asian bloc nations if the Belgian units did not leave immediately.

Lumumba set out for New York aboard a jet airliner in a hunt for international capital, technical and medical help to put this backward young African nation on its feet. The British-built plane was supplied by President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

L. Edgar Detwiler, American president of the Congo International Management Corp. (CIMCO), founded just two months ago, signed a 50-year development pact with the Premier. The agreement is subject to ratification by the Congo's Parliament, now in recess.

Detwiler, who accompanied Lumumba on the plane, said his corporation will supply capital and management and training for Congolese who are expected to take over key positions.

Meanwhile, it was reported in Elizabethville that two Belgian soldiers were killed and six wounded Friday in a pitched battle fought against Congolese soldiers. Belgian army spokesmen said about 16 Congolese soldiers were slain and an undetermined number wounded.

The battle, which lasted about three hours, took place at the Force Publique (Congolese army) barracks outside Kolwezi mining center in Katanga Province, which last week broke away from Congo to become a self-proclaimed independent republic.

Platoon and company commanders of the Belgian grenadiers who took part in the battle described it as "tough." Eight platoons were used in attacking the barracks, supported by four rocket-firing planes.

These platoons—about 260 men all told—flew the 100 miles from Elizabethville to attack about 250 mutineers holding out in barracks 20 miles outside Kolwezi.

U.N. Averts War Over Congo Chaos

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 7/23/60

P. 4

The tense situation in the Congo stays. But there are encouraging signs that determined U.N. action, backed by a firm declaration by the United States that no Soviet intervention will be tolerated, may succeed in restoring order. The U.S. stand has been backed by the French government as well as by NATO.

Best guess is that the Soviets will not intervene and that U.N. forces will be able to restore order. What follows then?

In view of the complete breakdown of civil administration in the Congo with withdrawal of the Belgians, reorganization of the government will require some time. Economic disorganization also is complete and the Belgians are withdrawing their currency and support.

To fill this economic vacuum and to aid in government reorganization, the West must move rapidly through the United Nations. Unless it does, the Communists will move in with advisers, technicians and credits. Even the most naive knows what this would mean. The Congo, unequipped and uneducated in self-government, soon would be classed as another Communist satellite.

Meanwhile, the United Nations has been strengthened enormously by its quick action in the crisis. Without it there almost certainly would have been war. It has demonstrated ability to act collectively and effectively to preserve the peace. And again it has been shown that a permanent U.N. police force badly is needed.

But the final test of U.N. effectiveness will follow restoration of order. Premier Lumumba, who has threatened to turn to the Soviet Union for economic and technical help, is flying to the U.N. headquarters in New York to request this from the United Nations. How this request is met will set a precedent which could become a pattern for the future in aiding newly emerging nations to stability and freedom.

Silence On The Congo

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Alabama

Mon. 7/25/60

P. 4-A

The U.S. State Department periodically turns from foreign policy long enough to cluck a moral judgment when it is displeased—as in the Caryl Chessman case and the rioting in South Africa.

But the department shares with like-minded others a conspicuous silence regarding the Congo.

Though a jungle anarchy has sundered the primitive republic and blacks commit the ugliest crimes against whites, the department is silent. To be sure, these barbarisms are not the immediate concern of the State Department, but that was no restraint in the case of South Africa.

Nor has the Congo prompted a public reassessment among those who customarily argue that independence is automatically blessed and a colonial status, whatever the circumstances, automatically wicked.

Of the new nations which have emerged since the war, only a few show either the will or the talent for establishing republican government. This doesn't include "guided" democracies, which ordinarily are all "guide" and little democracy.

In the Congo, these new African states may be tested. It is they who are sending the first troops to put down disorder.

A white contingent would only inflame the chaos, as the presence of Belgian troops has demonstrated. The Africans haven't this handicap. They can deal severely with the insurgents without exciting the inevitable racial emotions that flare when white authority checks colored lawlessness.

The question is whether the African troops are equal to the challenge. If they see the problem simply as one of law & order, and don't hold back for fear of embarrassing a "nationalist" movement, the Congo may be saved for the moment. If they can't, and white troops are brought in, the consequences could be disastrous. It is an African problem that ideally would be solved quickly and responsibly by Africans.

18a 1960

Changing Africa . . No. 4

Birmingham Post-Herald

Independence To Bring Havoc

BY ROBERT C. RUARK
Special to Scripps-Howard Newspapers

Birmingham

MOGADISHU, Somalia — There is an evacuation plan for the 180-odd Americans who live in this capital. If necessary, it will go into effect several days before full independence is declared on July 1 by this bankrupt nation whose money is worthless outside, which has no internal economy worth mentioning, and which will depend on charity to maintain a police state already riddled by graft and crooked politics.

18a

The evacuation plan, approved by the U. S. consul general, a 33-year career man will be basically implemented by the oil companies who have searched fruitlessly for eight years for oil that does not exist, and who are merely planning to write off their investments on salaries and equipment when the country blows up.

The first to go will be the Mennonite missionaries, one of whose wives was recently criminally assaulted, and whose sect finds little favor with rabid Moslems. The wives and secretarial staffs are next—but mostly there is a declared vacation-time in June, so that an orderly withdrawal to Nairobi, Kenya, may be made.

* * *

THE LAST OF the oil people to go will be the roughnecks on the rigs. It is assumed that the consular people, possibly apart from the consular secretary who was attacked the other day, will hang on until somebody sends some troops to slap down the trigger-happy police which constitute the only real force in the country.

Currently, in pre-indepndence, the oil people on the drilling rigs employ armed guards up to 25 Askaris, or policemen, wearing Bren guns and the usual side-arms. Before, during, and after the recent visit of United Nations Secretary Dag Hammarskjold — he stayed two days—the entire community was alerted.

Oilmen were escorted to their offices and home again by armed guards. All incoming or outgoing traffic was stopped. The American Consulate denies it, but a curfew was imposed. Even after Hammarskjold left, the police state continued, for fear of riot.

One policeman who halted me said a new order had been issued to stop all cars which did not bear a special sticker. The fact that he read my papers upside down did not make any apparent difference to him. I had "documenti."

* * *

THERE is a frightening thing about the police of Somalia. They do not, apparently, have any real duties. They loiter on corners in clumps, much in the manner of juvenile delinquents, admiring their pistols, scratching themselves, and telling what must be uproarious jokes.

They sit in plain clothes in the cafes, and it is difficult to tell then who is a policeman and who is not until one of them flashes a buzzer on you and says, "Let's take a little walk and see the inspector." You will be sitting quietly at a table, and some dusky gentleman in European garb will pitch up at your table, and, speaking excellent English, attempt to pick your brains with a ruse of wanting you to smuggle him into Kenya. Not even Mickey Spillane ever employed such obvious private eyes.

Apart from the fact that you might get shot in the liver by one of these characters, it is quite annoying to be ripped untimely from your dinner table by some weapon-wearer who wants to make a fast buck for nuisance value alone.

* * *

NOTHING EVER happens in the dead of the night. You are merely taken to a police building and questioned about your "documenti"—which are perfectly in order—and the palm is extended. If you place nothing in it, eventually you get back to dinner to find the dining room's closed, and you have to go back to the customs again in the morning. During all the shadedown arrests our small party suffered, nobody ever looked into the car or trailer.

The goats of Somalia, the camels of Comalia, and the illiterate nomads of Somalia do not understand independence, which is fortunate in a way, because they outnumber the bureaucrats and the cops.

What is understood from the fringes is that pretty soon "uhuru"— independence—is coming, and that means freedom from work, so the town is crowded, and there is no employment.

In the port city of Kismayu I never saw any work of any sort being done, and about the only work I saw in Mogadishu had to do with a new school the Egyptians are running up.

What happens is unpredictable when the Italians haul down the flag over this area they have administered under the UN—but as one member of our consular corps summed it well:

"When everybody's gone those poor jerks are committed to custody of themselves."

Changing Africa . . . No. 1—

Birmingham Post-Herald Birmingham

Africa's Doors Open To Communists With NATO Nations Getting Blame

Mon. 2-15-60

This is the first of several articles by Mr. Ruark on changing conditions in Africa. Others will follow daily in The Post-Herald.

P. 1

* * *

BY ROBERT C. RUARK
Special to Scripps-Howard Newspapers

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 14—It is the general opinion here today that Africa has gone completely, and with untimely swiftness, into black hands and that it is merely a matter of time until it passes into other hands—Red.

In attempting to sway the African away from Russia, it seems that the British — aided by NATO, the French and the Belgians — have wrapped up the continent and handed it over nearly intact to the Russians.

At the end of 1960 more than half of Africa will be free, or in various degrees of independence. One hundred million undeveloped people will have an unaccustomed freedom to play with, more or less as a child in a candy store. The other 100 million will be along a little later.

The European situation in Kenya is desperate, as the common roll, or "one vote for every one man," has been tacitly adopted in London conferences. Prime Minister Harold Macmillan dropped a bomb in South Africa in his final speech which could very well produce a result similar to the Boer War or the French colonial uprising against President Charles de Gaulle in Algeria.

U. S. Is Blamed

Macmillan said in effect that the White man who built modern Africa must now be prepared to get out and leave his handiwork to others.

This is construed by the European as betrayal at the top, as conversation in smoky back rooms, as a rigged deck. The result is laid fully at the feet of major nations in NATO.

This means that Americans come in for most of the blame.

It now becomes apparent that the Kenya constitutional conferences in London have amounted to a farce in the name of democracy. Ostensibly they were aimed at working out an amicable agreement among the Kenya settlers, the minorities of Asians and Arabs, and the vast preponderance of Africans who are represented only by a small group of passionate politicians.

No such thing occurred. The black delegation walked out. The Asians whined. The white delegations then walked out and finally Tom MBoya, native trade union leader of Kenya, seems to have gained what he wanted in the first place—undiluted democracy or one vote for one man.

This is of course completely farcical in a country where only a few thousand people out of eight million are even partly prepared for democracy.

What Happened

Experiments in the new democracy have been quite unusual. The Cameroons celebrated theirs with multiple murder on flag-raising day. Guinea went panting into the arms of the Russians. Rival tribes in the Congolese republic demonstrated statesmanship with spears and tribal warfare.

P. 4

In parts of the Belgian Congo it already has been announced that not only will the European be denied a vote, but also those Africans who came from outside the Belgian colony. In this instance the black has turned on the black, before it has tasted the dubious boons of freedom.

Ghana is riding an adventure into self-rule. Kwame Nkrumah has exiled or jailed his opposition. In Ethiopia, Emperor Haile Selassie exports gold from his own mine, which is worked by slaves and prisoners. His wife also owns the best hotel in the capital and many other properties.

An approximate million dollars has been spent on a mansion for Yugoslav Marshal Tito in Addis Ababa—but they have not yet fixed the capital's streets except for a couple of state boulevards. Yet the Ethiopians have been free literally, since the time of Solomon.

The Russians have brought themselves beautifully into Ethiopia, which is a foothold on the Eastern horn of Africa; and they haven't needed to lift anything heavier than a checkbook.

A Red Ribbon

We, out of friendship and bungling, and the British out of nearly classic stupidity, have wrapped up the parcel and tied the Red ribbon on it. There have been fumbling and betrayal, a voiding of vows. What seems to have been a spontaneous desire for freedom appears at times to have been dictated from the top.

Which top will be hard to determine, but there are facts to follow which will show some evidence of pressure and smoke-filled room connivance.

Freedom is not freedom or literacy, or even a vote for each man in Africa today. Freedom is politics, administered by a precious few, each hungry for power, each jealous of each other and each completely contemptuous of the masses of people who will become the victims of enforced democracy about whose mechanics they haven't the faintest clue.

The Washington Post P. 5

By Dick Darcey, Staff Photographer

Books for Nyasaland

Washington, D.C.

Howard University students pack some of 10,000 books being sent to Nyasaland, Africa, as part of the United States Information Agency's "People-to-People" program. The students engaged in the packing operation are Lane Fizer, extreme left; Eddie Batten, back to camera; David Billings, wearing glasses; Dallas Emerson and Richard Simmons, in the foreground, and, behind them, Gary Bowden, student chairman of the drive; Lee McCowan and Major Holland. Books for shipment overseas are being received at Post Office Box 1960, Washington, or can be delivered to Cook Hall at Howard University, although a phone call should be made beforehand.

Wed. 3-16-60

News From Abroad

The Washington Post

Ghana Charges Armed Threat

Washington, D.C.

Wed. 3-16-60

Reuters

ACCRA, Ghana, March 15 Ghana charged in a diplomatic note to France today that preparations were under way in adjoining Togoland for "armed incursions" into Ghanaian territory.

P. 5

Foreign Ministry officials also announced that military and police units were being moved into a part of eastern Ghana allegedly claimed by Togoland.

They also said it had been decided to detain "certain individuals believed to be planning violence in conjunction with persons in French Togoland."

Togoland, a United Nations trust territory administered by France, becomes independent April 27.

Meantime, Parliament today approved proposals to turn the country into a republic. The proposals will be voted on in a nationwide plebiscite April 19-22.

Allies Lift Curbs

Reuters

BERLIN, March 15 — The Western Allies today closed a cold war incident touched off by a Russian bid to gain recognition for the Communist regime of East Germany. The United States, Britain and France lifted restrictions placed on Soviet military missions last Friday in retaliation for a new Russian pass system which implied recognition of the Communist state. Russia rescinded the passes Monday.

S. African jails filled

The Afro-Amr

Baltimore Md.

CAPE TOWN — More than 2,000 persons have been arrested and detained within the past three weeks under the sweeping emergency powers invoked by the government of the Union of South Africa.

Sat. 4-30-60

The wholesale arrets have virtually filled the jails to capacity.

P. 1/8a

Some 340 Africans were seized Fri day in a lightning raid on the bachelor quarters of Langa Township, near here.

The raid by 1,000 troops and police was designed to crush African resistance to the government's rigid segregation policies. The government policy and the Hitler-like means of carrying it out, have drawn world wide protests.

* * *

THE LATEST raid was the largest since the riots at Langa and Sharpeville on March 21 plunged South Africa into the most serious racial emergency of its history.

Armed with Sten guns and rifles, the troops and policemen, cordoned off a section of Langa and made a five-hour house-to-house search. Meanwhile, a squadron of Saracen armored cars patrolled nearby streets.

The Afro Am

It was the second swoop within three days on Langa.

Baltimore Md.

* * *

THE RAIDS were part of the drive to squelch an abortive week - long strike called by the outlawed African National Congress.

Sat. 4-30-60

Failure of the strike brought demands from liberal white groups for an end to emergency regulations permitting raids on native settlements without search warrants and the detention of hundreds in jail for indefinite periods.

P. 2

When asked how long the state of emergency would continue, F. C. Erasmus, South African Minister of Justice, said:

"It will be maintained until such time as the Government is satisfied that the circumstances that gave rise to the state of emergency no longer exist."

BISHOP RECOUNTS THREATS IN AFRICA

The New York

Times

Johannesburg Cleric Tells of Calls and Letters That Preceded His Flight

New York

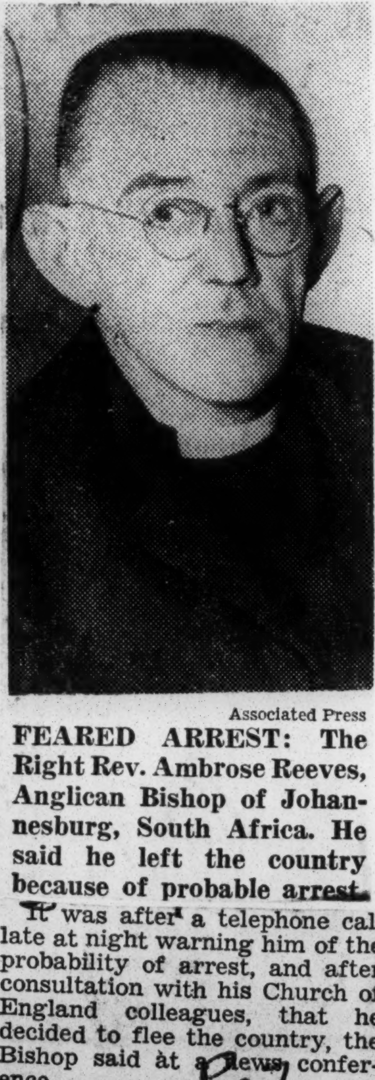
By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 22 — The Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Bishop of Johannesburg, related today how he and his family in South Africa had for weeks received anonymous telephone calls and letters threatening their lives.

Sat. 4-23-60

18a



Associated Press

FEARED ARREST: The Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, South Africa. He said he left the country because of probable arrest.

It was after a telephone call late at night warning him of the probability of arrest, and after consultation with his Church of England colleagues, that he decided to flee the country, the Bishop said at a news conference.

P. 7

Dr. Reeves left in the middle of the night and reached Swaziland, a British-protected territory within South Africa, after a five-hour auto ride. Eventually he went to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and he arrived in London yesterday. His family is now en route to Britain by ship.

Asked whether he was prepared to return to South Africa and "face the consequences," he replied:

"I am prepared to go back at the end of my long leave—as I shall do, as far as I know now. The leave is until the end of September."

Dr. Reeves said he had "fairly good evidence" now that his telephone had been tapped for months, and he added:

"Members of the Special Branch there were keeping observation on my house for weeks beforehand."

The Bishop's troubles with the South African Government reached a climax when he asked two attorneys to take statements from the victims of the police shootings at Sharpeville a month ago, when sixty-six Africans were officially listed as killed and 182 as injured.

Both of the attorneys were then arrested and many others who visited the Bishop's house and talked with him have also since been arrested, Dr. Reeves said.

His warning of probable arrest came two days after the arrest of the attorneys, the Bishop disclosed.

The Bishop said he first went to Mbabane, inside the Swaziland border and only fourteen miles from his diocese, where he sought a "clarification" of his position from the South African Government.

After a six-day wait the word from the Government was to the effect that the Bishop "had no reasonable assurance" that he could continue his work in the church.

"Don't you think that, acting the way you did, you lay yourself open to the charge of deserting your flock in the hour of their greatest need?" a reporter asked.

"We weighed this extremely carefully," the Bishop replied, "and we came to the conclusion that we would serve the church better by my being free to speak."

18a 1960

ican Explosions

The Montgomery Advertiser

As Europe's colonial domain continues to recede in Africa a new factor begins to emerge in that hitherto rather quiescent continent. It further complicates the task of African leaders to give effect to their people's clamor for freedom and independence.

Montgomery, Ala.

The new factor, never wholly absent but acquiring new significance, is that the struggle is not only between Europeans and Africans but also between Africans and Africans in a multiplicity of patterns. It ranges from inter-tribal combat between war-painted warriors with bows and arrows to uprisings against feudal tribal chiefs, to revolts against the new governments, to conflicts between the newly independent states themselves. And it is accompanied in some parts at least by a relapse into ancient and even barbaric customs that include witchcraft, mass poisonings and public executions.

The emergence of intra-African strife is perhaps part of the birth pangs of a new order on a continent that tries to lift itself almost overnight from the neolithic age, still prevalent in many parts of it, right into the twentieth century. Its more than 200,000,000 people comprise many races, tribes and nationalities, with some seven hundred languages, and divided not according to their own groupings but according to colonial partitions which have developed separate nationalisms. These people include all cultural levels, from the primitive bushmen to the sophisticated Western-influenced town residents who are still too few in many cases to provide effective political leadership and essential managerial talent.

18a

These factors will not stop Africa's transformation, and all that the West can do is to attempt to aid and guide this transformation to avert graver dangers. But considerations of this kind might well caution the African leaders themselves not to rush things too much and to build first of all a foundation for independence before attempting to exercise it, lest premature independence unleash destructive forces which could engulf them and all Africa.

Smiling Nationalist

Tom Mboya

Man in the News

THESE days Tom Mboya, a young Kenyan with an imperturbable smile, may be presiding over an all-Africa meeting at Accra, making a speech in the United States or, as he did yesterday, campaigning in London for freedom for his country. If he is at home in Nairobi on a Sunday, the day is usually given to a "dance program" at a public hall in the African quarter. Tom (everyone calls him Tom) wears the beaded cap of an elder of his tribe, the Luos. He smiles from the front of the hall as painted and feathered men and women circle the place, stamping and rattling.

When the number is over, the bird-like cries of the assembled Kikuyus mark theira approval. Then Tom makes a little speech. It may be about a purely local issue or it may spoof the colonial regime for some new restrictive measure, but more likely it is about "FREE-dom."

P. 3C

When Tom is finished, the cries are shriller and louder than ever. For everyone present knows that although they are officially nonpolitical, the dance programs are built around Tom's speeches.

Tom grins his easy grin and tells a visitor that he has accomplished more along political lines through the "nonpolitical" dances than he would have at twice as many avowedly political meetings. All such meetings in Nairobi were banned to Africans in January, 1958 (the ban was eased last week).

Leading African Voice

The technique whereby Mr. Mboya has got around the ban is indicative of his political realism and the repute he has built up, even among the white settlers, leadership in the East African colony and protectorate. Although he was born Aug. 15, 1930 and looks even younger than he is, Tom Mboya is unquestionably a leading spokesman for the pan-African movement.

His parents were illiterate workers on a sisal plantation. Since they had been converted to Catholicism by missionaries, the boy was baptized Thomas.

When Africans do not say merely "Tom," they refer to him as "Tom 'boya," running the final letter of the first name over to the last, as if it were one word.

Between 1942 and 1948, young Mboya attended Roman Catholic schools, later entering a training school for sanitary inspectors. In 1951 he got an inspector's job in Nairobi—at less than a fifth of what a white man got for the same job.

He joined the Kenya African Union in 1952, was warned that such activities would not help his career—and resigned his job. In 1953, he was chosen general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, a post he still holds.

It was in this capacity that he settled the Mombassa port strike in 1955. He got a 30 per cent wage increase for the workers and earned a Kenya-wide reputation as a union leader. Two years later he became the first African elected to the Leglislative Council.

In the World Spotlight

Mr. Mboya was still largely unknown outside Kenya when he appeared as a delegate to the All-African People's Conference in Accra, Ghana, in December, 1958. His election as chairman, and the fact that Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana shared the spotlight with him, brought him world attention.

He has also been active in the leadership of the anti-Communist International Conwereation of Free Trade Unions.

Mr. Mboya made a big hit in the United States last summer. He was received by Vice President Nixon and other leaders. The warmth of the reception delighted Africans but caused conservative white elements to complain.

The core of Mr. Mboya's leadership is his insistence on independence as soon as possible and on the basic suffrage pattern of one man, one vote. He has disavowed violence.

George Rowen

Mixes dancing and politics.

18a

He maintains good relations with Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika, the other outstanding African leader in East Africa. On the other hand, the Kenyan's vanity has tended to increase, and a certain degree of rivalry has grown up between him and Mr. Nkrumah.

Mr. Mboya has been instrumental in arranging educational scholarships for many Kenyans here. In 1956, he furthered his own education with a year's study in industrial relations and political institutions at Rusking College, Oxford.

He is a bachelor.

Private Group Sends Books To 20 Nations

New York Herald Tribune

New York

Freedom House Tells Story of Free World

Sun 1-24-60

By Philip S. Cook

Two years ago the Soviet Union published 30,000,000 books intended for distribution in non-Communist countries. They were made available in some twenty-six languages and either given away or sold well below cost to a vast, grateful audience of poor but literate people.

P. 31

Since last April, a private group in this country, organized by Freedom House, 20 W. 40th St., has sent 18,500 volumes on classic American political theory for free distribution abroad in twenty countries and three continents. This, of course, is not the sum total of our admittedly modest public and private effort to tell the Free World's story overseas via the printed word. Nor is it so much a pop gun replying to a battleship as it would seem.

Letter From Prison

A few weeks ago the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee received the following letter from Her Majesty's Prison at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia. It began:

"Dr. H. K. Banda has asked me to write and thank you for the books which you sent him. The books arrived only yesterday, but he is already delving deep in them. You sure sent him the right books.

"Those of us who are with him here are very much touched by the thoughtfulness which Dr. Banda's American friends have shown during our detention in prison. It has all gone to confirm what he has often told us about America and Americans. I would have liked to say more but from where we are there is a limit to what we can say."

Made Good Reading

The books which the Committee shipped to this young African nationalist leader made good prison reading. It must be said too that their safe delivery reflects creditably on Dr. Banda's English jailers for among the titles were "The Political Writings of John Adams," "The Federalist Papers," "The Wilson Reader," "Selected Writings on Nature and Liberty by Thoreau," and "The Political Writings of Thomas Jefferson."

There were ten paperback volumes in the package sent to Hastings Banda and the total outlay for the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee for books and shipping came to $8. Many volumes have been donated by American publishing houses, including fifty copies each of ten titles from the New American

Library of World Literature, Inc. Private contributions cover other costs.

The Freedom House operation is designed to reach the leaders of the uncommitted world . . . the influential politicians, trade unionists, teachers, businessmen, religious leaders and students.

Located and Cross-Filed

They are located and cross-filed with the help of volunteer organizations such as The American Association of University Women, the National Council of the Young Mens Christian Association, the American Friends of Viet Nam and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Unfettered by government sponsorship, the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee has orders for 1,000 more of the ten-volume sets. It needs money for this and to undertake a translation program.

Some of the most prominent figures of contemporary American letters are represented on the Bookshelf Committee. Archibald MacLeish is chairman of the seventy-four-man group which includes James B. Conant, Roscoe Drummond, E. B. White, Robert Frost, Edward R. Murrow, James Thurber, Chester Bowles, Arthur Compton, and Robert Penn Warren. Together they seek to offer the world something better to read than Marx and Lenin.

18a

Associated Press

GOT BOOKS IN JAIL—Dr. H. K. Banda, who received reading material sent by Freedom House to cell in Southern Rhodesia.

Rhodesia, Nyasaland Tell Macmillan 'Go Home, To Hell With Federation'

The Washington Post

Washington D.C.

By Rhys Meier

Special to The Washington Post

Thur. 1-28-60

P. 4 A

18A

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Jan. 27—The greatest impact of British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland during his current African journey must surely have been on Macmillan himself.

Certainly he was left in no doubt about the complexity of the problems that have to be solved if this aspirant multi-racial society is to succeed.

In Southern Rhodesia he was warned by the white-rule Dominion Party that unless the security of the white man (300,000 out of a total population of 7 million) is assured, Southern Rhodesia will have to secede.

In Northern Rhodesia, he was warned by the United National Independence Party—which has arisen from the ashes of the extreme Zambia African National Congress, banned last year—that even if force is used against them they are determined that Northern Rhodesia must secede from the Federation this year.

One Man; One Vote Sought

The UNIP added that political power must be handed over to the "rightful owners" of the territory on the basis of one man, one vote.

In Nyasaland, Orton Chirwa, leader of the Malawi Congress Party, who is frankly a caretaker leader for detained Dr. Hastings Banda, told Macmillan that Nyasaland is not prepared to accept responsible government within the Federation.

In Northern Rhodesia and and Nyasaland, Macmillan was continually confronted with banners reading, for instance, "To Hell with Federati-n" and "Mac, take your wretched gangsters home again."

There can be no doubting Macmillan's statement at his final press conference here last night that his visit to this part of Africa has given him "a good briefing for the task ahead"—a task that awaits the British Government when, at the end of this year, it sits at a conference table in London with representatives of the Federal and Southern Rhodesian, Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments to review the Federation's constitution.

Advantages Seen

That he and his Government are not thinking in terms of the Federation's disintegration he made it clear in these words:

"The advantages of cooperation in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland seem to be so great that I feel they will come to be accepted. We must show this, and make it really felt." And later: "All people who live in Africa should try to live togeher for mutual advantage of all . . . Either there must be partnership or conflict and real tragedy. I cannot believe these problems cannot be solved."

Macmillan Promises To Protect 3 Areas

Reuters

PRETORIA, South Africa, Jan. 27—Prime Minister Harold Macmillan today pledged continued British protection for three large native areas long claimed by South Africa.

Flying in from Southern Rhodesia for a 10-day visit Macmillan repeated a 1950 pledge by the then British Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, "not to transfer these territories" of Bechuanland, Swaziland and Basutoland "until their inhabitants have been consulted and until the nUited Kingdom Parliament has had an opportunity of expressing its view."

The three British protectorates long have been claimed by South Africa.

About 20 minutes before Macmillan's plane landed at Johannesburg, police turned away Indian demonstrators. Some carried banners that charged "life is hell under the Nationalists"—South Africa's racial segregation-minded ruling party.

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3 STATE COLLEGES OPEN

South Africa Begins New Education Phase

Alabama Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 1-16-60

P. 5-A

18a

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa (AP) — A new phase in South African education starts this year as the government opens three state-controlled colleges for Negroes.

This means the end of independent higher education for non-whites and the end of integrated education. From now on non-whites will be barred from the two universities — Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and the University of Cape Town — which had previously accepted them.

ONLY NEGROES

The government will allow only Negroes in the three new colleges — at Alice in Cape Province, Ngoya in Natal, and Turfloop in the Transvaal. A separate college for Eurafricans, or mulattoes, will be opened in Cape Town later.

African students will be sent to the college which caters to their ethnic or tribal grouping. The effect is not only to segregate whites from nonwhites but also to separate the various nonwhite groups.

The end of independent educa tion was most strikingly markeo with the transfer to the government of the University College of Fort Hare at Alice, 150 miles north of Port Elizabeth. It was established 40 years ago and had gradu-ted hundreds of Negro students from all parts of the continent. Its academic reputation was outstanding.

The principal, Raymond Burrows, was told he would not be retained. The government followed this by firing 11 members of the staff. Fourteen other members resigned in protest. Of 28 members of the college senate, only 9 will remain under the new regime.

AFRICANS STRIVE FOR PARTY STATUS

The New York ~~Times~~

Leader in South-West Area Tells of Growing Hopes for Self-Government

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

Mon. 2-15-60

P. 14

18a

WINDHOEK, Southwest Africa, Feb. 14—Increasing political awareness among South-West Africa's 500,000 Africans has led in the last year to formation of two African political parties.

One is the South-West Africa National Union, known as Swanu, which claims to have 1,000 members representing all Africans in the territory. The other is the Ovamboland People's Organization, whose membership is confined to representatives of the 300,000 members of the Ovambo tribe.

Helped to Form Party

The leader of Swanu is a 25-year-old clerk, Willy Uatja Kaukuetu. He is a mild-mannered, six-foot-tall son of a shopkeeper in Gobabis, a small town 150 miles east of Windhoek.

Mr. Kaukuetu trained to become a teacher, but his studies at the University of Capetown were cut short when his father became ill in 1957 and Mr. Kaukuetu had to return to Gobabis - tend the shop.

first became aware of the possibilities of a political organization as a student, Mr. Kaukuetu says. He helped to organize the National Union after obtaining employment as a clerk with a construction company in Windhoek. Although African political organizations are not officially recognized in South-West Africa, Mr. Kaukuetu and his associates are not daunted.

"It may take some time, but we will govern our country," Mr. Kaukuetu said in interview. He spoke of the difficulties Africans have in organizing politically, particularly of the constant watchfulness of the police. He remarked that most of the whites in South-West Africa were nationals of the Union of South Africa.

Cites 'European Problem'

"We Africans are the indigenous population of this country," he declared. "They call it 'the African problem.' I call it 'the European problem.' They came here and imposed their wishes on us. I have never known an African to hate a European, but the reverse is true."

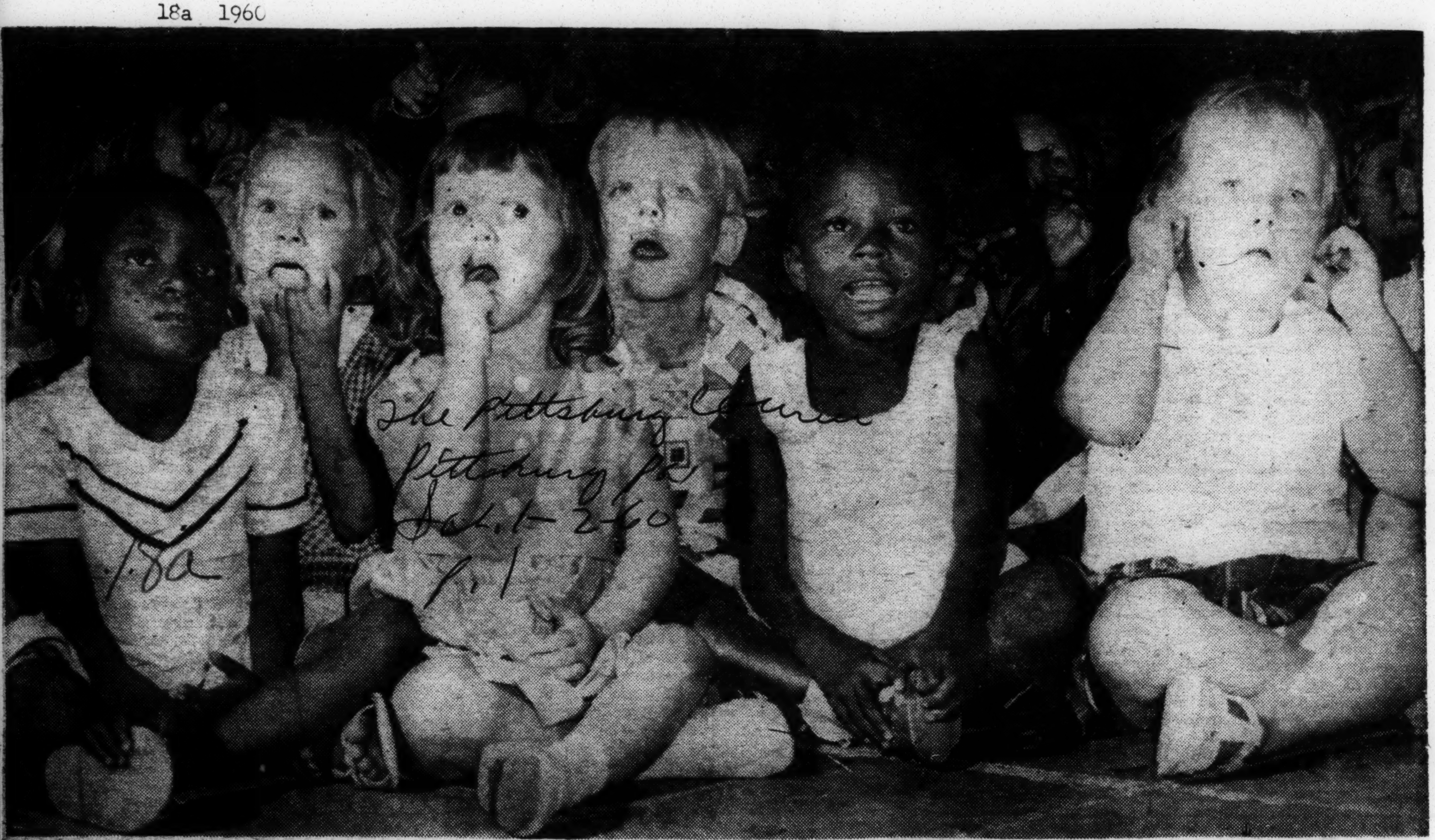
Mr. Kaukuetu spoke with some bitterness of the mandate over South-West Africa granted to South Africa by the League of Nations after World War I, when Germany lost the territory.

"The mandate system was supposed to have been created so we Africans could be developed to reach the stage where we could stand on our own and govern ourselves," he said. "This hasn't happened."

In addition to African self-government, Mr. Kaukuetu said, his organization's goals are to eliminate "tribalism racialism, oppression and economic exploitation."

Africans, he said, are greatly concerned about the labor recruitment system in the Ovamboland reserve on the Angola border.

18a 1960



The Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg Pa
Sat. 1-2-60
p. 1

18a

Puppet Show—Congo kiddies in Leopoldville excitedly follow the adventures of "Bilulu," the Congolese "Punch," with a variety of emotions. This is an annual affair in the big African city around Yuletide.—InforCongo Photo.

Ghosts Of Nazism

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
Wed 1-6-60
p. 4A

18a

The Christmas Day defacing of a newly rebuilt synagogue in Cologne was for many Germans the most painful reminder since the war that the disease of Nazism has not been entirely obliterated.

There have been many anti-Semitic incidents from time to time. Synagogues and cemeteries have been defiled, Jews have been threatened and a few atavistic fascists have expressed regret that Hitler didn't exterminate all Jews. But this act of outrage came on Christmas Day and precipitated other acts of vandalism in many parts of West Germany. It served notice on decent Germans that they have not acted entirely wisely in the education of their young.

There are only 30,000 Jews in Germany today. In Hitler's time there were 600,000 in Germany. The Jewish community in Berlin today numbers only 5,000; in Cologne, only 1,200. But this fact only tends to amplify the irrationality of the hatred that survived the war. Germans know they are partly responsible, just as everyone now over 40 knows he was, in some measure, responsible for Hitler and for the mass murder of 5,000,000 European Jews.

Because of this abiding guilt and because of the belief that the less said about Hitler's time the better, German children have been taught little of the period. They know that the Nazis built the Autobahns and wiped out unemployment. But neither in the schools nor the homes have they been told much else.

As a consequence, the Hitler era survives in some youthful, warped minds as a time of glory and romance, of national power and action. When police arrested those responsible for the Cologne vandalism, they found that one of them maintained a Nazi museum in his home. He and the other accused were both members of the Nazi-minded German Reich Party, which has 16,000 enrolled members.

A Frankfurt newspaper warns that the incidents should not be ignored:

Although people know that these evil deeds allow no conclusion as to the morality and capacity of the Germans in general, everybody agrees that these desecrations simply ought not to have happened on German soil.

After Auschwitz, Maidanek and all the other sites of [Nazi] horror, every new incident, no matter how isolated and atypical, becomes a new horror.

And one, it might be added, which focuses attention on the failure of Germans to face the old.

The Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-2-60 18a

Figures Meet—U.S. Senator Hugh Scott (R., Pa.) confers with Dr. J. G. Kiano, high-ranking African leader in Nairobi, Kenya. The Senator visited Nairobi as part of his study of world trade for the U. S. Senate Commerce Committee. Dr. Kiano is a graduate of the University of California and is married to a graduate of the University of Chicago.

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 1-2-60
17-18a

AFRICAN ON DELTA-SPONSORED TOUR—Miss Lucky Lameck, above, 27-year-old Tanganyikan political leader who has been called "The female Tom Mboya of East Africa," is on a two-month Nation-wide tour of the United States to observe and learn how women's organizations and labor unions function in this country. Sponsored by Delta Sigma Theta Sorority on this African leadership development tour, Miss Lameck is a member of the Tanganyika African National Union, one of her country's largest political organizations. It is expected to form a government when Tanganyika attains its independence. Miss Lameck is destined to lead all of her country's women's organizations.

MAN IN THE NEWS

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

In Kenya, Tom Mboya Is A Political Realist

Sat. 1-30-60

©New York Times News Service

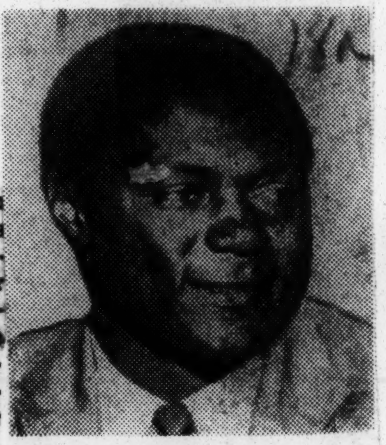
P.1 18a

THESE days Tom Mboya, a young Kenyan with an imperturbable smile, may be presiding over an all-Africa meeting at Accra, making a speech in the United States or campaigning in London for freedom for his country.

If he is at home in Nairobi on a Sunday, the day is usually given to a "dance program" at a public hall in the African quarter.

Tom (everyone calls him Tom) wears the beaded cap of an elder of his tribe, the Luos. He smiles from the front of the hall as painted and feathered men and women circle the place, stamping and rattling.

When the number is over, the birdlike cries of the assembled Kikuyus mark their approval. Then Tom makes a little speech. It may be about a purely local issue or it may spoof the colonial regime for some new restrictive measure, but more likely it is about "FREE-dom."



18a

Tom Mboya
With an easy grin

When Tom is finished, the cries are shriller and louder than ever. For everyone present knows that, although they are officially nonpolitical, the dance programs are built around Tom's speeches.

An Easy Grin

Tom grins his easy grin and tells a visitor that he has accomplished more along political lines through the "nonpolitical" dances than he would have at twice as many avowedly political meetings.

The technique whereby Mboya has got around the ban is indicative of his political realism and the repute he has built up, even among the white settlers, for leadership in the East African colony and protectorate. Although he was born August 15, 1930 and looks even younger than he is, Tom Mboya is unquestionably a leading spokesman for the Pan-African movement.

His parents were illiterate workers on a sisal plantation. Since they had been converted to Catholicism by missionaries, the boy was baptized Thomas.

Between 1942 and 1948, young Mboya attended Roman Catholic schools, later entering a training school for sanitary inspectors. In 1951, he got an inspector's job in Nairobi—at less than a fifth of what a white man got for the same job.

Warned Of Activities

He joined the Kenya African Union in 1952, was warned that such activities would not help his career—and resigned his job. In 1953, he was chosen general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, a post he still holds.

It was in this capacity that he settled the Mombassa port strike in 1955. He got a 30 per cent wage increase for the workers and earned a Kenya-wide reputation as a union leader. Two years later, he became the first African elected to the Legislative Council.

Mboya was still largely unknown outside Kenya when he appeared as a delegate to the All-African People's Conference in Accra, Ghana, in December, 1958. His election as chairman, and the fact that Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana shared the spotlight with him, brought him world attention.

He has also been active in the leadership of the anti-Communist International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The core of Mboya's leadership is his insistence on independence as soon as possible and on the basic suffrage pattern of one man, one vote. He has disavowed violence.

U. N. BODY ASSAYS AFRICAN ECONOMY

The New York Times

Report Says Governments of New States Must Play Key Development Role

P. 3c

By LINDESAY PARROTT
Special to The New York Times.

18a

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 19 — The newly independent African states, like other sections of the continent, face difficult problems in building sound and self-sustaining economies, a United Nations commission reported today.

The report was prepared by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs at the request of the new Economic Commission for Africa. It will be discussed at the commission's session opening in Tangier Jan. 26.

New York, N.Y.

The repotr noted that considerable progress had been achieved in making Africa an important factor in the world economy, both as a producer of raw materials and as a region susceptible of productive investment.

Wed. 1-20-60

It noted such developments as the discovery of large oil reserves in Algeria. The report estimated that 8,000,000 tons would be produced this year and 25,000,000 tons a year by 1965. Similar reserves have been found in Libya, according to the report.

The report indicated that the main problems facing the new African nations as well as territories soon to achieve their independence were a general lack of trained personnel, lack of capital and difficulties in converting subsistence agricultural systems into diversified economies.

Governments must exercise "key roles" in the transformation of subsistence economies, in planning and in accumulating funds for development projects, the report said.

In Africa south of the Sahara "the majority of managerial and technical posts still are held by expatriate or domiciled Europeans or Asians," the United Nations survey said. It added that "in these circumstances, measures to increase the supply of suitably trained administrators. both at high and intermediate levels, assume an urgency which can scarcely be overemphasized."

Despite the difficulties still ahead, the United Nations body concluded, the past years have shown African economies as moving ahead rapidly with indications that the march "will continue at an accelerated pace in the near future under the pressure both of outside influences and of the cumulative forces set in motion" by political independence.

The report casts some doubt, however, on the economic validity of the policy of apartheid (separate development of the races) in the Union of South Africa.

In contrast with the South African policy of restricting the opportunities open to skilled workers, the report pointed out that the Belgian Congo had adopted a program of favoring Africans for technical jobs, while placing Europeans in most supervisory positions. The eventual economic development of the two regions, it was indicated, might depend on the success or failure of the two policies.

18a 1960

'MODERATE' SOUTH RHODESIA

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.

African Voice Small but Growing

By SMITH HEMPSTONE
Contributing Writer

Thurs 5/26/60

First of Two Articles

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia. — Southern Rhodesia's ruling United Federal Party, which also controls the federal legislature uniting this self-governing British colony with the protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is officially committed to a policy of a racial "partnership."

U.F.P.

Moderate whites maintain that they are moving as fast as possible toward Cecil Rhodes' promised "equal rights for all civilized men."

Reactionaries among the 230,000 whites here oppose moves to place Africans and whites on an equal footing. Other critics include a handful of liberal whites and most of the articulate members of this colony's 2.7 million Africans, who assert that the whole thing is a sham to entrench white privilege. "We have partnership," sputters one embittered African, "but it is the partnership which exists between a horse and its rider."

There is some truth in the criticisms.

Limited Political Voice

In the political sphere Africans have only a small voice. A complicated franchise based on education, property ownership and income has created a situation where less than 1 per cent of the African population has the ballot while 60 per cent of the whites are eligible to vote. The 30-member territorial legislature is white, as is the civil service.

There are, however, a dozen Africans in the 59-member federal legislature and several hold top posts in the inter-territorial civil service.

Only Africans with university degrees are considered capable of and are permitted to drink hard liquor. All must carry passes and may not be on city streets between midnight and 5 a.m. unless their jobs require them to do so. But there is an important difference between the application of the Rhodesian pass laws and that in South Africa.

Those Rhodesian Africans most bitterly opposed to the pass laws in principle admit that there is none of the senseless harassment which has characterized the implementation of these regulations in the Union.

Friction on Land Law

The one piece of pigmented legislation which seems most likely to create racial friction here is the Land Apportionment Act. This splits the country roughly equally between the white 8 per cent of the population and the black 92 per cent.

Rural Africans hate the law because the white man's termination of tribal warfare and western medicine have caused a black population explosion.

Urban Africans condemn the Land Apportionment Act because it confines them to residential ghettos (although often remarkably comfortable ones) which are far from their jobs and in which they cannot own land. The law also prevents black entrepreneurs from owning commercial or industrial property in the areas where the vast majority of Africans work, get paid and spend their money.

There is, in theory, no industrial color bar and the federal railways, a longtime holdout, last week opened the gates to equal African advancement. But, paradoxically, the cry of "equal pay for equal work" has been taken up by some white unions as a means of slowing black progress since, at this stage in history, most employers agree that Africans are not worth as much as whites.

Other Practices

'There are a host of discriminatory practices not sanctified by law but very real.

Only one of Salisbury's hotels admits Africans and it is so expensive that no more than a handful can afford to use it. Restaurants, movie theaters, municipal swimming pools and busses serving white areas are closed to them.

Elevators in office buildings are guarded to prevent Africans from using them. Some buildings with two elevators mark "whites only" and the other "Africans only" or "multiracial."

If "partnership" thus appears to be an empty slogan, it should be said that the situation is infinitely easier than it was two years ago. Gone are the segregating signs on the benches in Salisbury's Cecil Park. Segregation in post offices (a federal responsibility) has ended.

Africans may now bet on horse races, participate in the state lottery and soon will no longer need a special permit to seek work in Salisbury, the state and federal capital. The beginnings of inter-racial sports are being seen.

An African can travel first-class on the railways. And, although almost twice as much money is spent on educating the federation's 68,000 white children than on segregated schools and teachers for Southern Rhodesia's 490,000 African students, the country's one university is multiracial (38 of 168 students are black).

More changes are in the offing.

Whitehead Is Leader

Charting this course between the rocks and shoals of two racialisms is myopic, partially deaf Sir Edgar Whitehead, a familiar chunky figure to residents of Washington's Alban Towers, where he lived during 1956 and 1957.

The tow-haired 55-year-old bachelor is an honor graduate of Oxford and was intended for the foreign service.

But doctors warned him that a desk-bound life would spell complete blindness. Like tubercular Cecil Rhodes, who founded Rhodesia, and Lord Malvern, architect of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Edgar came to Africa 32 years ago in search of health.

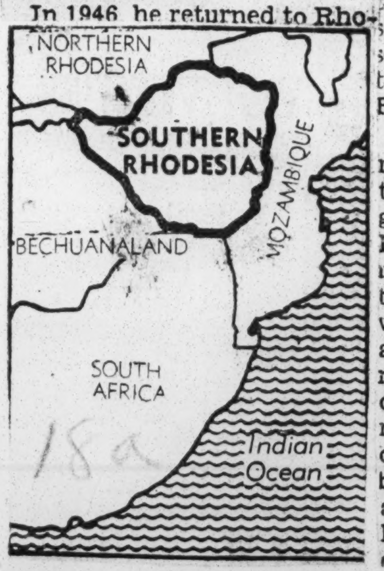
But the call of administration was too strong for him and he served for two years in the Southern Rhodesian civil service until his superiors discovered he was nearly blind. Then he bought Witchwood Farm in Rhodesia's pleasant eastern highlands.

His mind was too active to remain long content with farming and, in 1939, he was elected to the territorial legislature. About this time, his hearing began to fail.

Gets Cabinet Post

When Hitler's tanks swept into Poland, he wangled acceptance as a private in the Royal Army Service Corps despite his poor sight. He served in England, West Africa and the United States and was demobilized as a lieutenant colonel to become Rhodesian High Commissioner (the equivalent of Ambassador) in London.

In 1946 he returned to Rhodesia, was re-elected to the legislature and was named Minister of Finance.



Sir Edgar proved himself to be an able debater and an infuriating political opponent. In compensation for his poor eyesight, he developed an IBM-like memory.

But doctors warned him in 1953 that he would go completely blind unless he gave up all reading. He reluctantly quit his cabinet post, resigned from the Legislature and returned to Witchwood Farm. For two years he read nothing and his eyesight made a remarkable, though partial, recovery.

Sir Edgar, who had been knighted on his retirement, returned again to active life and was given the newly-created post of Minister for Federation Affairs in Washington. He pumped hard and with some success to attract American capital to the federation.

His big chance came in early 1958 when the right wing of the United Federal Party rebelled against Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister Garfield Todd, a New Zealand-born missionary who was moving too quickly on the racial question.

Although Mr. Todd outpolled him on the first ballot, Sir Edgar stood ahead of the right-wing candidate and picked up the latter's supporters to win party leadership easily on the second ballot. In recent territorial elections, the more conservative Dominion Party made substantial gains both in seats and in popular vote at the expense of his United Federal Party.

In an interview with this reporter, Sir Edgar promised that before the year is out his government will amend the Land Apportionment Act to make it possible for Africans to own their own homesteads within segregated urban areas. He may also create multi-racial business and industrial areas in which blacks may operate businesses. African agricultural districts will be developed with the aid of a $5.6 million World Bank loan to make them more productive.

He added that his party had approved in principle the admission of Africans to the civil service, at least at the university graduate level, and said that further revision of the pass laws, "which must be retained if only because more than half of Southern Rhodesia's 300,000-man labor force consists of alien Africans," are under considerations.

Must Go Slowly

Sir Edgar realizes that easing of these sources of friction is the only way to avoid a racial explosion. But he is a politician responsible to a red-necked electorate and, only two years ago, a Southern Rhodesian government fell because it tried to go too far, too fast and too brusquely on the racial question.

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD

"Partnership" is not apartheid by a long shot but neither can it be equated with racial equality. The degree of togetherness here is roughly comparable to that which exists in the Deep South of the United States.

That may not be much in absolute terms but, taking into account the historical and social imperatives within the African framework, it deserves two cheers. Weak ones.

Tomorrow: The Eye in the Hurricane.

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Wed. 6-1-60
P. 2

1/8d

THE QUEEN AND THE CHIEFS—Britain's Queen Mother Elizabeth chats with African tribal chiefs at Nzuzu, Nyasaland. Partly hidden behind the Queen Mother is P. Haskard, the provincial commissioner of the Northern Province of Nyasaland. The Queen Mother is paying a formal visit to the Central African Federation.

U. N. CHIEF SEEKS RISE IN AFRICA AID

The New York Times

$2,500,000 More Each Year Needed for New States, He Says in Report

New York
Tues. 6-7-60

By **KATHLEEN TELTSCH**

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 6—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold estimated today that the special needs of eight new African countries would require a $2,500,000 increase in annual United Nations financial assistance.

P. 9
1/8d

Mr. Hammarskjold said in a report that this represented the minimum the United Nations could give to supplement what the eight nations could get directly from foreign governments in aid.

Of the eight, Cameroon and the Republic of Togo already have reached independence. The six others scheduled for independence in 1960 are Somalia, Congo, the Mali Federation, the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), Nigeria and British Somaliland.

Mr. Hammarskjold, who toured Africa last December and January, said the accelerated tempo of independence had substantially increased the urgency of getting help to these new countries. Together they have a population of 60,000,000 to 70,000,000. Most are in the early stage of development and their emergency needs are great, he said.

Drafted for Geneva Session

The Secretary General's report was drafted for the Geneva session of the eighteen-member Economic and Social Council opening July 5.

Mr. Hammarskjold underscored the need of the African countries for technical aid and for the services of high-level officials in top government posts. He reported that fifty-four requests had been received from African states for the services of foreign administrators.

He cited such technical needs as surveys of transportation, the organization of social services, appraisal of mineral resources and aid in town planning for the new capital cities that will grow up in the next few years.

The African states will want to consult foreign authorities on industrialization, urbanization and low-cost housing, Mr. Hammarskjold observed.

He emphasized the United Nations' ability to recruit civil servants and technical personnel needed to help the new African countries.

While the Secretary General urged increased appropriations for Africa, he also stressed that additional machinery was not required. He said Africa could be given a more reasonable proportion of the aid programs already operated there. The new needs can be handled by the technical assistance program and the United Nations Special Fund, he added. The Special fund recently approved six new projects for surveys and training programs in Africa.

Mr. Hammarskjold said further requests for key officials were expected to come from the operational and executive personnel program.

He noted that credits from existing programs were available to meet immediate needs. The $2,500,000 increase would have to be provided for in the 1961 budget.

The Secretary General said one measure of obtaining increased aid immediately would be to increase the contingency authority of the Technical Assistance Board from $1,650,000 to $2,475,000 and to use the additional funds for Africa.

AFRICANS FORM A FEDERATION OF 3 REPUBLICS

Chicago Daily Tribune, Chicago, Ill.
Wed. 5/18/60

4th Refuses to Join Equatorial Union

P. 14
1/8d

FORT LAMY, Chad, May 17 [Reuters]—Three republics of equatorial Africa have formed a confederation—the Equatorial union—which will remain within the French community when it becomes independent later this year, it was announced Tuesday.

The premiers of the Central African republic, the Congo republic and Chan made the announcement after long discussions.

The Gabon republic refused to join the union as a full member. Gabon will have joint defense, economic, customs, and monetary links with the three states but will retain sovereignty in its foreign relations.

Door Left Open

The door has been left open for Gabon's admission at a later date, the announcement said.

The "open door" policy may be a temptation to the nearby Belgian Congo to join the union when it becomes independent June 30, observers said.

The Equatorial union and Gabon now will seek total independence from France, possibly in mid-June, but will remain in the French community as two separate states.

Chad was represented by Premier Francois Tom Balbaye, the Congo republic by Premier Abbe Fulbert Youlou, the Central African republic by Premier David Dacko, and Gabon by Premier Leon M'Ba.

Autonomous Since 1958

Monday night's meeting was adjourned when Abbe Youlou hesitated at committing the Congo republic to the union. In a private meeting immediately afterward, the Congo leader came out for union.

The conference began Monday. The four states, formerly linked in the French equatorial Africa grouping, have had full internal autonomy since September, 1958.

Abbe Youlou proposed last March that the four republics should seek independence together, since they would have difficulty standing alone for economic reasons.

Of the four, Gabon is the only one with a balanced budget, because of its natural resources, including oil, timber, manganese, and uranium.

18a 1960

Pope Picks Negro As New Cardinal

The Commercial Appeal

Fri. 3-4-60

Filipino And Japanese Also Chosen In Racial Broadening

Memphis, Tenn

By The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY, March 3. — Pope John XXIII is broadening the racial makeup of the Roman Catholic College of Cardinals. He named the first Negro, the first Filipino and the first Japanese along with four other prelates Thursday to become princes of the church.

P. 3

The new cardinals-designate will receive the red hats of their rank at a pre-Easter consistory here March 28.

The appointments, which will bring the college's membership to a record total of 85, underscored the expanding universality of the Roman Catholic Church. Its membership now totals half a billion people, about one-fifth of the world's population.

18a

Third Consistory Called By Pope

The March 28 consistory is the third called by Pope John since he became supreme Pontiff 16 months ago.

Vatican quarters expected it to strengthen the church's bulwarks against communism in the Far East and in Africa.

Cardinal Rugambwa
—UPI Telephoto

The cardinals-designate are:

Bishop Laurian Rugambwa, 47, of Rutabo, Tanganyika, the Negro, a member of the East African Bahaya tribe's royal clan, Msiba.

Archbishop Peter Tatsuo Doi, 67, of Tokyo, the Japanese.

Archbishop Rufino J. Santos, 51, of Manila, the Filipino.

Archbishop Bernard Jan Alfrink, 59, of Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Archbishop Joseph Lefebvre, 67, of Bourges, France.

The Most Rev. Luigi Traglia, 64, an Italian of the Vatican Curia.

The Most Rev. Antonio Bacci, 64, an Italian Latin expert of the Vatican Curia.

The naming of Tokyo's archbishop, whose archdiocese numbers only 37,000 Roman Catholics, surprised some Vatican sources. But it served to emphasize the importance with which Pope John looks upon the church in the Far East. Of all Japan's 92 million people, only 225,000 are Roman Catholics.

Nomination of Manila's archbishop, a representative of an almost solidly Roman Catholic Nation, had been long expected.

Naming Of African No Surprise

The naming of Africa's first Negro cardinal also was no surprise. The Vatican has looked upon expanding Roman Catholicism in that continent as its "dark flower." Roman Catholics in Africa total 20 million. A score of Negro bishops have been consecrated in the last two decades.

Bishop Rugambwa—tall, thin and of a rather retiring disposition—will be the second youngest member of the college after Julius Cardinal Doepfner, 46, Bishop of Berlin. The African cardinal will be 48 years of age July 14.

NEGRO IS MADE CARDINAL AT 47

The Times

African Second Youngest Prince of Church

Picayune

By EUGENE LEVIN

VATICAN CITY (AP)—A pious descendant of African tribal chiefs has been nominated as the first Negro prince of the Roman Catholic Church.

P. 6

Pope John XXIII selected the Most Rev. Laurian Rugambwa, 47, bishop of Rutabo, Tanganyika, to become Africa's first Negro cardinal.

New Orleans

Missionaries carried the Catholic faith to Bishop Rugambwa's homeland, and he in turn was a missionary of the Church among his own people.

La.

Sat. 3-5-60

He was a protege of a pioneering bishop, the Most. Rev. Joseph Sweens, and was educated in seminaries of the White Fathers, an international missionary order of Catholic priests. He visited the United States in 1956, seeing New York, Chicago and Boston.

WALKED TO COLLEGE

Last September, Bishop Rugambwa was in Rome. Lean and lanky he decided to visit the college of St. Peter Apostle, where he had lived as a student from 1948 to 1951.

18a

Ignoring a warm sun, he set off afoot and climbed the steep Janiculum Hill, overlooking the Vatican, to the college.

The Rev. Francis Rosenbaum, rector of the college, asked him: "Why did you come here on foot?"

"I came like a missionary," the bishop replied.

His nomination by the Pope was more than the choice of a Negro for the College of Cardinals. It was the choice of a relatively young prelate for an honor which normally goes to much older men.

Laurian Rugambwa was born in Bukongo, within the present territory of the Rutabo diocese, July 1, 1912. Only one cardinal was fewer than Bishop Rugambwa's 47 years—Julius Cardinal Doepfner, the 46-year-old bishop of Berlin.

ORDAINED IN 1943

Bishop Rugambwa was ordained a priest Dec. 12, 1943. He spent the nex five years doing missionary work in East Afrida, and then came to Rome for studies.

From 1948 to 1951 he lived at the College of St. Peter Apostle and studied canon law at the College of the Propagation of the Faith.

On Dec. 13, 1951—eight years and a day after he became a priest—the late Pope Pius XII named him titular bishop of Febiana and sent him back to Tanganyika as apostolic vicar of Lower Kagera.

Tanganyika still was considered a missionary area in 1951. But two years later its episcopate hierarchy was organized, and Laurian Rugambwa became the first bishop of Rutabo.

Widow Says Garvey Didn't Advocate Return To Africa

B'ham World

B'ham, Ala.

Sat. 3-5-60

Marcus Garvey, stormy Negro figure of the 1920's who stirred large masses of Negroes in Harlem with his back-to-Africa nationalism movement, never advocated physically returning Negroes to Africa.

p. 4

This is the view expressed by the crusader's widow, Amy Jacques Garvey, now living in Jamaica, according to an article entiled "The Ghost of Marcus Garvey."

18a

Garvey's first wife, Amy Ashwood Garvey (also a Jamaican) who now lives in London, airs her views in the article, also. "People misunderstood him," says "As a matter of fact, the term back-to-Africa was used and promoted by newspapers, Negro newspapers mostly, to ridicule Garvey. There was no back-to-Africa movement except in a spiritual sense. But migration was planned to Liberia because concessions were given there."

Both women, who were secretaries at one time of the firebrand Garvey, agree that a back-to-Africa movement would not be valid for Negroes today. They declare the NAACP, Garvey's bitter enemy, is now the organization doing most to propagate Garvey's ideas. "It is the aggressive organization in America today, making all the moves Garvey would have made. It must be remembered ,however, that the NAACP is a nationalist group and there are other problems outside the United States which it is not addressing itself to."

FRENCH ASSEMBLY FOR AFRICA STEP

The New York Times

New York

Debre Pushes Constitution Reform Through Reluctant Chamber by 280 to 174

Thurs. 5-12-60

P. 3

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 11 — Premier Michel Debré pushed reforms affecting France's relations with reluctant National Assembly today but faced an even stiffer fight in the Senate.

18a

By a vote of 280 to 174, the Assembly approved a constitutional revision permitting semi-autonomous former colonial areas in Africa to become independent while remaining in the French Community.

The effect of this, once action is completed, will be to permit transformation of the Community, in which France retained important centralized powers in certain fields, into something resembling a commonwealth of independent but associated states.

Most Deputies objected not to this goal but to the method of constitutional revision chosen by the Government and to the employment of measures to limit amendment and force a vote by a technique one Deputy called the "dry guillotine."

M. Debré invoked the Go ment's right to demand a vote on its project amendment. This left the ties the choice of either ing the measure — and generally approved objecti or approving it without cising the right to modify tenor.

More fundamentally, many opposition objected that change in constitutional ture was such a profound that it should have been jected to the procedure referendum or for approval a three-fifths majority of joint session of Assembly Senate.

Resentment Growing

The Government chose alternative procedure call only for approval by chambers separately and by th Senate of the Community its

Although M. Debré won point, the Government's metho added to the growing resen ment of French legislators ov executive domination in Fifth Republic. In current cumstances they are powerle to resist effectively becau President de Gaulle—and, extension, Premier Debré— holds the weapon of the dissolution of Parliament that could force them into a losing electoral battle with the President's great popular prestig

When M. Debré invoked voting procedure, amounti virtually to closure, cries complaint were heard from Opposition Deputies. An Independent, Jean Legaret, nominally a member of the majority, protested:

"The Parliament, then, has the right to say 'yes' or 'no' but not to express its opinion."

"I will return to Opposition," he added.

In the Senate, whose rules give more latitude to the Opposition, M. Debré will encounter similar objections. The Socialists there have announced they will advance a motion

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Humans Probably Began Talking In African Area

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON — The hum race probably began talking the vicinity of Africa's gr lakes, Dr. A. S. Diamond, Brit philologist, theorized here.

Sat. 3/26/60

The bases of his reasoni were the discovery of pure ver roots in Bantu and recent arc ological findings of the oldest man remains, dating about 000 years ago in the Lake ganyika region.

23

'The Year Of Africa'

The Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

18a

Sat. 4-16-60

P. 3.

Hastings K. Banda, a nationalist leader in Nyasaland, was released from custody the first of this month after more than year's imprisonment. Yesterday he addressed a rally in New York City as African nationalists and their sympathizers throughout the world observed "African Freedom Day."

The occasion is a good one for a closer examination of the currents and eddies of African politics, the rumblings of a vast, underdeveloped continent suddenly arousing from somnolence to set off globe-circling reverberations with the awakening.

Richard Spong of *Editorial Research Reports* has made a thorough study of the events contributing to troubled 1960's becoming known both here and abroad as "The Year of Africa."

BEFORE WORLD WAR II, he says, here were only four independent coun- ies on the entire continent — Egypt whose sovereignty was limited by an derstanding with Great Britain), Ethi- a, Liberia and the Union of South rica. Since the war seven new Afri- n nations have emerged—Libya (1951), dan (1956), Morocco (1956), Tunisia 956), Ghana (1957), Guinea (1958) and eroon (1960).

French Togoland will be added to the t in less than two weeks. The Congo heds Belgian rule on June 30 and Ital- n Somaliland becomes the state of Som- lia the following day. On Oct. 1 Nigeria will become the largest and most pop- lous of the new African nations.

FRENCH COLONIES, with the excep- ion of Guinea, decided in September 958, between becoming autonomous re- ublics or overseas territories of the French Union. Twelve chose the former option, two the latter. French Sudan and Senegal are now negotiating with the De Gaulle government for complete inde- ndence. Algeria, obviously, is a special oblem at the moment. While France's ng-continuing war against the Algerian bels is relatively dormant now, it could sily erupt again before any settlement reached.

The stiffest resistance to change is in rtuguese Angola and Mozambique, two the largest lands below the Sahara, d Portuguese Guinea, San Tome and rincipe, all technically overseas prov- es of Portugal with governors respon- le to an agency of the Lisbon govern- nt.

South Africa, obviously, will be faced th its unique, explosive situation for e time to come.

WHILE THE RUMBLINGS of nationalism seem to be scattered, with an isolated outburst here and another there, solidarity is actually today's catchword on the continent. President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia called for a united Africa at the second annual African People's Congress in January. The Congress' secretary general, Abdoulaye Diallo of Guinea, asked for Pan-African economic integration. Somewhere between the two or around the fringes are other plans drawing varying degrees of support. Most favor some sort of "community of African states" rather than a grouping in which a measure of sovereignty would be ceded to a central Pan-African government.

But the personal desire of Premier Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana — who will become that nation's all-powerful president if the voters in a plebiscite next week favor establishment of a republic—to lead a "united Africa" is well known. Ghana and Guinea proclaimed a bilateral union last year but took no real steps to implement it. The confederation was to have been the "nucleus of a union of West African states."

With this enterprise something less than a smashing success, Nkrumah has called for a conference of all political parties in Africa to form a union of African nations to work for "total liberation" of the continent.

Nkrumah . . . 'United Africa'

And so the pot boils.

AFRICA IS A LAND of unimaginable resources, of untapped wealth, of vast potential. It is also a land which, as a result of development—or underdevelopment—to date is so politically unstable that a lure here or a push there could send it, either cautiously feeling its way or careening blindly, down the respective roads toward democracy or communism.

The balance is delicate, and we can rest assured that the forces of international communism will be doing all in their power to tip the scales in their favor.

Can we afford to do less?

Forget Heritage

The Courier-Journal

Negroes Pass Up Africa, Pastor Says

Louisville, Ky.

Fri 5-13-60

It is hard to interest the Negroes of America in the Negroes of Africa.

P. 6 18a

This has been the experience of the Rev. Joab Mulela, a Methodist district superintendent from the Belgian Congo.

Staff Photo

THE REV. JOAB MULELA
Covers circuit on foot

Mr. Mulela came to this country as a delegate to the Methodist General Conference in Denver and this week is visiting St. Matthews Methodist Church, 319 Browns Lane. The Louisville congregation helps support the mission work of Mr. Mulela.

The African said he found American Negroes tend to forget their African heritage if they are born in the United States. It is a lot easier, he said, to get white ministers to go to Africa as missionaries than it is to press Negroes into African service.

In the Belgian Congo, Mr. Mulela knew little of racial discrimination. But he became sensitive to the color bar when he came here.

As a district superintendent, he covers a 200-mile circuit of 17 village churches on foot. He said his work sometimes takes him among aboriginal people where "I don't know whether I'm going to be eaten or listended to."

He will speak at the 8:30 and 10:50 a.m. services Sunday at St. Matthews.

18a 1960

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Jan. 2-9-60
P.
18a

By Charles Del Vecchio, Staff Photographer

African Leader Visits Old Acquaintance

Julius K. Nyerere, leader of the Tanganyika African National Union, is shown at right as he renewed his acquaintance yesterday with two former missionaries to Africa, the Rev. Stanley J. Trahan, E. S. Sp., at left, and the Rev. Norman F. Lord, C. S. Sp., at the Holy Ghost Fathers' Administrative Center, 1615 Manchester lane nw. Nyerere is holding an ebony carving of a Masai girl. He is in the United States on a five-week visit at the invitation of the Department of State.

AID THROUGH U. N. URGED FOR AFRICA

The New York Times
New York

Hammarskjold Tells of Tour —Says Bilateral Help Fails in a Psychological Way

2-5-60

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 4—Secretary General Dag Hammarkajold said today that he had found throughout Africa a desire that as much outside assistance as possible be channeled through the United Nations.

P. 3

Reporting on a five-week tour that took him to twenty states and territories, Mr. Hammarskjold said at a news conference that he had found "one standing hope" across Africa south of the Sahara.

18a

"It is less for money or for experts," he said than for "moral support which is expressed even in the most modest action through the right people."

Mr. Hammarskjold did not mention the International Development Association, which is now being organized by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to provide loans for the underdeveloped countries.

Bilateral System Cited

However, he insisted that "internationalization of aid is not achieved by switching from the system of one country giving another country aid to a system where one group of countries gives a country aid."

"The bilateral character is then maintained," Mr. Hammarskjold said.

The International Development Association was suggested last year by Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson. It is to have a capital of $1,000,000,000.

Only members of the World Bank will be permitted to join. This will exclude the Soviet bloc. The United States has rejected proposals by Western European countries for the establishment of a liaison committee between the association and the United Nations.

Mr. Hammarskjold declared that it was "infinitely easier" for the under-developed countries of Africa to receive financial and technical assistance through an international body than on a bilateral basis.

Membership a Factor

"It is infinitely easier for them to receive it through an international body of which they are themselves members than through any other international body of which they are not members," he added.

In reply to a correspondent who had remarked that the Soviet Union was increasingly committed to bilateral trade, while the United States was switching to a multilateral program outside the United Nations, Mr. Hammarskjold said that he was aware of the "trend."

"I think of it as something which really reduces the usefulness of the aid from the point of view of the receiving countries," he declared.

"I guess that aid through the United Nations to countries will always be only a fraction of aid received from big powers or from power blocs, but that does not mean that it cannot be decisive," he said.

Money Only Part of Story

He added, however, that he would prefer to see large-scale help carried through the United Nations. He said such aid helped the receiving country "more than the money" by helping it "to find its place on the world map."

The Secretary General said that he found that the emerging African nations needed trained personnal, money, education and "moral support in the reshaping or shaping of a nation."

Mr. Hammarskjold said that he would present some suggestions for United Nations action on Africa to the Economic and Social Council at its spring session.

Mr. Hammarskjold's Africa

The New York Times
New York
2-2-60
P. 32
18a

Everybody goes to Africa these days, including recently such persons as Prime Minister Macmillan, King Baudouin of Belgium, U. N. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. Mr. Hammarskjold, the latest to return, is in a position totally different from that of the others, for he is expected to represent impartially the interests of more than eighty nations.

When Mr. Hammarskjold got into town on Sunday after a six-week trip through twenty-four African countries, he said a few typically careful words. He made the obvious comment that in today's Africa "there is an enormous diversity of problems, attitudes and traditions." One has only to get out one of the latest maps of the formerly Dark Continent in order to realize what he means. The Secretary General touched parts of the old French Empire, which are in process of becoming either independent or members of the French Community. He spent Christmas in Guinea. He visited that oldest of African Republics, Liberia, inspected Nigeria, the British Cameroons, the new nation of Cameroon, just over the line; he dropped in on Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco. In Tangier he attended the second annual meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa.

The U. N. and its Specialized Agencies touch Africa in many ways and points. The Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Labor Organization, the Children's Fund, the U. N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency —all these are doing what they can, usually with small means, to lighten the continent's remaining darkness.

Mr. Hammarskjold believes that the African leaders of today are "of the highest seriousness, devotion and intelligence" and that "in their hands these countries will go to a happy future." He knows, of course, that there are tribal interests and tribal areas that do not correspond with the political boundaries; he knows that people living close to raw nature cannot be naturalized in an industrial civilization in a few weeks or a few years; he knows that parts of Africa are still cursed by oppressive superstitions. But he also knows that the spokesmen for Africa's new lands will sooner or later be showing up as duly accredited members of the United Nations. No doubt he is wise in his apparent belief that the way to make the new African leaders act responsibly is to treat them with the respect due to responsible persons.

Freshman at Boston University

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

African Begins Medical Studies at 34

Sat. 4-16-60

p. 3

BOSTON, Mass. — A former African herdboy who did not attend school until he was 10, is preparing for a career in medicine at Boston University at the age of 34.

Albert Mahaka of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, born of a warrior father in a primitive mud-hut village, is a man with a mission.

Intensely aware of the problems that face the African people, Mr. Mahaka has devoted most of his adult life to improving the condition of his people by working as teacher, youth leader and preacher.

■

NOW, FEELING that the need for doctors in his country is critical, he is preparing for a new career as a freshman in premedicine at the University's College of Liberal Arts.

"There is," said Mr. Mahaka, who comes from Mount Selinda in Southern Rhodesia," a very great need not only in the Federation but all of Africa for doctors. The African people are eager to benefit from the techniques of modern medicine, with the result that many of the hospitals are filled to overcrowding."

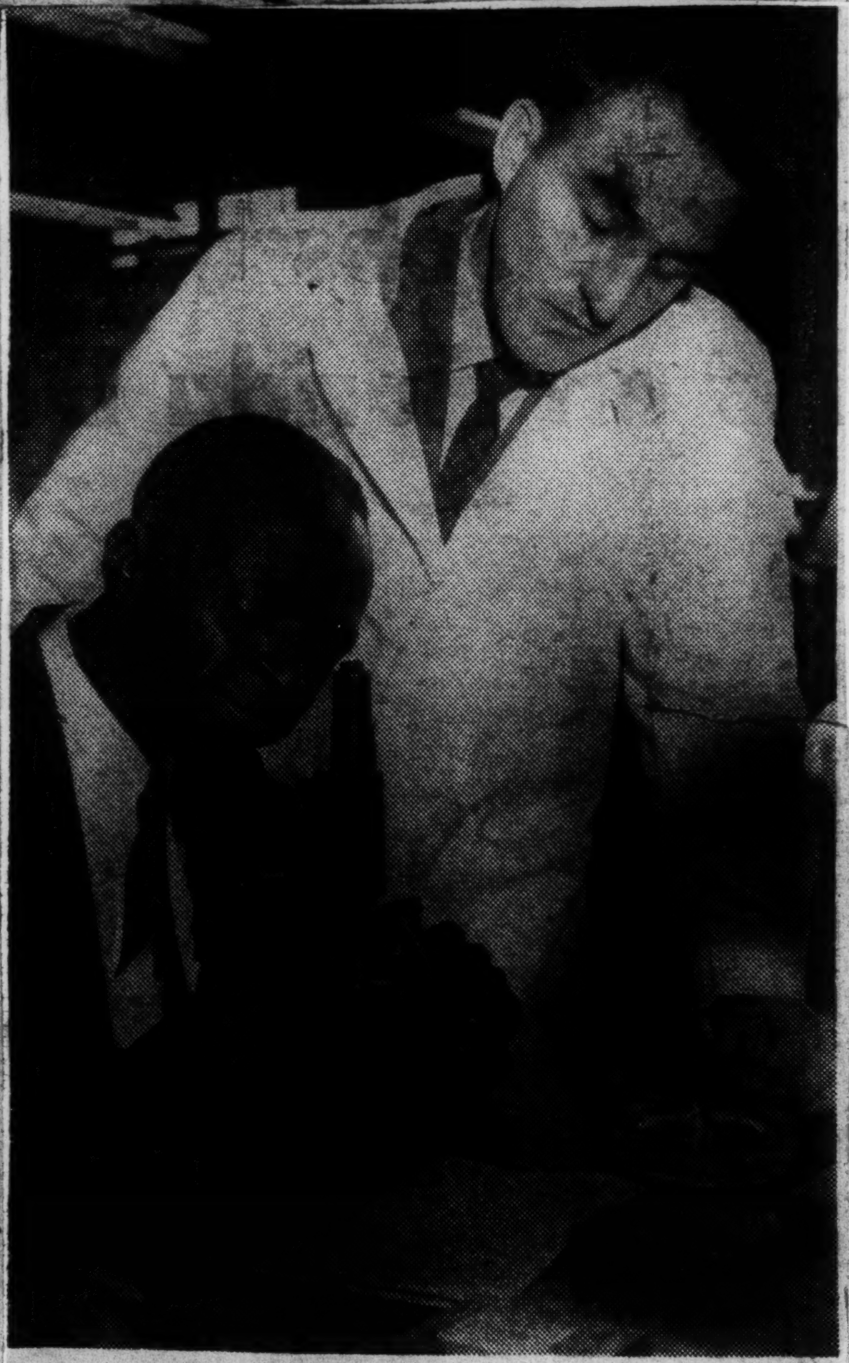
Although magic in healing has been resorted to for centuries in Africa, most Africans today eventually go to a modern hospital, according to Mr. Mahaka. He added, "Magic is still widely resorted to but generally it is used when a person desires a promotion or a piece of good luck."

■

MR. MAHAKA has wanted to prepare for medicine since 1952. However, it was not until last January that he was given an opportunity to do so. The Wakefield First Congregational Church in Wakefield, Mass. chose Albert Mahaka from a list of 19 possible candidates to attend an American university.

"It was," he said, "like an offer from Divine Providence."

Mr. Mahaka did not, meanwhile, sit idly by, waiting for this stroke of good luck. By the time he had received the scholarship, he had already devoted 15 years of his life to enriching the spiritual and cultural life of his people.



STARTS CAREER AT 34 — Albert Mahaka, left, of Southern Rhodesia, 34-year-old freshman at Boston University, is beginning the long task of preparing for a career in medicine. Mr. Mahaka, former teacher and deacon, examines culture on a slide under watchful eye of William Krueger, teaching fellow in biology. — Boston University Photo Service.

The last of 14 children, Mr. Mahaka was one of three members of his family to become Christians. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

Until he was 10 years old, he worked as a herdboy for his eldest half-brother.

"The forests," he recalled, "were always a source of great pleasure. There were streams to bathe in and always wild berries when you were hungry. As children we spent most [illegible] time wrestling, stick-fighting, hunting and trapping small game."

■

THE ONLY unpleasant memory he has of there these years was the occasional punishment he received for allowing the herd-animals to stray and destroy the crops.

In 1936, at the age of 10, he was enrolled at the American Board of Mission School of Mt. Selinda where he attended classes through the eighth grade. In 1946 he completed a two-year teaching course, and was teaching grades six-eight before coming to the United States this winter.

An "omniverous reader," Mr. Mahaka, meanwhile, continued his secondary education on his own initiative, and frequently spoke before youth groups on various moral issues.

In addition to teaching, Mr. Mahaka also held several offices. He became the first president of the district Congressional Youth Fellowship in 1953. In 1957 he served as deacon at the Zona Tea Company School in the Mt. Selinda Parish. He was also a district Scout master for eight years, a secretary for the Mt. Selinda Church for five years, and secretary for the local African Teacher's Association for six.

Mr. Mahaka, who intends to lead just as full and active a life in the future as he has in the past, plans to enter the public health service after becoming a physician and surgeon.

"I wish," he said, "not only to heal my people but also to teach them how to remain well and healthy."

The Bid To Africans

The Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

The United States, through the State Department, we are told, is making a deliberate effort to influmence and win the frienship of Africa's young, new militant leaders.

This phase of our foreign policy is the job of Robert H. Thayer, special assistant to the Secretary of State for Coordination of International Education and Cultural Relations.

Sat. [illegible] 8/60

The race is to reach these dynamic young Africans before they fall under the siren spell of Chinese and Russian Communist blandishments.

p. 4

The plan is to step up the government's program of bringing students, teachers, technicians, specialists, journalists and lawyers to America.

These carefully selected young people, expected to become the leaders of the emerging independent nations of Africa, are exposed to United Sates political and educational institutions.

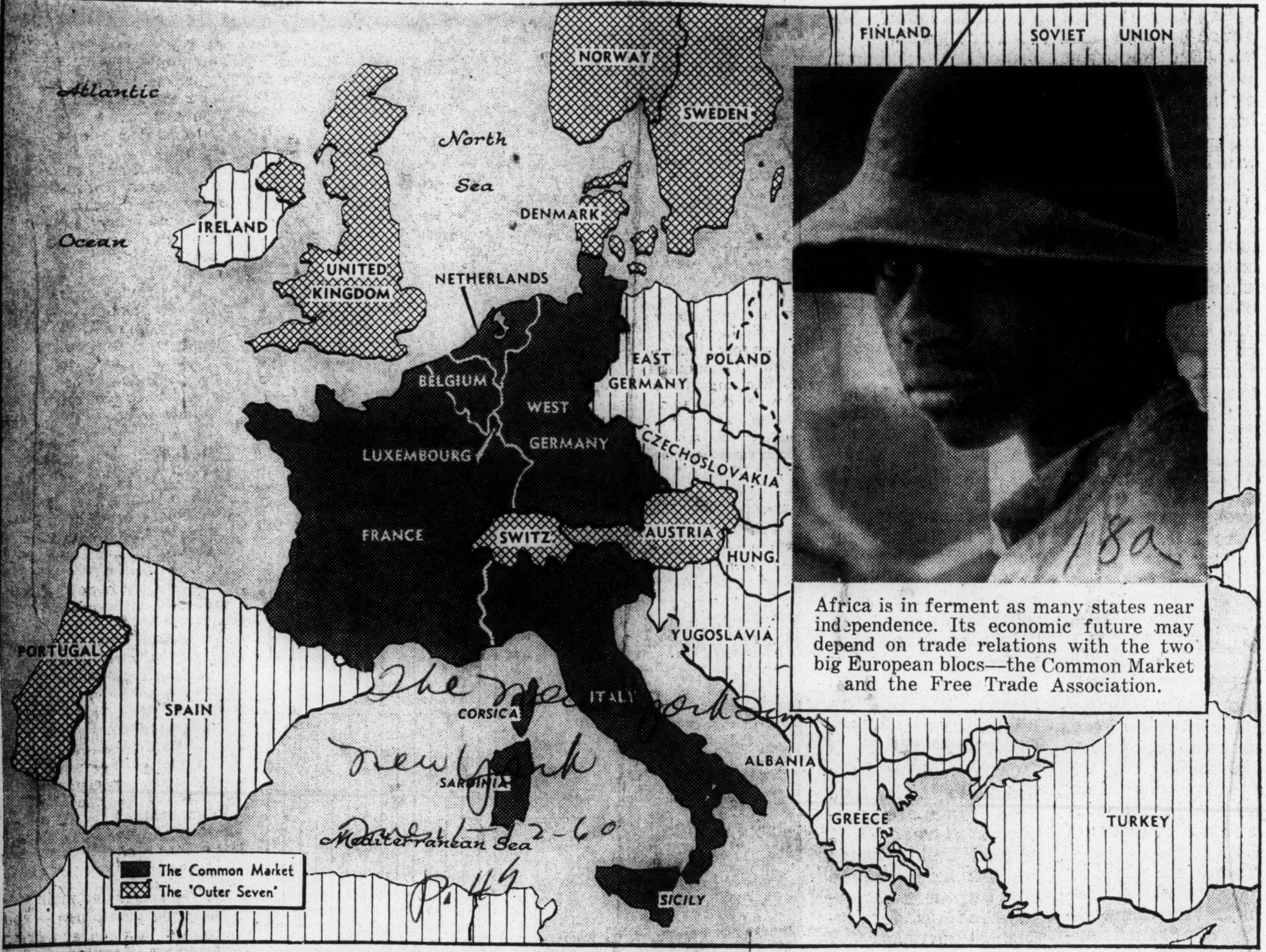
Unquestionably this is an important and necessary program which should be prosecuted with all possible vigor.

America enjoys a decided advantage over the Communists, because its own struggle to throw off colonial chains and the creation of a democratic form of government has a historic parallel to the events occurring in Africa today.

Bringing these bright, young Africans for indoctrination in the United States in itself will not be enough as long as the American ideal continues to be clouded by our Little Rocks, our Orangeburgs, our Birminghams our Tallahassees, our Montgomerys and our Biloxis.

Until these ugly blots of racial discrimination and evil oppression are removed from the American scene, Chinese and Soviet Communists will continue to have a propaganda talking point which even the State Department will be hard pressed to overcome.

18a 1960



Africa is in ferment as many states near independence. Its economic future may depend on trade relations with the two big European blocs—the Common Market and the Free Trade Association.

The New York Times

Jan. 12, 1960

18a

The New York Times

New York

Jan. 12-60

P. 49

Impact of Trading Blocs On Africa Puzzle to U.N.

The New York Times

New York

By KATHLEEN McLAUGHLIN

Special to The New York Times.

18a

Jan. 12-60

P. 49

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—With Africa in historic flux, today's territories are emerging as tomorrow's sovereign states. For those still designated "non-self-governing," the General Assembly in its last three sessions has pondered a vast economic enigma—the probable impact upon them of the two rival groups now polarizing Western Europe.

Only time will tell, apparently, whether those associated with the separate preferential areas stand to gain or lose by such affiliation. At present the hope prevails that the situation may be clarified as the opposing programs crystallize.

Formally entitled the European Economic Community and the Free Trade Association, the two are also known as the Common Market and the Outer Seven.

Within the six-member Common Market, France, Belgium and Italy hold responsibility for African areas, while Western Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg do not.

Britain Is Dominant

Britain, which dominates the Outer Seven in partnership with Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, currently controls fifteen African territories, large and small.

Of the rest, only Portugal has similar interests. Any Portuguese domain in Africa—Angola, Mozambique and others—holds comparatively the same relationship to the mother country as Alaska to the United States, a member of that delegation has indicated.

In the Rome treaty of March, 1957, which established the community, the text spelled out distinctly the tie-in of overseas territories. Considerable uncertainty exists, however, about plans by the Free Trade Association to include with the member countries any of their African units—not now parties to the basic agreement.

An important factor in the Outer Seven program is its concentration upon industrial goods exclusively. Trade in agricultural and fishery products is to be regulated through special arrangement. Differences of opinion on this phase are reported between Denmark and Norway, and the remaining five.

Throughout the General Assembly debate the tension has focused on the character of most overseas territories as producers of agricultural and raw material exports, and their vulnerability to sharp fluctuations in world market prices.

Criticism and fears have been widely expressed by opponents of the Common Market that its influence may congeal territorial dependence upon agriculture, and frustrate progress toward industrialization.

To this the six nations of the Common Market retort vigorously that, on the contrary, the Rome treaty obligates them to stimulate an accelerated pace of industrial development in their respective territories.

They point pridefully to the development fund—an integral feature of the treaty—under which $581,000,000 is earmarked for investment in overseas regions during the first five years of the Common Market operation.

The argument has not silenced the opposition. Proof has been asked that the projected investment will not tend too largely toward agricultural rather than industrial objectives.

Stress has been laid on the fact that two-thirds of the 1958 allotments represented social interests such as schools and hospitals, and only one-third economic ones. This proportion, the Common Market members protest, will not necessarily hold in future years.

The New York Times

New York

Jan. 12-60

P. 49

First Reduction Made

Unlike the Outer Seven, the Common Market treaty "considered it of paramount importance" that the program activated a year ago Jan. 1 extend to the agricultural sector.

The agreement imposes on members the consolidation of customs duties and liberalization from quantitative controls on trade among its members. The first tariff reduction came into effect last January. Abolition of customs duties is to be effected progressively in the course of the transitional period of several years.

The common external tariff stipulated under the Common Market regulations affords the overseas territories preferential markets in the member states. Yet the associated partners are allowed to retain their individual tariffs in their relations with third countries. Common tariff duties have already been fixed for most of the tropical products—for coffee, 16 per cent; for cocoa, 9 per cent, and for bananas, 20 per cent.

The Outer Seven shares with the Common Market the aims of freeing trade within its sphere, by eliminating tariffs and quotas. A basic difference is that the states in the Free Trade Association will keep their individual tariffs against nonmember countries.

The immediate objectives of the Outer Seven are to reduce tariffs on intratrade in industrial products originating in its area by 20 per cent before July 1, and to consolidate liberalization of quantitative limitative limitations at levels reached by the end of 1959. The ultimate goal is to remove all such tariffs and limitations on industrial commodities over a ten-year period.

Drive Toward Independence

In the era of swift evolution toward independence that is reflected in the forthcoming tariff conference on the future status of members of the French community—the Senegal, Sudan, Dahomey and Malagasy (Madagascar) Republics—one fact stands out.

Each new state as it is proclaimed is invested with the right to reaffirm or repeal its former economic, as well as political, affiliation. In 1960 there are apt to be quite a few such promulgations.

Already Italian Somaliland, French Togoland and Nigeria stand poised for sovereignty within a matter of months. The first two are now trusteeships under United Nations supervision. The last is a British colonial territory. The French Cameroons gained independence on Jan. 1.

Through Italy and France, these trusteeships are at present linked to the Common Market. Prospects are that they will elect to continue the association, rather than disrupt prevalent trading patterns and the markets they have enjoyed.

Nigeria's bonds with Britain also suggest the course she can be expected to take as a free agent. Within the Commonwealth, her exports have enjoyed preferential treatment that would be lost if current flows of trade were broken. The same applies to other African territories in the British sphere.

Other Nations Discussed

General Assembly discussion of the complexities included speculation about the influence of the two trading groups on other, non-associated countries in Africa.

Reference here was to newly independent states like Guinea, which severed its Common Market ties when it chose independence from France, and to Ghana, no longer a British protectorate.

It encompassed as well, countries with a longer history of sovereignty, such as Ethiopia, Liberia and the United Arab Republic.

An impression is widespread that their position outside the periphery of either group may have adverse effects on their international trade.

In view of the paucity of details available, the Assembly voted to continue its investigation and to resume debate on the problem this year. Its attitude prior to adjournment was akin to that expressed by the philosophical mother in a recent ballad:

"The future's not ours to see. What will be—will be!"

50,000th Exchange Student Greeted

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
18a
Sat. 2-6-60
P-2

President Eisenhower discussed welfare measures in Nigeria Jan. 27 with Akinremi Akapo, 48-year-old Nigerian Community Development Officer, the 50,000th International Exchange student to come to the U. S., who called on him at the White House. Mr. Akapo is in this country to take a special six-month course at the University of California.

18a 1960

African Students Charge Racial Bias in Moscow

The Christian Science Monitor

By the Associated Press

Boston, Mass

Frankfurt

Three African students have sent an open letter to the heads of all African governments charging "constant [racial] discrimination and threats" while they were studying at Moscow University. Wed. 9-21-60

Announcing their intention to "expose Soviet colonialism" before Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev addresses the United Nations, the three told a news conference in Frankfurt Sept. 21 that they and scores of other African students are leaving Moscow "disgusted" at Communist pressure. p. 4

They identified themselves as Theophilus Okonkwo of Nigeria, who said he was the secretary of the executive committee of the African Students Union (ASU) in the U.S.S.R.; Andrew R. Amar of Uganda; and Michel Ayih of Togo. All were medical students in Moscow during the past three years.

'Power Politics'

"We left—and others are leaving—because of constant discrimination, threats, restrictions on our freedom, and even brutalities," Mr. Okonkwo said.

"Students from all over Africa and the Near East are finding in Moscow that they are merely being used as agents of Soviet power politics. One hundred and fifty students left last year. Scores have left and are leaving this year, disgusted."

The three distributed copies of a letter they said they sent to United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold Sept. 20.

They said they were acting for a "majority" of the 75 to 90 African students still at Moscow University.

The trio said that students from Algeria, the Cameroons, the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the U.A.R., and Uganda had met recently in secret session in Moscow and empowered them to "present our case against communism when we arrived here in the West."

Conflicts Noted

The decision to protest "Soviet deceit" was taken, they said, after conflicts with Soviet authorities.

Mr. Okonkwo said he felt that the Western powers were keeping the doors open for communism to flow into Africa by their outmoded policies.

"The West," he said, "has not yet found a way to convince the African people that they belong to the community of free people."

The three students said they were seeking support from the West German Government to continue their studies here.

AFRICAN STATES SHUN 'COLD WAR'

The New York Times
New York, N.Y.

New U. N. Members Oppose East-West Interference —France Is Praised

~~Thurs. 9-22-60~~

By JAMES FERON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 21—Leaders of nearly a dozen African republics acknowledged their admission to United Nations membership today with praise for France and warnings against attempts to involve Africa in the "cold war."

Foreign ministers of the young nations, most of them members of the French Community, praised the Paris Government and especially President de Gaulle for what one called "liberalism, clearsightedness and humaneness" in granting independence.

The call to refrain from playing East-West politics in Africa came early in the series of addresses from the rostrum of the General Assembly Hall. Charles Okala, Foreign Minister of Cameroon, told the gathering:

"We ask our organization to recommend to the great powers to avoid the temptation to confront one another in Africa and to transfer there consequences of the war, hot or cold."

Premier Khrushchev, sitting with his delegation at the rear of the hall, joined in the applause. Other heads of government, including President Tito of Yugoslavia and Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, failed to appear today. Mr. Khrushchev left after an hour. Thurs. 9-22-60

The New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Officials of twelve African countries and Cyprus addressed the Assembly. A fourteenth nation, the Congo, was admitted to membership yesterday, but the Credentials Committee is attempting to decide which of two delegations here represents the Leopoldville Government.

The French community nations elected to membership were the Malagasy, Republic (Madagascar), Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, the Ivory Coast, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Gabon and the Central African Republic. Also elected were Cameroon, Toga and Somalia, former United Nations trust territories; the Congo, formerly the Belgian Congo, and Cyprus.

Today the Assembly elected chairmen for its seven committees. The selections, which are made on a regional basis, were decided upon in advance.

Coreo Is Elected

Sir Claude Corea of Ceylon, a prominent moderate in East-West debates, was elected chairman of the Political Committee, where most of the important debates will take place this fall.

Other chairmen selected were: Carlet R. Auguste of Haiti, Special Political Committee; Janez Stanovnik of Yugoslavia, Economic Committee; Eduard Mezincheski of Rumania, Social Committee; Adnan M. Pachachi of Iraq, Trusteeship Committee; Mario Majoli of Italy, Budget Committee, and Dr. Gonzalo Ortiz of Costa Rica, Legal Committee.

Praise of France came frequently, from government leaders who had recently headed their nation's fights for independence.

Louis Rakatomalala, Malagasy Ambassador to the United States, quoted a Malagasy proverb in referring to his nation's relations with France: "One should not push away the boat which has enabled one to cross the river."

The highest-ranking official to speak today was Premier Sylvanus Olympio of Togo. Mr. Olympio, who had appeared here for years as a petitioner from the former trust territory, said admission to the United Nations marked "the happy termination of a peaceful evolution which has been proceeding for the last forty years."

He echoed the appeal to keep Africa out of "cold war" politics. "Africa, more than any other continent, needs peace," he said, "because peace is the prerequisite for its improvement."

François Aplogan, Dahoney's Finance Minister, referred sympathetically to the "difficult moments" that had occurred between France and his republic during the last seventy years. However, he added: "But in what family does a father and his son not quarrel? It is essential that the son leave the father's home without rancor because he will find, when the need arises, affection, understanding and assistance from his father."

Statements also were made in the Assembly by Farab Ali Omar of Somalia, Issoufon Saidon Djermakoya of Niger, Bakary Traore of Upper Volta, Mamadou Coulibaly of the Ivory Coast, J. Toura Gaba of Chad, Stephane Tschichelle of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), André Gustave Anguille of Gabon, Maurice Dejean of the Central African Republic and Zenon Rossides of Cyprus.

Members of the French delegation were pleased with the complimentary references to their leadership in granting independence. Some, however, were not too sure that they could depend on the African vote when debate on issues such as Algeria came before the Assembly.

AFRICANS AT U. N. SOUGHT AS GUESTS

The N.Y. Times

But Few Newcomers Accept Bids Here—Experiences Are Reported Pleasant

New York, N.Y.

By DAVID ANDERSON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 11—The new African delegates to the United Nations are in great demand here as guests in New York and the suburbs.

Few of the newcomers, however, have accepted the chance to walk in the hills of Connecticut or New Jersey, to relax with American families on Long Island or in Westchester or to attend concerts, theatres and sports events in the city. Those who have done so report their experiences were pleasant.

The invitations are handled through a semi-official committee known as Private Entertainment for United Nations Delegations, Inc., which has space in the Secretariat building. Mrs. Henry Siegbert, a volunteer, is chairman, and Mrs. John W. Nason is administrative director of the group.

They say that since the General Assembly session opened three weeks ago, a flood of invitations to Africans has come from more than 500 hostesses in the metropolitan area.

One observer remarked dryly: "It appears to be a natural attempt to show how broadminded we are, to show the world our hearts are in the right place. People seem to be embarrassed about segaregation in thos country and want to do something constructive."

Delegates Termed Shy

Finding delegates interested in sampling American home life is difficult. A majority of those from the sixteen new African member states are still somewhat confused and often shy, it was explained.

They hesitate to accept committments. Rarely do they reply to invitations with a yes or no answer. "How do I know which party I want to go to until the time arrives?" one delegate said.

Matching the delegates with their prospective hosts is accomplished methodically. All hosts are card-indexed by town and country, with the hosts' linguistic talents noted along with their ages, their children's ages and the families' special interests.

The delegates, also have cards. None may go to the same host more than twice under the committee's auspices. After that, friendship alone must take over.

Nationality Mixture Sought

"Our real object is to mix people," Mrs. Siegbert said. For example, two Englishmen, two Sudanese and a Dutch woman played tennis at Sands Point, L. I., yesterday. The same day three Senegalese and two men from the Central African Republic enjoyed themselves in Wilton, Conn.

Sometimes it is the committee that gets mixed up. A request came in for Ghanaians. This was filled through a telephone call, but the following Monday the hostess reported back that the guests had actually been French nationals on the Ghana delegation payroll.

Delegates are younger now, the committee finds. The emphasis has been placed on younger hosts with small children and an active interest in sports.

Seldom do Americans express a preference for an Ambasador, Minister or other high-ranking guest. They are more interested in meeting a foreign golfer assigned to the United Nations, or a yachtsman from, say, the Indian Ocean. Russians have always been sought by New Yorkers, Mrs. Siegbert said.

The committee reported that for the year ended Sept. 30, 1957, a total of 822 United Nations people were entertained. The figure has risen each year, to 3,531 in 1960. The program operates on an annual budget of about $6,000, contributed by a small group of New York business men.

Student from Uganda says African nations need help from West to solve problems

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Dat. 10-22-60
p. 9

BY MALCOLM POINDEXTER

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) —Samuel G. M. Lukwago came to the United States three years ago from his home in Uganda, a British protectorate in East Africa.

The 24 - year - old student blames haste for the crisis in the Congo. He adds that African countries need the strong backing of the Western World in their quest for freedom.

In Uganda, he cited illiteracy as one of the chief problems that will require outside help — also, the matter of bringing together traditional rule under one government.

He said that both in Uganda and other African territories there is little spoken or read about colored Americans.

* * *

"THE ONLY things we hear from them are things like Little Rock. They embitter us toward American whites, so we didn't place too much emphasis on them," he said.

As an aspiring student, Samuel was born in Kampala, a modern city near Lake Victoria. The oldest of Yosia M. Lukwago's eight children, he was graduated from King's College, Buddo, Kampala, in 1956. A year later, he came to the U.S. and entered Lincoln University. Two years later, he enrolled in Temple University.

His father is a senior medical assistant in Mulago Hospital, Uganda's largest. His mother is a former school teacher.

Lukwago belongs to the two-million-member Baganda tribe. King of the tribe is Frederick "King Freddie" Mustesa 2nd, who was educated at Cambridge University.

18A

Action Far-Reaching

12 African Nations Form Bloc At 'Summit' Meeting

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Dat. 11-19-60
p. 11

By Special Correspondent

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — (ANP) — The meeting held here Oct. 25 - 27, at which 12 Africans countries decided to adopt a common foreign policy, and to federate economically, is of far-reaching importance.

Eleven of the states are independent. The 12th, Mauritania, will achieve nationhood on Nov. 28. Between them, the 12 constitute nearly half of the 27 African nations which will be in existence by the end of the year.

AS MORE are expected to join the group, the foundations of a powerful French-speaking African bloc can be said to have been laid.

Eighth former French colonies were represented by their presidents or premiers. These were: Ivory Coast, Senegal,, Cameroun, Dahomey, Voltaic Republic, Niger Republic, ex-French Congo and Mauritania.

Three, whose heads of government were unable to get away in this busy post Independence period, were represented by ministers with plenipotentiary powers. Chad, Centrafrican Republic and Gabun. Mali (formerly French Sudan) was represented only by an observer, but it is expected to endorse the decisions of the conference.

IN 48 hours, meeting on 'summit" level alone without their accompanying ministers or advisers, the African leaders reached agreement on the principle of a mutual foreign policy, and in particular a common approach to Africa's three most explosive issues: the former Belgian Congo, Algeria, and Morocco's bid to annex Mauritania.

On the Congo, it was decided to back the UN and President Joseph Kasavubu, and to discourage unilaterial ventures in the Congo by African states seeking to profit from the Congo's misfortunes - an apparent reference to Guinea, Ghana and Morocco.

ON ALGERIA, the conference mandated President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast - a personal friend of General deGaulle, to tell the French President they favored:

(1) An immediate cease fire, on terms the Algerian resistance could accept without losing face and (2) peace negotiations in which they (the Fench-African powers) are prepared to act as mediators, if desired.

THE 12 POWERS favored, but did not insist upon, a UN supervised refrendum in Algeria to decide the country's future constitutional status. And finaily, should deGaulle reject these proposals, or if peace negotiations failed, the conference would demand the complete withdrawal of all black African troops from the French expeditionary force in Algeria - believed to number about 40,000, including 13,000 from Mali alone.

On Mauritania, the conference supported completely the Mauritania government of President Moktar Ould Daddah and rejected Morocco's claim to the country. (Already 10 UN delegations have been instructed to vote in concert on all issues. Mauritania's delegation will, of course, receive the same orders when it enters the General Assembly in December, and Mali is expected to follow suit.)

Two other countries expected to join the bloc and give it a majority among African powers are Madagascar and Togo.

THE FOUNDERS of this union, which will be principally based upon economic cooperation, a common customs tariff and an identical currency and currency regulations — but leaving each member state's full sovereignty intact — expect to draw in some other French - speaking African countries.

Possible future partners are Tunisia, an independent Algeria,, Morocco — after the Mauritanian conflict is settled — eventually Guinea, which leans more and more towards its French-speaking neighbors, plus possibly the former Belgian Congo and Ruandi - Urundi (with whom the bloc has the useful link of a common language).

THE ABIDJAN conference might prove the basis for a loose confederation of states covering an area nearly twice the size of the United States (or three times the size of India and Pakistan together) and encompassing about 70 million people.

THIS INITIAL meeting dealt largely with inter - African political problems. A second meeting, to which Malagasy President Philibert Tsiranana and Togolese Premier Sylvanus Olympic are expected to attend, will be held in Brazzaville in mid - December, to discuss the economic aspects of the unions.

And still a third parley is scheduled for Yaounde, early in 1961 to discuss "harmonization of constitutions."

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18a 1960

Says deposed premier would unify country

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By MARY STRATFORD

WASHINGTON

An editor of a weekly newspaper with 25,000 readers in French speaking Africa, voiced his support last week of controversial Patrice Lumumba who is seeking return to power as premier in the strife - torn Congo. P.5

Simon Kiba, editor-in-chief of the "Afrique Nouvelle," says Lumumba enjoys the esteem and respect of many Africans because "he does not think in terms of tribalism but of the Congo as a whole."

Sat. 11-26-60

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HERE AS a guest of the U.S. State Department, Mr. Kiba is studying all aspects of American life. The French-speaking editor is being accompanied on his tour by an interpreter provided by the State Department, Vladimir Pojidaeff.

As part of his tour, he visited the AFRO office, asked some pointed questions about its role and viewpoints and responded through Mr. Pojidaeff, to queries about Africa today.

* * *

ABOUT Mr. Lumumba's reported pro - Communist leanings, Mr. Kiba said:

"Mr. Lumumba has always been supported by President Toure of Guinea, Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana and by the East.

"Before independence in the Congo, his party had received their aid. After independence, Ghana offered his Government support. The West because of Belglum, has not supported him.

"Lumumba is not a wealthy man. It is only natural that he would seek help from his friends. That does not make him a Communist."

He sees the threatened secession from the Congo of mineral ore rich Katanga as Belgian inspired.

Mr. Kiba believes Eastern economic assistance is greater to be feared than aid from the West. He fears pressures and influence might be exerted by the East because it does not offer multi - lateral aid. Less internal interference might be expected from the West which offers help through specific agencies such as UNESCO rather than from Governments themselves.

* * *

AS FOR U.S. policies in Africa, Mr. Kiba is not apprehensive of any change which might follow the shift here from a Republican to a Democratic administration.

"Any change in U.S. Foreign policy can only be for the better," he said, implying that it couldn't be worse.

* * *

HE SEES the Congo crises as having been touched by two sets of errors. The first was made by the Belgians who did not properly prepare the Congolese for independence and the second by the Africans themselves who were wrong to press for immediate self - government.

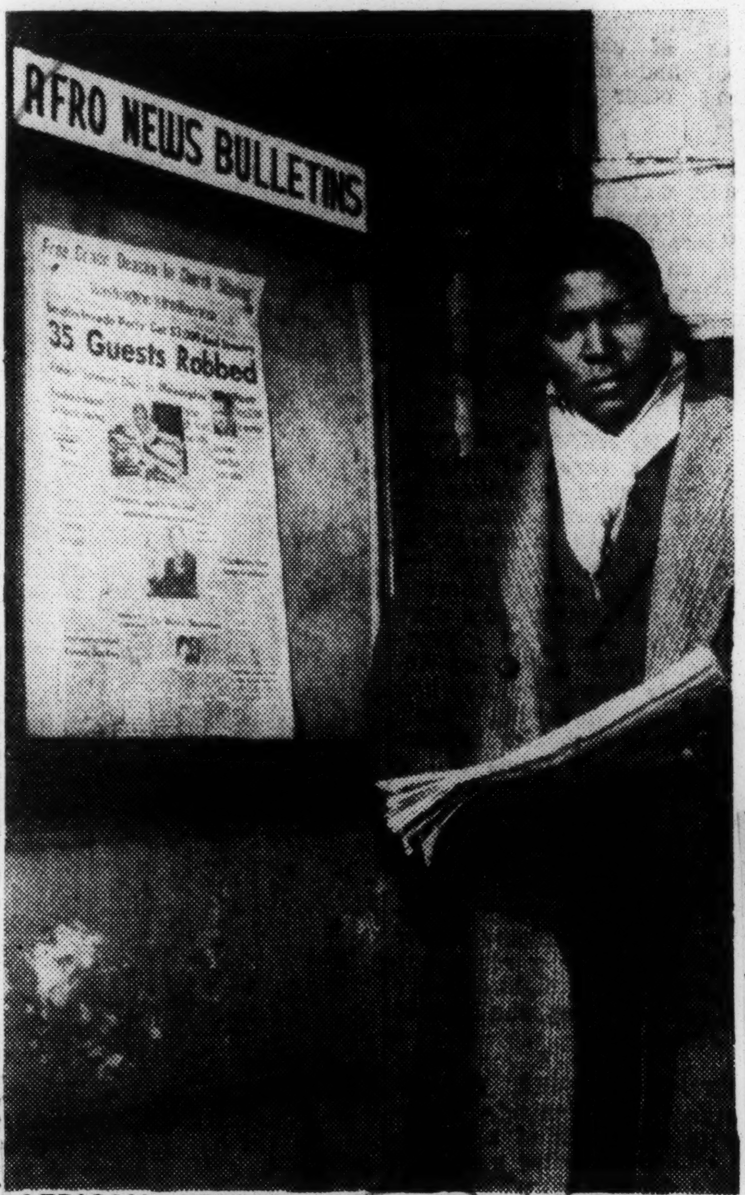
However, Mr. Kiba conceded that had Belgium been allowed to set its own time table for Congolese independence, the Belgians would "never" have granted it.

* * *

POINTING OUT the state of un - preparedness in which the Belgians left the Congo, Mr. Kiba said:

"**Technicians are badly needed. There is not a single Congolese doctor. The first people with university degrees will not graduate until two years time.**"

He spoke favorably of conditions in formerly French ruled territories. "They have universities; education is free except for a few private, nominal fees in secondary schools and colleges. State scholarships are given to the most promising students."



AFRICAN EDITOR, Simon Kiba, visiting the U.S., wanted to know the role of the colored press in America in the desegregation struggle. Here, he studies a copy of the Washington AFRO-AMERICAN. Mr. Kiba is 32 years old, married and the father of four children. His newspaper has 25,000 readers in French speaking Africa.

Sat. 11-26-60

MR. KIBA observed the voting procedures in the U.S. during election.

"Obviously, the process cannot be applied to Africa. It is a question of parties. As soon as freedom is granted a republic, and parties are set up, everyone wants to start a party. This cannot work. That is why most African Republics have only one party but that does not prevent elections from being held and described as "democratic."

In French West Africa, only three republics have more than one party; the others operate on a one - party system.

* * *

MR. KIBA stated he held no opinion on the reported "lowering of U.S. prestige abroad" because "prestige cannot be measured with a thermometer."

The editor, who resides in Dakar, the capital of the Republic of Senegal, West Africa, heads a publication founded in 1947 by Catholic funds. Since that time, it has become financially independent. Ten persons are employed on its editorial staff, with correspondents in all parts of Africa.

The newspaper sells for the equivalent of 15 cents in American money and consists of five pages.

* * *

HE EXPRESSED interest in the attitudes of the colored press in America toward Lumumba and Toure. Mr. Kiba also wanted to know how the weekly press viewed discrimination in the U.S.

The editor reported that most publications which have come to his attention in Senegal emphasized the errors of whites in their relations with colored in this country. One of the American cities with which he is acquainted by reputation is "Little Rock."

Mr. Kiba received his baccalaureate in philosophy from the Petit Seminaire Pabre, Ouagadougou, Republic of Upper Volta.

MALAGASY SEEKS ECONOMIC GROWTH

The N.Y. Times

Island's Development Held Back by Lack of Roads and Investment Funds

New York, N.Y.

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, Nov. 5 (Reuters)—This island republic of the southeast [illegible] of Africa has embarked on a search for economic independence after gaining political sovereignty from France in June.

Sun. 11-6-60

Industrial development is constricted by only 19,000 miles of road and 600 miles of rail in a region equivalent to the combined areas of France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

It costs as much to move a cargo from the French seaport of Marseilles to the island port of Majunga as it does to move the cargo from Majunga to this capital city in the center of the island.

Under French tutelage, the island—formerly called Madagascar— has an advanced political system based on French Democracy.

Social Democrats Lead

After the national elections in September, the Social Democratic party emerged with sixty-seven of the 107 seats in the House of Representatives and twenty-nine of the thirty-six theAAfrica- !ofBse RAT ETE seats in the Senate.

President Philibert Tsirinana heads a sovereign Government linked voluntarily with the French Community.

The French have dominated the island's development since they annexed it as a colony in 1896 after ousting English influence in the late nineteenth century struggle for colonies.

In 1958, the French granted the islanders a measure of internal self-government and set up the Constitution providing for a representative government modeled on French lines.

The island became fully autonomous in all fields except foreign, defense, economic and cultural affairs, which were administered by France.

In May of this year, the French Assembly set up the French Community as it exists today—composed of fully independent states voluntarily linked.

Links to France Kept

Malagasy negotiated with France after the new Community was set up and in June attained complete sovereignty. She then signed agreements to harmonize political and economic policies with the Community in return for French technical aid. The island remained within the franc zone.

The Malagasy Republic has a population of about 5,070,000, of which 70,000 are French and 20,000 Indian or Chinese.

The population is predominantly Christian, with an almost equal division between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

The Madagascan language is spoken throughout the island despite a wide variety of local dialects in splinter races and tribes.

Education is compulsory for children from 6 to 14. A university is being established.

The island's economy depends largely on primary agricultural products, with some rudimentary mining industries held back by the lack of communications.

Coffee Principal Export

Coffee provides 40 per cent of the country's exports. In 1958 production was 60,000 tons. The island beenfits financially because the crop is picked earlier than in most other parts of the world.

Other principal products are rice, of which 1,200,000 tons were produced in 1958; manioc, 800,000 tons, and sugar cane, 760,000 tons.

Lack of power and capital have held back development.

Malagasy is searching for foreign capital to export her resources.

Despite its political independence, the fledgling nation looks to France an dthe French Community to help it on its way to economic sovereignty.

Berry points out U.S. needs in Africa

The Afro American

Baltimore Md

CINCINNATI — Theodore M. Berry's report that American prestige is in serious jeopardy among the newly - independent African nations projects him into the news again — a familiar role for the 54 - year-old former vice mayor of Cincinnati.

18

Sat. 10-29-60

Ted Berry made the statement after returning from a three - week visit to West Africa where he was Sen. Kennedy's representative to the Nigerian independence ceremonies.

P. 10

"The real focus of our national concern,"- Berry said, "should not be Quemoy and Matsu, but the present and imminent threat to our position in Africa."

He said the State Department was ill - prepared to meet the diplomatic needs and assignments to the 15 newly-independent countries and that there are no adequate briefing materials for new personnel being assigned to African service.

* * *

POINTING OUT America's weaknesses and trying to make democracy work has been Berry's task since 1931 when he was graduated from the University of Cincinnati Law School. A member of the national board of the NAACP, he was a member of the Cincinnati City Council from 1950-57.

He is director of the Better Housing League and counsel of the Cedar Grove Homestead Housing Development and vice president of the Cincinnati Renewal Corp.

Mr. Berry is also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences and the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment officials. He was delegate - at-large for the National Urban League in 1957 and 1958.

A member of Mt. Zion Methodist Church, Mr. Berry is chairman of the local commission of stewardship and finance. He was recently elected a member of the Methodist Church Judicial Council to serve an eight - year term.

He is also a member of the Department of Church and Economic Life, the National Council of Churches, and a former church trustee.

THEODORE M. BERRY

He and his wife, the former Miss Johnnie Mae Newton of Houston, Texas, have been married 29 years. Their children are Mrs. Faith Gist, of New York, an NAACP staff member; Gail, 17, and Theodore N. Berry, age 2.

18a 1960

The Sunday Star
Washington D.C.
Jan 3-60
p 3
8a

How We Prepare For New Nations

By **EARL H. VOSS**
Star Staff Writer

The State Department is bracing itself for the arrival of seven new African nations on the international stage this year—and the expected entry of another 10 or more in the next few years.

Assistant Secretary of State Francis O. Wilcox, who handles United Nations affairs, recently returned from a tour of the African continent with the conviction that "the constitutional and political events in Africa are among the most important of this century."

"The political revolution is at hand" in Africa, Assistant Secretary J. C. Satterthwaite told the House Foreign Affairs Committee recently, "and by and large its pressures are irresistible."

This resignation to the inevitability of the emergence of nearly 20 new countries on one continent in perhaps half a decade is a relatively new phenomenon.

Not long ago the United States was paying much more attention to the feelings of its principal NATO allies, who are also the colonial powers being ousted from Africa. Washington always remained true to its anti-colonialism past, but favored a more gradual approach to independence and self-determination.

Now Mr. Satterthwaite accepts Africa's transformation to heterogeneous independence as "irresistible," even though he still acknowledges that "very few of the emerging countries are economically viable." He told Congress:

"Countries are becoming politically independent without adequately trained leadership and technical skills and without the basic economic and social institutions and systems which provide the foundations for secure, confident, African-led nations."

The Count in Africa

In the last few years great areas of North Africa have moved to complete independence: Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, the Sudan and Egypt. Ghana and Guinea have joined the parade in the more recent past. Cameroun achieved independence last January 1.

Between April and October four more new nations will raise their heads: Togo, Congo, Somalia and Nigeria.

France is now negotiating with two other areas which may get their independence during 1960: The Federation of Mali (now Senegal and Sudan in the French West Africa) and the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar).

All these powers are seeking to stay aloof from the Soviet-Western cold war; to have nevertheless the best of both worlds, particularly in the way of economic aid; and simply to become important on the world scene.

This craving for achieving global impact will find a great deal of its expression in the United Nations. What the Soviet Union has called the United States' "automatic" majority in the General Assembly will become less automatic. In fact, on some issues, the United States could find itself in a definite minority.

On the nuclear test issue, for instance, it is conceivable that the Africans could collaborate with the Asians and the Soviet bloc in condemning the United States if the President decides to resume testing.

Survey of Problems

Here is a survey of problem areas the United States can expect to encounter in its relations with Africa, as outlined in a recent report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a Northwestern University study group:

1. **African nationalism and white counternationalism** — The State Department will be constantly torn between supporting "Black African" elements, "White African" groupings which have taken root and are often in opposition to the blacks, or various contending factions among the White Africans. In Algeria the choice is between a NATO ally, France, and the Moslem majority. In the Congo it may be between another NATO ally, Belgium, and a Black African majority which some of the highest American officials fear will simply not be ready to govern itself by midyear, when it gets its freedom.

2. **Relations between North and Sub-Saharan Africa**—The extent to which Black Africa continues to identify itself with Islamic North Africa, and the extent to which the two areas' policies diverge will affect United States relations with the two regions. Nigeria, which encompasses strong elements of both groups, is expected to take a leading position in the Conference of African States, the United Nations' growing African Caucusing Group, and all other African groupings.

3. **Economic development**—Emerging nations will look to the United States for a great deal of economic assistance. But the former governing powers, like France and Britain, frequently take a dim view of American "interference." In some cases, the way out may be multinational aid, from the World Bank, other United Nations institutions, and other groups now forming.

4. **Cultural relations**—As colonial controls are lifted, more Africans will be free to visit the United States. The State Department is eager to expand this program, but faces difficulties in getting financial support from Congress and possible embarrassment because of the United States' own racial problems.

5. **Posture of Neutrality**—Most new African states want to be neutral in the cold war. This hurts their chances for getting sympathy from foreign-aid opponents in the American Congress. One can expect the same difficulties in getting what the State Department considers adequate levels of aid for African states as have been encountered with resptc to India.

6. **Regionalism**—There are movements afoot for merging some of the African states now gaining their freedom. Some talk of a United States of Africa. Keeping track of how American interests will be affected by the various unification movements will vastly complicate the State Department's job.

7. **Balkanization**—Where unification movements fail and elsewhere, fission may set in. Where it does, the task of American economic-aid administration will be complicated.

8. **D[illegible]cy**—The world's most pow[illegible]cracy often feels ca[illegible]emand democracy for all states. But as Mr. Satterthwaite recognizes, some African states are simply not ready for it. Supporting non-democratic nations will pose the same problems in Africa it poses in South America and elsewhere.

A Reservoir of Good Will

American officials surveying these problems realize they will have to deal with specific problems as they emerge, rather than try to set up rigid policy lines. But they are not without hope.

"I did find a reservoir of good will for America in Africa," Assistant Secretary Wilcox comments. "They look on us as friends and would be disappointed if we would not extend them assistance."

Assistant Secretary Satterthwaite lists six criteria which the State Department proposes to observe in administering a requested $20 million program of aid for tropical Africa:

(1) Provide a close identification of the United States with the African people;

(2) encourage close co-operation and interchange between African countries themselves;

(3) concentrate economic help on one key problem area that is a major obstacle to advancement, rather than scatter the effort;

(4) avoid competition with large-scale assistance from Europe;

(5) avoid year-by-year negotiations with all the new countries on the level of aid to be provided;

(6) build in flexibility to permit quick changes in an extremely fluid situation, where tendencies toward regionalism and separatism compete.

Education is the key area on which the United States proposes to concentrate its aid for Africa—not only formal education but on-the-job training in essential administrative and technical jobs.

This has the virtue of keeping the United States out of the way of actual development projects which the European nations may be planning with their former charges. It also provides an American "presence" which may be useful in spotting areas of developing friction which can be dealt with before they reach the crisis stage.

The [illegible]
New York
Jan. 5-8-60
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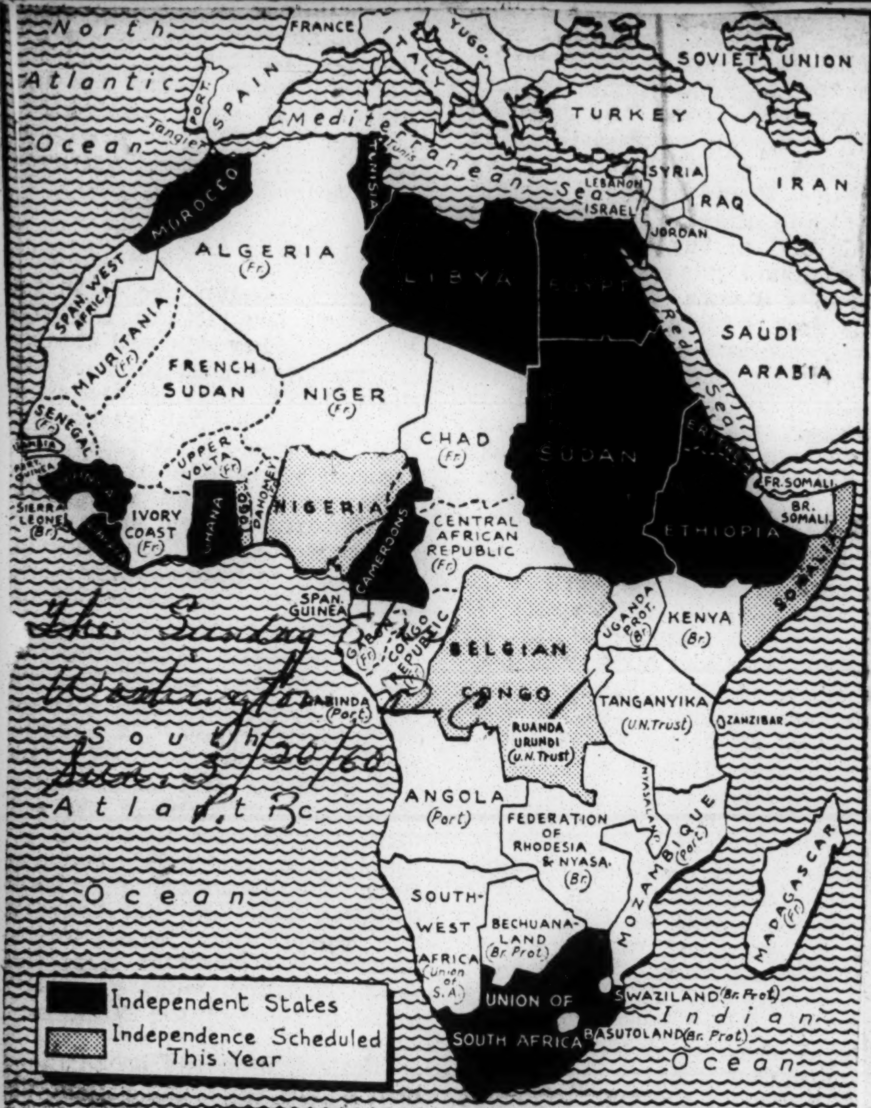
The Needs of Africa

The United States has rarely in its history had such an opportunity as that opening now before it in Africa. This is not an opportunity for colonial exploitation. It is rather an opportunity to help more than 200 million people realize their own potentialities in every field of human activity, as with unprecedented speed and virtually no training they burst from a primitive society into the complexities of modern civilization.

They need everything. And if we only have the wisdom and the will, we of the free world can furnish them what they need. Our basic interest is not the negative one of beating out the Russians or reacting to Communist penetration. It is the much more positive and fruitful one of helping the peoples of Africa stand on their own feet, build working governments and free societies, and maintain their own political independence from everybody, ourselves included.

The problem presented the West by the emerging states of Africa is not so simple that it can be solved merely by dollar aid, though they need that, too.

In addition to public aid, they need large-scale private investment, the surface of which has hardly been scratched by Western capital. But of even more immediate importance than public or private financial assistance to Africa is the training of men. The new states have evolved so rapidly, and have had so little preparation for their evolution, that they simply do not have the manpower for administration of government, and even less for technical development. As Chester Bowles said in a speech the other day, here is a field "which may turn out to be the most decisive of all." It is where we of the West, and of the United States in particular, can be of most use, most quickly. Trained administrators and technical experts of every kind and variety ought to be offered to the countries of Africa on a large scale, through what Representative Bowles describes as "an internationalized civil service," under direction and control of the United Nations. This is probably the most urgent need in Africa today.


North Atlantic Ocean
South Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
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Red Sea
FRANCE
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LEBANON
ISRAEL
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IRAQ
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SAUDI ARABIA
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Tunis
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CHAD (Fr)
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BR. SOMALI
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GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE (Br)
LIBERIA
IVORY COAST (Fr)
UPPER VOLTA (Fr)
GHANA
TOGO
DAHOMEY
NIGERIA
CAMEROONS
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (Fr)
SPAN. GUINEA
GABON (Fr)
CONGO REPUBLIC
CABINDA (Port)
BELGIAN CONGO
RUANDA URUNDI (U.N. Trust)
UGANDA PROT. (Br)
KENYA (Br)
TANGANYIKA (U.N. Trust)
ZANZIBAR
ANGOLA (Port)
FEDERATION OF RHODESIA & NYASA. (Br)
NYASALAND
MOZAMBIQUE (Port)
MADAGASCAR (Fr)
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union of S.A.)
BECHUANALAND (Br Prot)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SWAZILAND (Br. Prot)
BASUTOLAND (Br. Prot)
Independent States
Independence Scheduled This Year

The Sunday Star
Washington D.C.
Sun. 3/20/60

AFRICANS EAGER FOR PARLEY HERE

The N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.
Jun. 6/1960

33 Nations South of Sahara Express an Interest in Conference at N.Y.U.

P. 2

By FOSTER HAILEY

All thirty-three countries in Africa south of the Sahara have pledged participation or expressed interest in a Conference on African Resources to be held at New York University Sept. 19 through Sept. 21.

The conference is being jointly sponsored by the university and by African Fair, Inc., a non-profit private corporation, whose purpose is to stimulate American investment in Africa, particularly in countries newly freed of colonial rule or soon to be freed.

15 A

Eight of the original twenty-four companies sponsoring the conference withdrew last April, reportedly because of pressure from the Union of South Africa.

But Fred S. Haggerson, president of the conference and of African Fair, denied yesterday that there was any pressure. He said the problem was internal financing, adding that this had been cleared up.

Several of America's largest companies interested in foreign trade remain as sponsors, including United States Steel, Aluminum Company of America, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola, Vanadium Corporation and Morgan-Guaranty Trust Company.

Former Gov. W. Averell Harriman is honorary chairman of the conference, and Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, is chairman.

Mr. Johnston is planning a trip through Africa in July and August to discuss participation in the conference with African leaders.

Mr. Haggerson said he had found enthusiastic support among African leaders for the conference and the opportunity it would present of meeting American business leaders. He returned last week from a six-week trip through Africa.

"The opportunities are there and it is vital that American business take advantage of them," Mr. Haggerson said. "If we do not, the Communists certainly will. The Chinese Communists already are active in East Africa and the Czechs in West Africa. The object of the conference is nonpolitical, but it certainly has wide political implications."

Mr. Haggerson said all the African countries were especially interested in the promotion of tourism. Many of them now have the facilities to accommodate tourists comfortably, he said, at least in the larger cities.

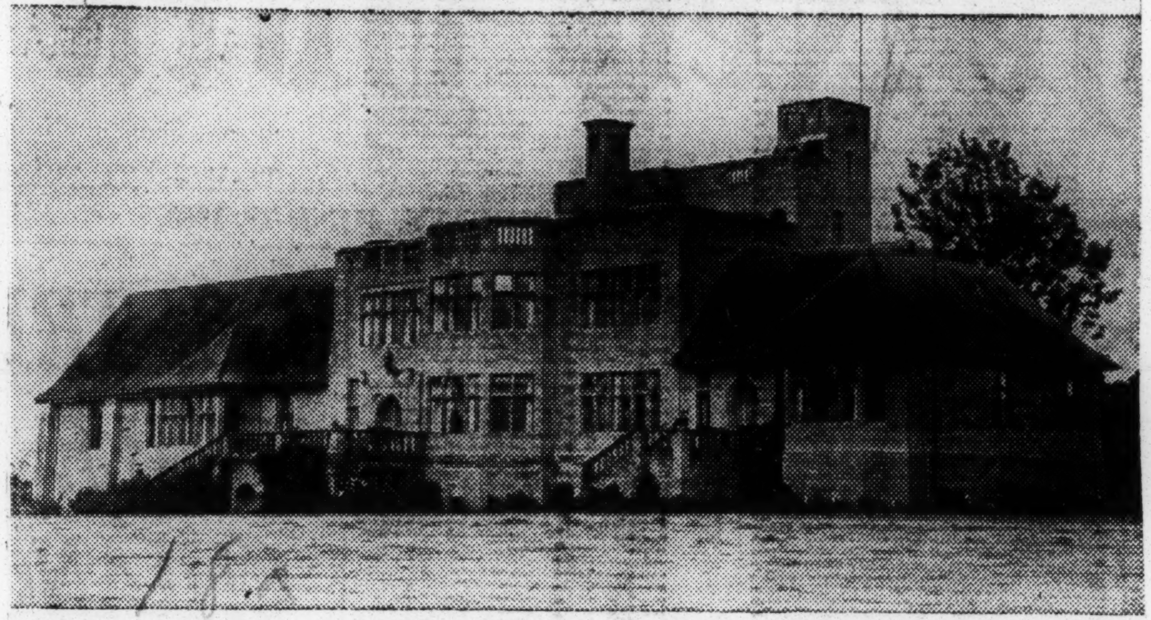
He also saw good investment opportunities in food and fruit processing and in paper making.

Mr. Haggerson said that instead of opposing the conference South African leaders probably would participate. And when he raised the question of that participation with leaders of Negro Africa, he said, they expressed no dissent.

Mr. Haggerson estimated that American investments in Africa south of the Sahara now were between $750,000,000 and $800,000,000. About half of that is invested in the Union of South Africa.

New York University, which is acting as co-sponsor of the conference, will provide meeting rooms and part of the staff for the conference. Frank N. Trager, director of the Center for International Affairs and Development of N. Y. U., will be co-director. Arthur H. Lewis, executive director of African Fair, Inc., will be the other director.

For Sale: A British Peer's Castle in Heart of Africa



18 A

The New York Times (by Leonard Ingalls)

Ngata Castle, in Kenya, derives its name from a Masai word meaning "hill of the winds"

NAKURU, Kenya, June 10—If you have always wanted a castle, there is one for sale just eight miles from here—in the heart of Africa.

And what might a castle be doing in Africa? Well, there was an Englishman who wanted a home in Africa and, since he could afford it, he decided it might just as well be a castle.

The Englishman was Lord Egerton of Tatton, who died in 1957 at the age of 83. His home in England was Tatton Park, at Nutsford, Cheshire.

Lord Egerton, a bachelor, was a world traveler who first came to East Africa forty years ago. He was fond of hunting and photography and it was not long before he found himself spending several months each year in Africa, much of it in Kenya.

About 1935 he decided to build a home here. Ngata Castle was the result. It is not a big castle as castles go, but it is still a castle and one of the few in Africa. There are others in Ghana and South-West Africa.

Ngata is a Masai name meaning "hill of the winds." Warriors of the nomadic Masai tribe once roamed the area where the castle was built. It is on a seventy-two-acre estate and provides a view for 100 miles across plains and hills in all directions when the weather is clear.

18a 1960

ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST REPUBLIC

AFRICAN REPORT

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Wed 11-30-60

Ivory Coast's Leader No Friend of Reds

By SMITH HEMPSTONE, Jr.
Contributing Writer

PB 8

18A

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast Republic—The political boss of this coffee and cocoa rich West African nation is a well-tailored 55-year-old physician named Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

His prescription for Africa's ills is one which should go down well with the West: conservative governments, economic development, and closer ties with the non-Communist world.

Fortunately for us, his writ runs far beyond his own New Mexico-sized country, where Mr. Houphouet-Boigny's African Democratic Rally (RDA) rolled to its usual 100 per cent victory at the polls Sunday.

At last count, the RDA held about half the national assembly seats in the seven ex-French West African states, controlled the assemblies in four of these republics.

Mr. Houphouet-Boigny is used to a large stage. Born the son of a Baoule chief, he gravitated from medicine to coffee planting, formed the RDA in 1946 and recruited 700,000 members within two years, often using Communist techniques and slogans.

Expelled Communists

The Ivory Coast leader allied himself for parliamentary purposes with the French Communist Party, a move which almost wrecked the RDA.

Mr. Houphouet-Boigny then expelled the Communist members from his party, rebuilt the RDA, and largely through his efforts was able to deliver all of French Africa with the exception of Guinea to Gen. Charles de Gaulle when the latter offered the option of independence or continued association with France to the former colonies in 1958.

In contrast to most nationalist leaders, Mr. Houphouet-Boigny has never believed that it is enough to be black. Although he had employed Communist techniques to attain his goals, he maintained that French Africa's future lay in total equality with France within the framework of the French Community.

Last year Gen. de Gaulle, against Mr. Houphouet-Boigny's wishes, acceded to the desire of Mali's Modibo Keita that the then autonomous French African republics should be allowed to attain full independence without forfeiting their membership in the Community.

Left Him Exposed

Gen. de Gaulle's move left Mr. Houphouet-Boigny in an exposed political position. To counter assertions that he was a black Bao Dai, the Ivory Coast leader, who had served in five French cabinets, resigned all his Paris posts, returned to Abidian and demanded full and immediate independence for his state and those associated with it in a customs union, the Voltaic Republic, Niger and Dahomey.

In contrast to the procedure followed by the other French African states, he refused to negotiate any new relationship with France until after independence had been granted in August of this year.

Since this relationship has yet to be defined, Ivory Coast and the other three republics of Mr. Houphouet-Boigny's so-called Conseil d'Entente (Council of Understanding) legally are not members of the French Community.

And in Sunday's Ivory Coast election, Mr. Houphouet-Boigny refused to renominate the 10 whites who had served in his 70-member national assembly.

Rupture Not Real

This apparent rupture between Ivory Coast and France is without reality. But it is very good politics and has freed Mr. Houphouet-Boigny in African eyes of the charge of being a French stooge.

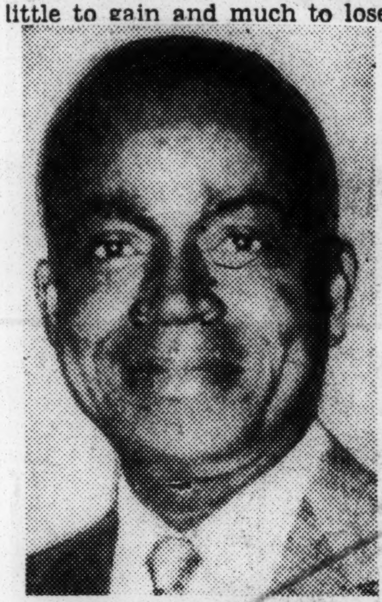
In fact, relations between Mr. Houphouet-Boigny and Gen. de Gaulle have never been more cordial, as was well illustrated last month at a meeting here of eight top-level French African leaders from as many republics.

Out of the conference came the word that the French African states, at Mr. Houphouet-Boigny's insistence, would oppose any condemnation of France on the Algerian question in the United Nations, while supporting a U. N.-supervised referendum to determine the war-torn territory's future.

Meets Toure

In addition, Houphouet-Boigny has met with Sekou Toure and is the West's best hope for detaching Guinea from the Communist bloc and reestablishing a rapport between that West African state and France.

He is also doing his best to convince Mali's Modibo Keita, embittered by the recent secession of Senegal from the two-state federation, that he has little to gain and much to lose should he turn his back on the West to join the Ghana-Guinea axis.



FELIX HOUPHOUET-BOINGY
—AP Photo

For her part, France is continuing her aid program to Ivory Coast ($16.5 million this year) and to the o three states of the Consei tente, which is as large as nited States east of the Mississipp but has fewer people (9.2 million) than Pennsylvania.

In addition, France buys 67 per cent of Ivory Coast's annual coffee production of 150,000 tons at prices 30 per cent to 80 per cent above th prevailing on the worl rket. Some 4,000 French ad strators and technicians remain in Ivory Coast and the salaries of half of them are paid by France.

His View Gaining

Gradually Mr. Houphouet-Boigny's vision of Africa's future is gaining currency in the other ex-French republics. The Ivory Coast President believes that hasty political unions can only cause harm.

The four states of the Conseil d'Entente maintain separate identities but discuss common problems and attempt to reach common solutions at regular meetings of the chiefs of state. There is a common development fund to which rich Ivory Coast (annual budget: $90 million), which ranks third in world coffee production and fourth in cocoa, contributes 15 timese more than she receives.

The failure of the Ghana-Guinea union and the collapse of the Mali federation indicate that the essential strength of the Conseil d'Entente may lie in its amorphous nature, which places few strains on the participants.

Key Man at New Parley

In December, the ex-French African republics will meet again in Brazzaville to discuss spheres in which co-operation is possible and desirable. It goes without saying that Mr. Houphouet-Boigny will be the key man in these discussions.

In Mr. Houphouet-Boigny, as in Nigeria's Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, the West has a powerful and basically democratic friend.

What the Houphouet-Boignys and the Balewas of Africa need in order to sell their ideas to the rest of the continent is concrete proof, in terms of sympathetic understanding and of financial and technical assistance, that the West is prepared to deal at least as generously with its friends as it does with its foes.

If men such as the Ivory Coast President are allowed to go down the drain through lack of adequate and timely Western support, Africa will be lost to communism.

18a 1960

AFR)-ASIAN BLOC

Afro-Asian Bloc Poses Tests For West in UN

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass.

By William R. Frye

United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Nov. 11-12-60

United Nations, N.Y.

The difficulties the West faces in dealing with the Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations are multiplying. They provide one of the most serious challenges which Western diplomats face here.

p. 1

Two issues have dramatized the problem:

¶ **The Congo.** The United States, Belgium, and France, seeking at almost any cost to bar the return of Patrice Lumumba to power, have arrayed themselves against a sizable portion of the Afro-Asian bloc and, indeed, against Rajeshwar Daval, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's personal representative in the Congo.

¶ **Make-up of the Security Council.** The new states of Africa and Asia are demanding a role in this key organ and a more substantial voice in the parallel Economic and Social Council. If they cannot get that new role by enlarging those bodies—and the Soviet Union has threatened to veto an enlargement—they want it by "raiding" existing seats, traditionally assigned to Western Europe and Latin America. The United States is strongly opposed to such a "raid."

Power Displayed

The Congo issue is the more dramatic, but many observers here believe the elections fight more representative of the essential problem involved.

At stake, among other things, is control of a working majority in the UN organ which sent troops into Korea and which launched the current rescue operation in the Congo. That organ, the Security Council, still is considered a vital UN body despite the handicap of the veto and the increase in importance, in recent years, of the 99-nation General Assembly.

The Afro-Asian bloc demonstrated its power in the Assembly Nov. 11 when it demanded, and then over American and British opposition pushed through, 51-38, a postponement of elections to the two councils which would have filled most of the seats in the traditional manner. Nine countries abstained.

The basic difficulty is that the UN has grown from 50 countries to 99—that is, all but doubled—since its founding in 1945. But the Security Council and ECOSOC have remained at their original size, respectively, 11 countries and 18. Asia has scant representation and Africa almost none.

More seats cannot be added without amending the UN Charter. The Soviet Union has veto power over amendments and has said it will use it to block any and all Charter changes until Communist China is seated in the UN.

Push for Reallocation

The question therefore is: Shall this roadblock be accepted as a "fact of life" and some different solution sought to the admitted underrepresentation of Africa and Asia?

The United States has sought to mobilize a revolt against the veto threat and has had considerable success. But the prospective majority is fading away.

Frustrated Afro-Asians, doubting the effectiveness of pressure against Moscow, and in some cases hesitating to apply it, are turning instead to reallocation of existing seats, at least as a temporary measure pending Charter amendment. Some are proposing another year's delay even for the first steps toward Charter change.

Western diplomats believe it is a sad state of affairs for Africans and Asians to allow themselves, as the West sees it, to be intimidated by Soviet obstructionism, but very influential Asians, including India, are leading the fight for delay and reallocation.

'Crash Program'

The idea of redistributing existing seats has come to the surface only within the past few days. James J. Wadsworth, chief United States delegate, described it Nov. 11 as "almost a crash program." More time is needed to build up momentum. This was one reason for the successful move to delay the filling of vacancies.

Countries whose seats would be "raided" feel very strongly it would be an injustice to force them out. They point to a gentlemen's agreement reached at London in 1945-46 which has been followed, except for Eastern Europe, since then.

The United States, which in the past has argued that the gentlemen's agreement applied for only one year, 1946, now is urging that it be observed scrupulously. "This delicate balance is an extremely serious thing," Mr. Wadsworth said Nov. 11.

Problem Complicated

The problem is complicated by the fact that Portugal is the agreed candidate of Western Europe for the seat traditionally filled by that area. Afro-Asians, deploring Portugal's colonial policies, find it doubly distasteful to give Lisbon a plum they would prefer to have themselves.

In addition, under an understanding reached in 1959, Turkey is due to be elected this year to the "Eastern European" seat. Many, not merely in the Afro-Asian bloc, consider this to have been a case in which the London agreement was stretched to the breaking point.

The cross currents of ambition, anticolonialism, and Soviet pressure came to focus in the 51-38 vote. In it, every member of the Afro-Asian bloc supported postponement except Dahomey (which voted "no") and Gabon, Japan, and Turkey (which abstained).

Even such solidly pro-Western Asians as Thailand, Pakistan, and the Philippines joined the majority. The United Arab Republic, which itself is in line for election to the Middle Eastern seat, voted for postponement.

Some observers thought it was a sign of things to come.

SWAZILAND KEEPS TRIBAL LOYALTIES

~~The New York~~ ~~Times~~

African Cries for Freedom Seldom Heard in Small British Protectorate

~~New York~~

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

MBABANE, Swaziland, Feb. 27—The cries for freedom and independence ringing through most of Africa are seldom heard in the little protectorate of Swaziland, 250 miles northeast of Johannesburg.

Sun 2-28-60

The reason appears to be a deeply entrenched tribalism, which no one so far has shown much disposition to challenge. Much of the British Administration's effort is directed against illiteracy, poverty and such tribal practices as medicine murder.

P. 15

The Administration is also working hard to hasten Swaziland's economic development in the hope that it eventually will become self-sufficient.

Britain is providing large sum to improve roads, education, medical facilities and land use. In the last five years $3,000,000 from Britain's Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has been spent here, and it is expected that an additional $5,600,000 will be provided in the next five years.

Rail Link Considered

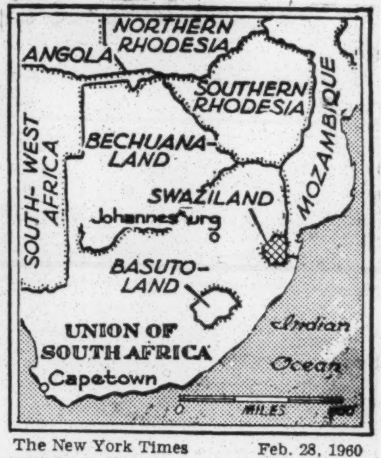
There is a deposit of exceptionally rich iron ore at Bomvu Ridge near Mbabne, but there is no rail line from the deposit to the nearest port, Lourenco Marques in neighboring Portuguese Mozambique. It is expected that a decision about building a railroad will be made in the next two months.

Swaziland comprises 6,700 square miles of green mountains and wide plains, favored by much sun and good annual rainfall.

It is surrounded by South Africa, except for a common border of about seventy miles with Mozambique. Most of the 250,000 Swazis live in grass huts or mud and stone houses and pass their lives in subsistence farming.

The Swazis' leader is Paramount Chief Sobhuza II, 61-year-old constitutional monarch. He had only seven years of formal education, but he is an omnivorous reader. He reigns with the aid of the elected Swazi National Council. One of Chief Sobhuza's many wives, 55-year-old Zihlati Nxumalo, is "Queen Mother" to the Swazis.

One of Chief Sobhuza's advisers, Samuel Thornton Msindawe Sukati, says the Swazis are pleased with their government and see no reason to change it. "As long as the Europeans treat us as human beings, we are glad to have them here," he said.



The New York Times Feb. 28, 1960

EDUCATION PRESSED: A campaign to overcome illiteracy in Swaziland (cross-hatching) is a key policy of the government.

An effort by a small number of Swazis to start a political party last year was put down by Paramount Chief Sobhuza.

There are 6,000 whites in Swaziland. Their views are presented periodically to the British Administration by a ten-member elected European Advisory Council. Responsibility for administration lies with the British High Commissioner to South Africa, who is represented in Swaziland by a resident commissioner.

Whites Resist Mixing

The Administration hopes soon to introduce joint meetings of the Swazi and European advisory councils as preparation for an eventual Swaziland legislative council. But the whites, particularly, are resisting. More than 4,000 of the whites in Swaziland are Afrikaans-speaking South Africans. Their views on race relations are influenced by the white-domination policies of the present Government of South Africa.

Both Administration officials and Swazis have made it clear that there can be no question of white domination in any future Swaziland government. As one Swazi said, "We are glad to have Europeans help us, teach us and guide our development, but not boss us."

British administrators place great hopes in the expansion of education. At present 60 per cent of the children of school age are in school. But most adults over 30 are illiterate.

An indication of the primitiveness of the Swazis is the practice of medicine murder. Two medicine murders, on the average, are committed every year—in some years ten.

These deaths result from the advice of witch doctors. A patient is told the only cure for him is a brew containing parts of a human body. The patient commits the murder to supply parts requested for the brew, known as "muti." The patient dips his fingers in the brew and sucks them for the "cure."

New African State Appeals To UN

Birmingham, Ala. Post-Herald

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Moscow radio tonight broadcast an appeal by Modibo Keita, premier of the former French Sudan, for immediate help from the United Nations to keep order in the newly independent African Federation of Mali. Leaders of Senegal State have announced they have seceded from the federation.

Aug 8-23-60

The broadcast said Keita's appeal was cabled to President Sekou Toure of Guinea, the territory that backed out of the French community despite President Charles de Gaulle's bid to keep France's former dependencies in a single grouping.

Colored Trucker Aids In President's Book Program

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A total of 4,500 books — donated from the people of America to the people of Rhodesia, Africa under President Eisenhower's People - to - People Program —was transported from Washington, D. C. to a Brooklyn pier for shipment recently by a Negro trucking firm.

Sat. 3-14-60
18a P. 20

The books represent part of the approximately 1,000 which have been arriving at the Washington, D. C. office each week from individuals throughout the country, responding to President Eisenhower's plea for the promotion of international friendship and understanding on a personal rather than governmental basis.

UPON LEARNING from Trucking Associations that the United States Information Agency needed transportation to the Brooklyn docks for these books, Paul V. Mullens, owner of Mullens Transfer and Storage Company, Washington, D. C., dispatched one of his large vans and two drivers to pick up and deliver them as a public service.

ATA is regularly called upon by USIA to locate truckers willing to donate transportation for such shipments.

USIA officials believe that this is the first time a Negro trucking firm has transported people - to - people books.

Mr. Mullens' drivers picked up the books from Howard University's Cooke Hall where all books under the President's program are sent for inspection, sorting and packaging.

This processing is done by 15 student residents of the men's dormitory, each of whom volunteer 10 hours every week.

THE BOOKS range from children's literature to those of science, with fiction comprising the dominant category.

Mr. Mullens, like many other owners of truck fleets, has a long record of donating his firm's services to various public undertakings, including hauling for numerous civic and welfare associations.

He has aided many destitute families, mainly widows with children, left homeless and without facilities for storing meager family furnishings.

WITHOUT CHARGE, he has stored many such belongings in his two spacious warehouses delivering them after the families had located housing.

BIGGER U. N. ROLE IN AFRICA URGED

~~The New York~~ ~~Times~~

U. S. Official of Trusteeship Unit Envisions World Body Having Stabilizing Effect

~~New York~~

Sun 5-8-60

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 7—Mason Sears of the United States, back from his ninth African visit, has urged that the United Nations play a more forceful role in Africa.

P. 16

"The more the United Nations gets into the picture, the better for Africa," he declared.

He said he favored increased United States economic aid channeled through the world organization. The presence of United Nations officials also would have a stabilizing effect on the newer African countries struggling with enormous economic problems, he said.

Mr. Sears has been visiting Africa since 1954 as a member of missions sent to inspect conditions in trust territories supervised by the United Nations. He also has made visits on his own to learn more about Africa.

Mr. Sears was chairman of the East African mission that went to Ruanda-Urundi recently and is expected to recommend that United Nations experts be sent there to help prepare for independence in 1961. The territory is administered by Belgium under agreements with the United Nations.

South African Strife Cited

The United States delegate said the recent racial disturbances in South Africa had repercussions throughout Africa. He visited the country several years ago.

"I don't think there is a case in modern history where a small minority has long been able to dominate," he declared.

Mr. Sears observed that many persons had been surprised at the ability of the new states to organie their governments and run their affairs. Speaking of criticisms of the new states for being under one-man rule, he contended that one-man leadership was a transitional phase that would gradually give way as opposition political parties began to take their place upon the national scenes.

Mr. Sears also remarked that the United Nations had served many of the African leaders who head or will lead the new countries. At least three came to the Trusteeship Council years ago to press for greater political freedom for the territories and self-government: Premier Sylvanus Olympio of Togo; Julius Nyerere, who is expected to become Prime Minister of Tanganyika, and Abdullahi Isea, Premier of Somalia,, which is to become independent July 1.

The United Nations has helped by giving these men a forum in which to air their grievances or state their demands, Mr. Sears said, thus furnishing a "safety value" that allowed the political spokesmen to blow off steam while they prepared for the day of independence.

The United Nations trusteeship system also has served as a training school, Mr. Sears added, by helping to give African leaders the political experience they needed before they could run their own affairs.

Africa may control Red China's UN entry fate

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-14-60
P. 3

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (ANP) — The growing importance of emerging Africa in world affairs is being constantly reflected in the discussion of issues before the United Nations.

One of the gnawing problems which raises its head with the annual regularity of the seasons is the admission of Red China to membership in the world organization.

With a stubborn tenacity, which some claim is without logical reason, the United States has successfully opposed the Red Chinese application out of loyalty to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's faltering Nationalist government.

Four times, to date, the United States has been able to muster enough support within the organization to slam the door on Red China in spite of Russia's efforts.

But now a new factor enters the equation — Africa. As more and more of its countries crawl out from under the cloak of colonialism and stand erect in the sunlight of freedom and independence, their votes in the world council must be reckoned with.

In time there will be enough of them — a possibility of 41 — to turn the key which will either delay or doom Red China's entry or throw open the door to the Asian colossus.

The key position of Africa in this tense situation has ramifications that reach into areas which on the surface seem only remotely related to the central issue.

For example, British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan is hopeful of welding the East and West into an agreement on banning arms and military supplies to Africa's new nations.

Many observers in agreement with MacMillan, claim to hear distant rumbles of discontent and fear among the new nations that could grow into suicidal warfare if complicated by the unrestricted introduction of arms.

However, the new African nations feel differently. They can easily argue that arms would give them security against attack and stature in a world of armed nations.

And if they want arms, they could certainly get them in exchange for either a vote for or against Red China's admission to the UN.

U.S. ACTS TO SWAY AFRICAN LEADERS NEARING FREEDOM

The New York Times
New York
Mon. 5-16-60
P. 1

Attempts to Head Off Reds Contest for Influence—400 Visit in Exchanges

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15 — The State Department is making a deliberate effort to make contact with and to influence Africa's leaders of tomorrow.

The attempt to reach these young people before their countries become independent—and vulnerable to Soviet and Chinese Communist penetration—is making African exchanges the fastest-growing part of the State Department's international educational exchange program.

"This is one method of carrying on foreign policy where you can really see the results," according to Robert H. Thayer, special assistant to the Secretary of State for Coordination of International Education and Cultural Relations.

The United States Government sponsors only about one-tenth of about 50,000 foreign students, teachers, technicians, specialists and leaders of many kinds who come to this country annually. Most are backed by private foundations, educational institutions and business concerns, or pay their own way.

80 Considered Leaders

Of the 5,000 involved in the Government program, somewhat fewer than 400 came from Africa in the current fiscal year. The department is planning for 500 next year.

Of this year's 400, only about eighty would fall into the category of leaders.

However, members of this small group are highly sensitive politically. About 75 per cent of them are political party leaders who are likely to be officials of new governments. Five or 10 per cent are outstanding educators and 5 to 10 per cent technicians exercising leading roles. The remainder are writers, journalists, lawyers and persons who may be called "social leaders" in their communities.

The department likes to have these people spend at least sixty days in the United States and to expose them to United States Federal political institutions and to educational institutions. It also likes to familiarize the visitors with the work being done to raise Puerto Rico from its classification as an under-developed area.

The department tries to have its guests invited to American homes and to avoid subjecting them to patronizing lectures on democracy. It tries to give them an understanding of United States racial problems.

According to one official of the department, most of the Africans arrive with caricature-like ideas of the extent of discrimination against their race in this country. But most of them go back with the view that "at least we are trying to do something about it," this official said.

The New York
Times

Except for a few with whom it deals, the State Department turns over most of the African "leaders" to the guidance of the Governmental Affairs Institute, the American Council on Education or the Office of International Labor Affairs of the Department of Labor.

New York

One of the difficulties encountered is that the more important the visitor, the less time he feels he can take from the quickening tempo of African political life.

Mon 5-16-60

Two Congolese leaders, Moise Tshoma and Albert Kalonji, who arrived May 5, decided a few days later that they had to return to the Belgian Congo to deal with political opponents who were trying to take advantage of their absence. M. Tshoma left Thursday. M. Kalonji will follow tomorrow.

P. 1

M. Tshoma, 41 years old, is the Methodist-educated president of the Conakat influentialist party of the Belgian Congo. M. Kalonji, in his thirties, has been in politics just a year and a half. He is the right hand man of Joseph Ngalula, an editor and leader of the Congolese National movement in Kasai province. M. Ngalula spent fifteen days in the United States last month. The Belgian Congo is scheduled to become independent June 30.

Among those now in the United States are two leaders of the Ivory Coast Republic, Ernest Boka, Minister Without Portfolio, and Amon Tanoh, member of the Legislative Assembly.

Others scheduled for sixty-day visits in the immediate future include Jaja Wachuka, Deputy Speaker of the Nigerian Assembly; Abbas Gueye, member of the Assembly of Senegal, and Lazare Coulibaly, secretary general of the Sudan Republic building construction union.

The State Department's effort is motivated partly by the example of Guinea, where domestic leaders already oriented toward the Communist bloc welcomed into their country Communist military and economic aid and technicians as soon as they got independence in 1958.

The department has its eyes on the independence timetable that brought independence to Cameroon Jan. 1 and Togo April 27 and will bring independence to the Belgian Congo June 30, British Somaliland June 26, Somalia July 1 and Nigeria Oct. 1.

The Mali Federation, composed of the Senegal Republic and Sudan Republic and the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) members of the French Community, also are to become independent this summer. Other members of the French Community are expected to attempt to follow suit this year.

African Freedom

The New York Times

1960

New York

Wed. 4-13-60

P. 36

The observance of Africa Freedom Day comes at an electric moment in the spectacular evolution of a once-dark continent toward the sunlight of human dignity and independence.

From the Sahara to the Zambezi, from Dakar to Mombasa, the world is witnessing as astonishingly rapid and on the whole as bloodless a transference of power from the governors to the governed over a continental area as it has ever seen. It is true that to the north of Tropical Africa—in Algeria—there is savage war, and to the south—in the Union—there looms the threat of eventual racial conflict even more savage than war; but in the great body of this huge land mass the mills of the gods are grinding faster and more peaceably than seemed possible only a few short months ago.

At the rally at Town Hall tonight marking Africa Freedom Day two of the most prominent leaders from one of the most troubled of the central African states, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will speak: Dr. Hastings K. Banda of Nyasaland, released from jail just two weeks ago, and Kenneth Kaunda of Northern Rhodesia, also recently released from prison. It is a hallmark of native African leaders to have served their term in jail for their nationalist views; but it is also a sign of the times that most of them have been released under the irresistible pressures that are churning the political life of Africa into new and perhaps ultimately unrecognizable forms.

When the first informal organization of independent African states was formed at Accra in April, 1958, there were altogether only eight such countries (excluding the Union), and all but two of them—Liberia and Ghana—were strung along the northern and northeastern fringes of the continent from Morocco to Ethiopia. Since then, one—Guinea—has been added; but the amazing fact is that during the twelve months of 1960 at least seven former colonial states will have achieved their independence: the former Italian colony of Somalia; the former Belgian colony of the Congo; the former French colonies or trusteeships of Mali (Senegal and Sudan), Madagascar, Togoland and Cameroons; and the largest (in population) of them all, the former British colony of Nigeria.

The incredible march of these states to independence does not, of course, mean that they will simultaneously achieve real freedom, for real freedom can come only with far greater political, economic and cultural development than they have yet achieved. And this is precisely where our own country can and must help them: not only with money but with moral and spiritual support, given freely without ulterior motive and without political ties. We are at this moment standing at the crossroads of our relationship with the peoples of Africa. We can turn toward them, for their good and ours, giving them of the benefits of our own civilization, knowledge and techniques; or we can turn our back on them, thus losing forever our only chance for friendship of 200 million people who would like to be our friends without political strings or political domination.

18a 1960

AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

DONALD W. WYATT

The Afro-Am

Wyatt accepts post in Africa

Baltimore, Md

Sat. 3-12-60

NEW YORK — Donald W. Wyatt officer of the African - American Institute, recently left for Africa where for the next several months he will be serving as acting director of the Institute's West Africa office in Accra Ghana.

Mr. Wyatt joined the New York staff of the Institute in January of last year, having previously held the position of administrative officer in the World Affairs Center, also in New York.

He has also had wide experience with the National Urban League, National Housing Agency, American Red Cross, and National Scholarship Service.

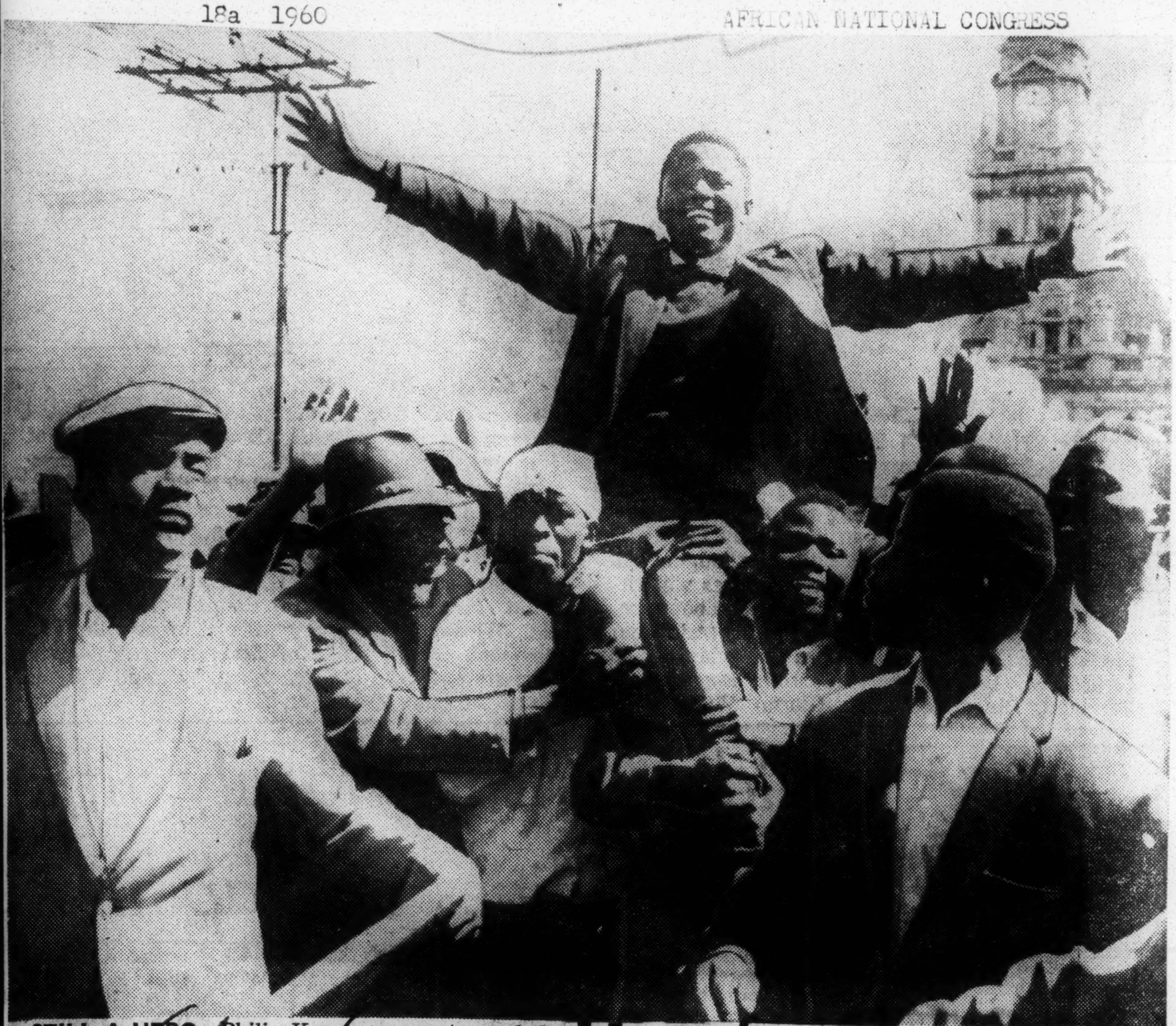
For ten years at Fisk University he performed a variety of teaching and administrative duties, and was assistant to President Charles S. Johnson at the time of his death in 1956.

In Africa, Mr. Wyatt will be relieving E. Jefferson Murphy, director of the West Africa office, who will be returning to the States on home leave.

Among the responsibilities Mr. Wyatt will assume in his temporary post, will be the screening of African students to be considered for scholarships to America colleges and universities next fall, and contacts with secondary schools in bringing together American teachers interested in working in Africa with job opportunities for which they are qualified.

This will involve considerable travel in Ghana, Nigeria and other West Africa countries.

18a 1960 AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS



STILL A HERO—Philip Kgosana, secretary of the outlawed Pan-African Congress, is shown being carried on shoulders of his supporters in Capetown, South Africa, March 25, after anti-pass demonstration. Kgosana was among African leaders arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced by the government in an effort to crush the movement. The demonstration was in protest against laws requiring non-whites to carry identifications. Despite arrest of leaders, the resistance movement is continuing.

Balt. Afro-Am.
Baltimore, Md. P.9
Dat 5-21-60

Here's what happened at that South Africa 'trial'

The Afro-American P.9

Dat. 5-21-60

Baltimore, Md.

LAGOS, Nigeria — After the Sharpeville killings, South African can never be the same again. This is a point of no return. A slow-going revolution, but it is there all the same.

As the mill of oppression grinds on, and the African National Congress (now banned) operates underground, there will be more explosions.

The first of 144 Africans have been tried and convicted on charges of inciting people to break the law— in this case the law that compels every African of 16 and over to carry a pass.

Asked if he had anything to say before being sentenced, the spokesman said they were following the example of Jesus in being willing to endure whatever is meted out as they had vowed not to resist, nor to plead, nor to put up a defense, or ask for bail, and that whatever happened, they would go on with their struggle.

The spokesman then asked permission to pray. The Commissioner said nothing. There was dead silence for a moment, and then the accused sang the African National Anthem in court. No one made any attempt to stop them.

THE COMMISSIONER proceeded to pronounce sentence—the maximum penalty for inciting others to break the law—three years in prison.

(Sentenced to three years on charges of engineering the sweeping campaign against South Africa's pass system was Robert Mangaliso Subukwe, leader of the Pan Africanist Congress. Eighteen other congress leaders were convicted. Four were acquitted.)

Sobukwe stood calmly while the sentence was announced. He reiterated that the defendants recognized no "obligation to obey laws made by the white minority."

Given an alternative, the ANC supporters shouted "three years, no fines!" Like the American students in the sitdown demonstrations, they preferred jail to the payment of fines).

* * *

A STATEMENT issued by the African National Congress said the Congress will not recognize the law banning it, and will not submit to the law.

The ANC statement makes five urgent demands to resolve the current crisis:

1. An end to the "so-called" state of emergency" which is nothing but a naked policed dictatorship, and asked the released of the jailed leaders.
2. Pass laws be abolished.
3. Minimum wages be raised.
4. Nazi laws of the past decade be repealed.
5. A new National Convention, representing all people on a fully democratic basis, be called to lay the foundations of a new Union, a non - racial democracy belonging to all South Africans.

Students Denounce Treatment Of African Diplomats In U.S.

The Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON (ANP) -- The executive committee of the All-African Students Union spoke out bitterly last week against treatment which is accorded African diplomats and dignitaries in this country. It also chided the African Government for permitting those conditions to exist.

In a strongly worded statement, the Executive Committee expressed disgust at the humilations suffered by their African leaders. "We are more disgustinly nauseated at the complacency with which the African Governments accept these inhumane rebuffs as if they were verdict from Zeus against whom no redress is possible."

The students said they understood that diplomatic relations are carried on "quid pro quo" basis. If this is true they said they saw no reason why Africans in the United States cannot be accorded the same respect their counterparts are receiving in various parts of Africa.

"We refuse to be bulldozed into believing that a strong nation like the United States is too important to protect foreign missions or foreign visitors in its borders, irrespective of its social structure."

The statement called attention to the Africans who often come to this country as guest of the government but find themselves man-handled, pushed out of restaurants or refused service or admission in decent hotels.

They claim that racial conceit is no more domestic to the United States than it is to South Africa. Still these students are convinced that "if the United States wants to do away with racial discrimination it could do so and without bloodshed."

The student group recommended that African ambassadors be withdrawn from Washington if these conditions persist. And they would not hesitate, they said, to recommend "non-fraternization" with American ambassadors or Government officials at home and in the States.

American Accuses Kenyan of 'Snub'

Africans Resent Attacks on Mboya

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible]

1 8a

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

TUNIS, Tunisia (ANP) — The second All-African Peoples Congress, extended past its five-day meeting, was moving steadily towards a close in trade union headquarters when an untoward incident was injected into the conference in the form of what was described as a "scurrilous attack" upon Tom Mboya, Kenya nationalist leader and member of that African colony's legislative council.

The incident surrounded a charge made by James R. Lawson of New York, who identified himself as head of the United African Nationalist Movement. Lawson claimed that Mboya, during his recent visit to the United States, avoided Negro Americans.

His remark was vocally resented by African leaders, particularly by those from Kenya.

■

THE CONFERENCE was extended two days. The extension was necessary because the steering committee in charge of formulating resolutions was unable to meet until the unusually large number of lengthy debates on various issues was over.

From the beginning, the conference was given over to listening to speeches by the various delegates.

By the fourth day, some 30 delegates had delivered addresses, with 20 more still clamoring to be heard—apparently thinking that unless they were vocal, authorities back home wouldn't know they had taken part in the conference.

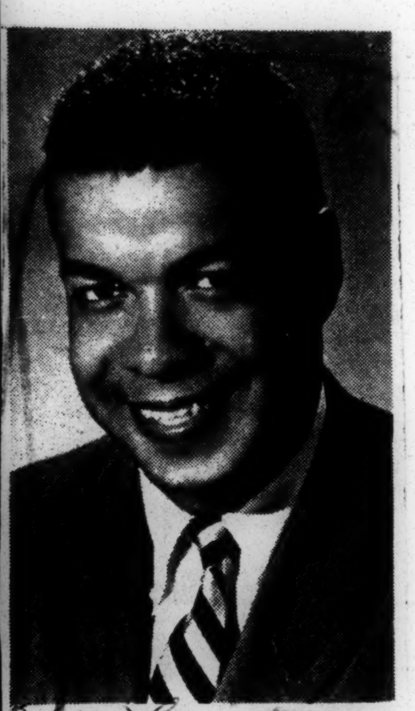
■

THERE WERE pleas for independence, complaints about discrimination, demands for a united stand against colonialism—all delivered by the best minds in Africa, men with fine training, experience and ability.

One such address, delivered by the Algerian delegate, P. Malhange, petitioned for an African brigade made up of soldiers from every section of the continent, to join in the fight for Algerian freedom.

He was sided by Ahmed Boumendjel, chief spokesman for the Algerian National liberation front, who added, "In their turn, the Algerian forces will share their long experience with their African brothers."

Attending the conference were delegates from more than 30 countries — including Nigeria, Ghana, Somaliland, Liberia, Kenya, Algeria, Uganda, Libya, Guinea, Morocco, Ethiopia, Angola, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Cameroon Republic, British Cameroons, Sierre Leone, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Mauritius, Sudan, Zanzibar, Senegal, Tanganyika, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic and the host delegation, Tunisia.



The Louisiana Weekly

APPOINTEE---The appointment of C. Sumner (Chuck) Stone, Jr. as associate director of the American Committee on Africa was announced this week by Rev. Donald Harrington, chairman of the executive board. Mr. Stone will be in charge of the economic development and technical cooperation programs of the Committee. He will also be responsible for arranging visits of selected African leaders to the United States. Mr. Stone was formerly editor of the New York Age and editor-in-Chief of the New York Citizen-Call, both Negro weeklies.

New Orleans

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18a

LIBERIA'S EDUCATOR DORIS HENRIES LAUDS WORK OF AMSAC — Executive Director James Theodore Harris, Dr. Doris Henries and Administrative Aide Cynthia Courtney, are seen in close harmony at the New York headquarters of the American Society of African Culture (ASMAC). Dr. Doris Banks Henries in her first visit to the Center expressed a desire for closer contact with the organization so that the work of Liberian (West Africa) authors might be more thoroughly represented and available for students of research. The Director of Higher Education and Textbook Research Dr. Henries with offices at Monrovia, Liberia, indicated her intention to forward works authored by her and other Liberian authors to ASMAC on her return to her duties with the Department of Public Instruction RL. (Official ASMAC Photo)

Washington, D.C.
[illegible] Daily [illegible]
June [illegible] 60
[illegible]

18a 1960

ANGOLA

REPORT FROM UNITED NATIONS:

The Afro-American

Trouble in Angola despite peace claim

Baltimore, Md.

By CHAS. P. HOWARD

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (HNS) — There was assembled in Berlin in 1885 a conference which has come to be known as the Berlin Conference.

Sat. 3-26-60

There were present at this conference by representation, The President of the United States; The Emperor of Germany; The Emperor of Austria The King of Bohemia; The King of Hungary; The King of the Belgians; The King of Denmark; The King of Spain; The President of the French Republic; The Queen of the United Kingdom; The King of Italy; The King of the Netherlands; The Grand Duke of Luxembourg; The King of Portugal; The Emperor of all Russia; The King of Sweeden and Norway and the Emperor of the Ottomans.

P. 4

This conference has been looked upon in retrospect as "the conference that carved up Africa." In this carving-up process Portugal came out with two areasnow known as Angola and Mozambique, intact. (Portugal claimed to have owned Angola since 1575.)

* * *

ANGOLA AND Mozambique are both situated in the southern half of Africa. Angola on the West Coast bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and Mozambique on the East coast bordering on the Indian Ocean.

Angola is bounded on the north by the Belgian Congo, on the east by the Belgian Congo and the Central African Federation, on the south by South West Africa and Bechunaland and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

She has a thousand-mile coast line with the Atlantic Ocean. Angola is an area of 481,351 square miles and its population (1958) was set at 4,392,000, including 120,000 Europeans. Thus nearly 98 percent of the population is African.

Angola has been ruthlessly and cruelly ruled from the beginning. In the latter years the Portuguese have kept on such a tight censorship and ban on travel that Angola has been classed as one of the least - known areas in all of Africa.

By the simple devise of claiming that Angola is a part of Portugal and not a colony, the United Nations is denied any jurisdiction whatever.

By this device also, Portugal does not feel pressed to make any reports to the United Nations or to train their subjects in Angola for the future government of themselves.

* * *

IN SPITE of no reports to the United Nations and a tight censorship word has from time to time been trickling out of Angola "that all was not as well in Angola as the Portuguese would have you believe." However, this week, a direct report was made from inside Angola by two Directors of the American Committee on Africa, Frank Mantero of New York, one of the organizers of Modern Community Developers an integrated housing idea on a national scale, and William X. Scheinman, a Little Ferry, N.Y business man.

They both traveled a considerable part of Angola, with great personal risk to themselves and they brought out documents to support their report. They held many conversations with indigenous Angolans and made several tape recordings of these conversations.

They emphasized the following points:

1. Angola could become another Algeria if Portugal failed to make plans for its independence.

2. Africans in Angola are united in their opposition to Portugal.

3. There is an armed insurrection going on in the southern provinces of Angola.

4. On the Northern border of Angola, white troops are hurriedly being brought in to replace African soldiers in expectation of trouble following the independence of the Belgian Congo June 30th.

5. A document purported to have come from the military headquarters in Angola, told of infiltration of arms and individuals black and white, to organize strongly armed troops.

6. The 'treason trial' of 57 persons scheduled to have begun March 7th was postponed. (Rescheduled date unknown).

7. Certain 'independent states' have plans to assist the people of Angola.

8. There are more than a million refugees (African) from Angola in the Belgian Congo.

9. The state of oppression in Angola is such that people who have been in disfavor with the authorities; have disappeared, never were heard of again and no trace of them could be found.

Mr. Mantero and Mr. Schienman strongly suggested that the United States and other world powers urge Portugal to make plans immediately for the independence of Angola. Mozambique and other colonies held by Portugal.

Though independence movements are making great strides in many areas of Africa, Portugal apparently is giving no consideration to such a step.

In spite of this state of affairs, President Eisenhower has just announced his plans to make a 'friendly visit' to Portugal' following the Paris Conference.

Uprising in Angola

The New York Times

Denial by Portuguese Government of Nationalist Struggle Challenged

New York

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Since the National Defense Department of the Portuguese Government on March 24 denied our March 7 reports of an African nationalist uprising in Angola, we think it important that the public understand the facts.

Fri 4-8-60

P. 30

On March 7 the Portuguese Government announced that the treason trial of fifty-seven persons was being postponed, with jurisdiction changed to a military court.

On March 8 the Portuguese Government denied "that any armed uprising had taken place in the province of Angola, where there is perfect tranquillity as in all the other Portuguese overseas provinces."

On March 14 the Portuguese Government announced that they would station warships along the coastline of Angola.

The March 16 Times of London reports: "In Angola, however, it was announced three days ago that the number of European troops in the colony had in fact been increased, but purely as a precautionary measure."

The Portuguese Government's March 24 statement that the documents we presented were "passages of a tactics theme elaborated for the final exercises of the 1958 recruit school" is impossible to substantiate because the pertinent exhibits that we originally furnished to the press give specific dates, times and places of various guerrilla attacks, all of these dates being late in 1959.

We submit that the above facts, confirmed by the Portuguese Government and by independent sources, do not support the official denials. They protest too much.

Again we respectfully urge President Eisenhower to cancel his proposed meeting with Dictator Salazar in Lisbon this May. The Portuguese are anxious for the President to visit Portugal in order that they may seek United States support for Portugal to fill one of the vacant positions on the U. N. Security Council this fall. This despite the fact that Portugal continues to refuse to report to the U. N. on its African colonies as non-self-governing territories.

It would be tragic indeed if the President of the United States were to give the appearance of condoning the Portuguese denial of human rights.

Recent events in South Africa and the independence of the Congo in June portend increased activity in the African nationalist struggle in Angola.

FRANK C. MONTERO,
WILLIAM X. SCHEINMAN.

New York, April 4, 1960

18a 1960

ASIAN- AFRICAN

Ike Sets Up New Meetings With Asian-African Leaders

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

9-24-60

18a

P.1

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower Friday set up new meetings with influential Asian-African leaders and gave all-out support to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, under attack by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Eisenhower flew back here after a rousing, cheering sendoff from thousands of New Yorkers apparently demonstrating their support for his new challenge to the Soviet Union to seek peaceful unraveling of East-West and other disputes through the United Nations.

The President will return to New York Monday for another go at personal diplomacy — and a little domestic political activity on the side.

The White House announced that Eisenhower — who conferred with a number of key world leaders while in Manhattan for the U.N. General Assembly meeting — will talk Monday with India's Prime Minister Nehru and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty told newsmen Eisenhower shares Herter's view that Khrushchev's speech was a full-scale attack on the United Nations, and that it was inflammatory.

Eisenhower wants a swift U.N. vote of confidence on Hammarskjold, Hagerty said, adding he thought the President made it clear in his own speech to the United Nations Thursday that Eisenhower admires "the splendid work of the secretary-general."

Khrushchev's speech also drew bipartisan condemnation from two senior members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Alexander Wiley, R-Wis., said Khrushchev's proposals amounted to "an insult to the intelligence of the members of the United Nations."

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., accused Khrushchev of playing "fast and loose with the truth." Even before arranging to meet Nehru and Nasser, Eisenhower had an appointment to talk things over with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in New York on Tuesday.

Hagerty held open the possibility Eisenhower might see still other foreign leaders that day.

AFRO-ASIAN BLOC

The New York Times

Added Votes Do Not Necessarily Mean a Controlling Voice

New York

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times.

9-25-60

18a

P.1

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 24—Armchair political strategists on the domestic scene conjure these days with the farm bloc and the Southern bloc, the Catholic vote, the Jewish vote and the Negro vote. In somewhat the same vein United Nations delegates sipping their scotch in the lounge of the United Nations overlooking the East River are conjuring these days with the Asian-African bloc, the Latin bloc, the Communist bloc and the Western bloc. The issues for them are not elections but the future viability of their international organization and its prospects for helping to keep the peace and even of helping mankind somewhat to improve its lot on earth.

Like the bloc and voting groups of domestic politics the blocs of nations gathered at the United Nations have only a relative reality. Except for the Soviet bloc, which is very real indeed—with the shining exception of Yugoslavia—solid bloc voting is almost unknown to the U. N.

The admission to United Nations membership this week of thirteen new African states with a strong sense of African solidarity nonetheless justifies a close examination of the African bloc as part of the Asian-African bloc, and of the Asians and Africans in their relationship to the whole.

African Potential

If the Africa voted solidly they would be pow ful indeed, and if they voted as a bloc together with the Asians they would be well on their way to having a majority in the United Nations. If the Soviet bloc could control the Asians and Africans it would control the United Nations.

But happily these things are not likely ever to happen outside the imaginations of the delegates in their lounge. This is so for these reasons:

Of the Africans, Guinea stands out as the most Leftist, a role in which it may soon be joined by Sudan and occasionally by Morocco. Some of these will at times vote with the Soviet bloc. But it would be a mistake to regard even Guinea as necessarily aligned with the Soviet bloc. For them, as for the members of the French Community, African interests, not Soviet, come first.

The French Community nations will vote against France on Algeria but on many other issues they will be found supporting France.

Impact of Israel

Nor is African solidarity with Asia likely to find expression very often in terms of votes. If President Kwame Nkrumah's speech of Thursday were put to a vote, for instance, the Arabs would have voted against it. They were irritated by his suggestion that they should "recognize realities"—namely, the existence of Israel—in the Middle East. Beyond that, they are annoyed at Israel's role as purveyor of technical assistance and military training to Ghana and some other new nations of West Africa.

Nor do Soviet attitudes necessarily meet with African approval. Most Africans and Asians have confidence in Mr. Hammarskjold. They feel his role in the Middle East and now in the Congo has been little short of brilliant. And they are troubled by Mr. Khrushchev's personal attack on the Secretary General and his proposal to turn the Secretary-Generalship into a three-man executive committee.

All the Africans, Leftists as much as the others, take the United Nations seriously as a shield for small nations against the power of the great. They would go along with President Nkrumah's statement that the United Nations is "the only organization that holds out any hope for the future of mankind," that "the responsibility for keeping the 'cold war' out of the Congo, and, for that matter, out of Africa rests squarely on the United Nations."

Doubts on Russia

And they may suspect, after Mr. Khrushchev's intemperate performance on Friday, that the Soviet Union is not quite so interested as they in keeping the 'cold war' out of Africa.

The United Nations membership of ninety-six as of this week is about double what it was when the organization was founded fifteen years ago. Soon its membership will reach 100, with the addition of the two former components of the Federation of Mali, Senegal and the Republic of Mali, and of Mauritania and Nigeria.

Then, in the next year or two, will come the British territories of East Africa—Kenya, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and Uganda. Finally, no doubt even the Portuguese territories will follow, perhaps one day also Algeria.

If you include those that will presumably join this year the African bloc is already the largest in the United Nations Assembly, with twenty-six members, as follows:

Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), the Mali Republic, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.

By way of comparison, there are nineteen in the Asian bloc, nineteen in the Latin-American bloc, ten in the Communist bloc if you include Cuba, and twenty-five in the Western bloc, including Israel and Cyprus, which was voted into the United Nations this year along with the Africans.

Change Among Asians

It is worth noting that profound changes in political alignment have taken place among the Asians since the Bandung conference in 1955. Chinese Communist action against Tibet and along India's northern frontiers has shattered Communist hopes of manipulating the so-called Asian neutralists. Now India and Indonesia are wary. The United Arab Republic is in some respects hostile. Even Iraq cannot always be counted on.

The conclusion is that the United States is not now afraid that it or the West will be outvoted in the United Nations.

The American calculation is that the big slogans the Communists use—imperialism, colonialism—are dead or dying issues. Today the Africans and some Asians can still be stirred with this cry. But in the long run it must become clear to the Africans that the relationship between themselves and Europe is no longer that of master and colony but of economic partners who genuinely need each other.

A somewhat similar evolution in relations between the Latin Americans and the United States is taking place.

President's Reasoning

That is why President Eisenhower, in his speech Thursday before the Assembly, more than ever before tied United States policy to the United Nations:

"To support the United Nations organization and its properly constituted mechanisms and its selected officers is the road of greatest promise in peaceful progress," he said in offering to route United States economic and technical and military aid to the African continent through the United Nations.

This meant support for the United Nations presence in areas of need or potential trouble; for United Nations economic aid including OPEX, the program for furnishing executive and administrative personnel, and the Economic Commission for Africa with headquarters in Addis Ababa; for United Nations forces offering new nations security from fear of aggression; and for the United Nations as a mediator in frontier and other difficu

18a 1960

ASIAN - AFRICAN

4 NEUTRALS WOO ASIA-AFRICA BLOC

The New York Times

Nkrumah, Sukarno, Nasser and Nehru Seek Backing for U. S.-Soviet Talks

New York, N.Y.

Wed. 10-5-60

By **DAVID ANDERSON**

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 4—Four of the five heads of neutral states who have urged a meeting between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev appealed today for unanimous Asian-African support of their move in the General Assembly.

Debate on the item was scheduled to open tomorrow.

The four leaders, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, President Sukarno of Indonesia, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic and President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, came to a meeting here at the bidding of U Thant of Burma, head of the Asian-African group.

He explained later that the purpose was to hear the reasoning of these leaders while they were available here. There was no discussion of the resolution from the floor nor questions asked.

President Tito of Yugoslavia, who had joined the four others in pressing for an Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting, left for home today and did not attend the session.

When Mr. Nehru was leaving, someone wanted to know whether the resolution was still alive in view of its speedy rejection by Premier Khrushchev and President Eisenhower.

"What the deuce do you think?" replied Mr. Nehru. "I'm going to press for it with all my might and main."

Earlier he had told the group that "the more I think of it, the more impressed am I with its significance and importance." Already, in his opinion, he said, the resolution has achieved a good, worthwhile effect in stirring up some thinking. It could, the Indian leader continued, be considered as "a break in the solid wall of opposing interests."

Australian Move Rejected

Mr. Nehru informed the meeting that an amendment proposed by Australia had been opposed by the sponsors of the original resolution, which recommended that the chiefs of state in the United States and the Soviet Union "renew their contacts" to find "sollutions of the outstanding problems by negotiation." The Australian approach would replace this bipartite summit conference with a broader one to include France and Britain. It would revive the summit meeting that collapsed in Paris last May.

"Such an amendment is not an amendment," Mr. Nehru asserted. "It deals with a different matter altogether. The five-power resolution is extremely important in the existing political climate. If the Australian delegation agrees to table their paper as a separate resolution it might be worthy of consideration."

President Nkrumah was the first sponsor to address the group. There were about 150 persons present. Together, they command more votes than any other bloc in the United Nations today. U Thant was not sure how many delegations were represented. "Forty-three or forty-four, I believe," he said. Nationalist China was absent. Fifteen new members this year bolstered the African-Asian group from last year's twenty-nine.

Solidarity among them is needed, President Nkrumah said. Only thus, he added, could their full strength be effective.

18a 1960

CAMEROON

$210,000 Buy!

The Pittsburgh Courier

D. C. Embassy Is Purchased By Cameroon

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 10-29-60

P. 8

WASHINGTON — The government of the Cameroon has recently purchased a Washington Embassy for $210,000.

This is the second of the African Governments which have been successful in securing the types of homes they desire for use of embassies, within the past three weeks.

The other was Guinea which bought another such fabulous mansion at a similar cost.

■

THE CAMEROON mansion was formerly the home of Leon Baer Jr., a Washington businessman. It is located next door to the Saudi Arabian Embassy near Rock Creek Park and the Naval Observatory.

It is a fieldstone mansion with a park setting and a swimming pool in the back. The large drawing room looks out on a patio. The house has eight bedrooms and servant quarters.

The Cameroon, once a French African trusteeship territory transferred to the United Nations trusteeship, obtained its independence last January.

Much publicity has been given to the purchase of the two most recent embassies because of reports that African nations found it difficult to purchase property in Washington suitable either for embassies or homes of the diplomats.

ON FIRST DAY FREE

The Montgomery Advertiser

Independent Cameroon Hit By Violence Wave

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 1-2-60

P. 9

YAOUNDE, Cameroon (AP)—Renewed violence marked the dawn Friday of Cameroon's first day of independence. Five persons were killed and eight injured on the outskirts of this city.

The new wave of terrorism brought to 39 the number of persons killed since Wednesday. Authorities attribute the killings to the UPC, an outlawed political party which refuses to accept results of an election held prior to independence.

18a

The heart of the city was relatively quiet as police patrolled the deserted streets in the predawn hours. The fighting was in the outskirts.

OFFICIAL PARADE

The proclamation of independence and official parade went off later in the morning without incident.

Premier Amadou Ahidjo, whose U. N.-sponsored election is disputed by the outlawed ultranationalist Union of the Cameroon People (UPC) party, called on the terrorists to lay down their arms.

"We will forget their defection," he said in a speech before a huge crowd massed in Independence Square.

Cameroon, a nation of eight million, on the West African coast, has been administered by France under a U. N. trusteeship since World War II. France took over the territory from Germany under a League of Nations mandate after World War I. During the period of French rule it was known as the French Cameroons.

The Premier's speech was followed by a parade in which Cameroon soldiers strode by the reviewing stand wearing for the first time the green berets of the Cameroon army.

18a

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT MAKES CAMEROONS INDEPENDENCE POSSIBLE — At special Independence Day celebrations for the Cameroons held at the Moral Re-Armament Strategy Conference in Washington, D. C., Major General Jean Marie Bezy, Air Attache of the French Embassy congratulates Bettina Assale, daughter of the Finance Minister of the Cameroons. George Molefe, center, a South African nationalist leader was among the 500 representatives from 31 nations present. Speaking to the conference which included representatives from 15 embassies, General Bezy said, "Our two nations must always work together and the basis of that unity is MRA. We must fight to answer communism and for this we deeply need the ideology of MRA."

Miss Assale read a message from her father which said, "It is through MRA that our country received its independence without war. It is in this superior ideology that we found the right way. Frank Buchman gave the world an answer to communism and to the forces of evil." She said that it was through change in her father and his apology to his rival, Prime Minister Ahidjo, for his bitter hatred of him that the country was united.

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs 1-7-60

P. 1

New Country Born in Africa

The Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

Violence Marks Cameroon Debut

Fri. 1-1-60

P. 1, 18a

YAOUNDE, Cameroon, Jan. 1 (AP).—The new African nation of Cameroon was born today under a sign of uncertainty and in the wake of violence that claimed 30 lives.

Terrorist bands poured into the country's largest city, the Atlantic port of Douala, less than 48 hours before the new year brought independence. Several Europeans were among those killed.

Africa

The outbreaks were blamed on the Communist-line Union of Cameroon People, which took to the hills in 1955 to fight for independence.

The UPC's exiled leader, Dr. Felix Moumie, claims the later elections which installed the present Premier, Amadou Ahidjo, were rigged. He wanted new elections prior to independence.

Lodge Attends

A large number of foreign dignitaries were present in this gaily bedecked capital for the opening of four days of independence celebrations. They included United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold; Henry Cabot Lodge, head of the United States delegation to the United Nations, and French Minister of State Louis Jacquinot.

The country of 8 million on Central Africa's Atlantic coast is the first African territory under U. N. trusteeship to gain sovereignty.

A German colony until conquered and partitioned by the British and French in World War I, it was ruled by France under the League of Nations, then under the United Nations.

The future of the British Cameroons still has not been decided.

The Evening Star

The U. N. decision in 1958 to end its Cameroon trusteeship was opposed by the Communist bloc and many African and Asian nations. They supported the outlawed UPC.

Washington, D.C.

Recognition Uncertain

One of the major questions now is whether they will recognize Cameroon. Most Western nations have indicated they will do so.

Fri. 1-1-60

The latest terrorist attacks apparently were staged to impress the UPC's case on the foreign guests. They also have been interpreted as a warning of greater violence to come if moderate Premier Ahidjo remains in office.

P. 6

18a

The Premier not only has to contend with the UPC, which is concentrated in the southern part of the country, but also faces problems in the northern area where Moslem tribal chiefs, who enjoyed greater power under French rule, aren't too enthusiastic about independence.

Observers feel, however, that Mr. Ahidjo's government is relatively stable by African standards. It will have an opportunity to become even stronger during the next six months since the French government has agreed to continue economic aid and maintain troops here to guarantee order for that period.

Cameroon Independence Marred By Terrorism

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Five More Killed And Eight Injured In Violence Inspired By Disputed Election

Sat. 1-2-60

18a

By The Associated Press

P. 3

Yaounde, Cameroon, Jan. 1.—Renewed violence marked the dawn of Cameroon's first day of independence Friday. Five persons were killed and eight injured on the outskirts of this city.

The new wave of terrorism brought to 39 the number of persons killed since Wednesday. Authorities attribute the killings to the U.P.C., an outlawed political party which refuses to accept results of an election held prior to independence.

The heart of the city was relatively quiet as heavily armed police patrols prowled through the deserted streets in the predawn hours. The fighting was in the outskirts. The proclamation of independence and official parade went off later in the morning without incident.

Premier Amadou Ahidjo, whose U. N.-supported election is disputed by the outlawed ultranationalist Union of the Cameroon People (U.P.C.), called on the terrorists to lay down their arms.

"We will forget their defection," he said in a speech before a huge crowd massed in Independence Square.

Cameroon, a nation of 8,000,000 people on the West African Coast, has been administered by France under a U. N. trusteeship since World War II.

France took over the territory from Germany under a League of Nations mandate following the end of World War I. During the period of French rule it was known as the French Cameroons.

Premier Ahidjo began the four-day independence celebration Thursday night when, after a massive torchlight parade, he removed from the Government building the symbols of France and replaced them with those of Cameroon.

Premier Calls For Constant Vigilance

Friday he officially proclaimed Cameroon independent.

From a platform on Independence Square, flanked by the representatives of 40 foreign governments, he warned vast crowds of celebrators that constant vigilance is needed to preserve independence.

Referring to the terrorist agitation he said, "We do not believe . . . that murderous struggle is necessary to historical movements or that nations must be born in blood."

His speech was followed by a parade in which Cameroon soldiers strode by the reviewing stand wearing for the first time the green berets of the Cameroon Army.

The troops were followed by throngs of civilians, including upcountry tribesmen.

The tribesmen, painted white for the ceremonial occasion, brandished spears and performed tribal dances.

U. N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold sat beside Ahidjo on the reviewing stand. The foreign representatives included Henry Cabot Lodge, chief U. S. delegate at the United Nations.

Terrorist raids have been frequent since 1955 when the U.P.C. took to the hills under the leadership of Ruben Um Nyobe, who was later killed by police patrols. Dr. Felix Moumie, a Marxist, took over the movement.

The U.P.C. demanded independence and claimed the elections which put Ahidjo in office in 1958 were rigged. It demanded new elections before Cameroon became independent.

Among the first nations to recognize Cameroon diplomatically were the Soviet Union and the Malayan Federation.

ON FIRST DAY FREE

The Montgomery Advertiser

Independent Cameroon Hit By Violence Wave

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 1-2-60

P. 1

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The heart of the city was relatively quiet as police patrolled the deserted streets in the predawn hours. The fighting was in the outskirts.

OFFICIAL PARADE

The proclamation of independence and official parade went off later in the morning without incident.

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French Cameroons Invite Dr. Buchman To Be At Celebration

Nashville Globe

Nashville, Tenn

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Fri. 1-8-60

P. 1

Caux, Switzerland, Dec. 29—The Government of the French Cameroons invited Dr. Frank Buchman to be their official guest at the celebrations marking the nation's independence on January 1, 1960.

Prime Minister Ahidjo, in a letter released at the Moral Re-Armament Summit Strategy Conference today, writes to the initiator of Moral Re-Armament, "The Cameroons Government wants all those who have contributed to the birth and emancipation of the Cameroon nation to be fully identified with these ceremonies. We invite you to come and participate in the independence celebrations."

Replying to the Prime Minister, in a letter presented to the Assembly by Mr. Ignacio-Pinto, former Dahomey Minister of Justice, and John Amata of Nigeria, Dr. Buchman writes: "With the ideology of Moral Re-Armament the Cameroons will lead the way for true freedom for Africa: a hate-free, fear-free, greed-free continent, peopled by free men and women. Empty hands will be filled with work, empty stomachs with food and empty hearts with an idea that really satisfies. That will be the destiny of the Cameroons: to bring freedom under God to all Africa."

Dr. Buchman said he had been deeply touched by the invitation. "You will be bringing together those who have supported your nation in its advance to be leader of the peoples of Africa. This ideology of MRA must and will be present to watch over the first steps of your new nation. You already know its effectiveness. It will stand your in good stead in the years ahead."

Sending his personal regards to the Prime Minister and his colleague, Charles Assale, Minister of Finance, Dr. Buchman pays tribute to the work of Assale's daughter who is "playing a great role in telling America of the answer your nation is finding. Long live the Cameroons."

Cameroon Free But Blood Runs

The Washington Post

Wash., D.C.

By Charles Ronzy

Fri. 1-1-60

DOUALA, Cameroon, Dec. 31 (AP)—New terrorist bloodshed tempered Cameroon's celebration on the eve of independence tonight.

At midnight this sprawling colony of 3 million people on the Atlantic coast of Central Africa becomes the world's newest independent nation.

But terrorist outbreaks, attributed to the Communist-line Union of Cameroon Peoples, have cost 30 lives in the last 24 hours..

Israel's Foreign Minister Golda Meir, arriving for the ceremonies, was escorted past a airport weather station that was wrecked last night by a band of about 100 dissidents.

Here and elsewhere around Douala—port city of Cameroon—terrorists struck in an apparent effort to impress their case on foreign dignitaries coming for the formality of raising the new state's green, yellow and red flag.

Notables Attending

By the time the ceremonies are in full sway Friday, the visitors will include U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, French Minister of State Louis Jacquinot, and Henry Cabot Lodge, head of the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations.

Cameroon, formerly a German colony, has been ruled by France under a United Nations trusteeship. The U. N. voted in 1958 to end this Jan. 1, 1960. No decision has been

18a 1960

CAMEROON

AFRICA:

Outburst in Cameroon

Newsweek

In the rush of Africa's millions toward national independence, an underlying savagery is sometimes covered up by the outward forms of civilization. That such is the case was demonstrated last week in two of Africa's newest nations—Cameroon, which broke away from France to become the world's 95th sovereign state, and the giant Congo, rapidly loosening its ties to tiny Belgium.

Cameroon: Planes bringing guests into Douala airport for Cameroon Independence Day celebrations landed between two long rolls of barbed wire. As they stepped out, the dignitaries—the U.N.'s Dag Hammarskjöld, the U.S.'s Henry Cabot Lodge, Israel's Mrs. Golda Meir—saw on all sides the reason for the precautions: Wrecked planes and shattered airport buildings.

It was a strange way to celebrate freedom, but it was only part of the violence that shook jungle-covered Cameroon on the eve of independence. *From Douala, a* NEWSWEEK *correspondent cabled:*

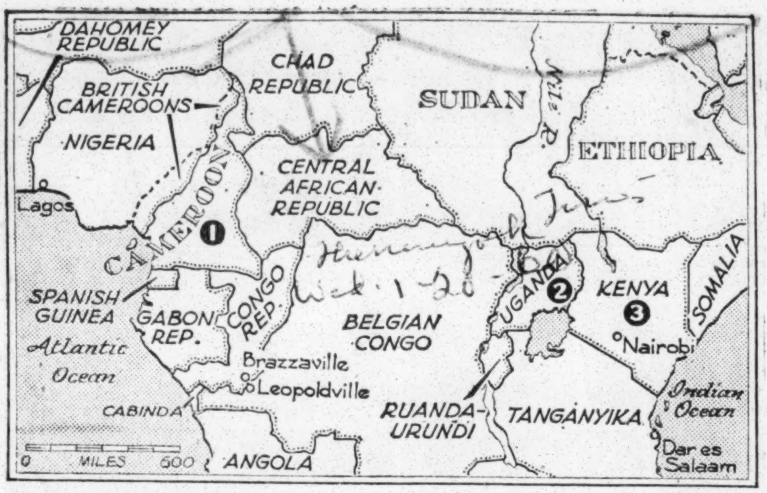
The sound of rifle fire fills the night as heavily armed patrols move ceaselessly through the streets of this largest city in the world's youngest nation. The cause of the trouble: The outlawed Union of Cameroon Peoples Party, made up mainly of members of the Bameleke tribe. The Bameleke took to the hills five years ago and now are doing their best to persuade the U.N. to order new elections in which they might participate.

Their way of asking for help is strange. More than 100 people have been killed, roads and rail lines cut, a police barracks raided, cars burned. But Premier Ahmadou Ahidjo, head of the new cocoa-growing nation, reacted by offering amnesty to the primitive rebels. "We do not believe," he said, "that . . . nations must be born in blood."

The Congo: Belgium's 29-year-old King Baudouin finally confronted the other "King of the Congo" last week when he met nationalist leader Joseph Kasavubu in Léopoldville. As expected, Baudouin proved receptive to the suggestion of a quick transfer of sovereignty. Yet ominous portents of what might happen once the Belgians leave could be seen in the upriver country.

In remote Kasai Province, the Congo's largest producer of industrial diamonds, a savage tribal war brought organized life to a halt. Eighty people were stabbed or clubbed to death as the fiercely primitive Lulua tribes fell upon their more advanced enemies, the Baluba. The Lulua fear that independence for the Congo would give most of the power in Kasai to the better-educated Baluba who were once their slaves. Chief Tshibata of the Lulua said: "We want the whites to stay here and teach us."

Meanwhile, the victimized Baluba, previously strong supporters of Congolese nationalism, don't know what to think. "We want independence," one of them told an American correspondent, "but we want the whites to stay and protect us and give us work."



The New York Times Jan. 20, 1960

A THORNY ROAD TO FREEDOM: The Premier of Cameroon (1), which applied yesterday for admission to the United Nations, took responsibility for having asked for French reinforcements to suppress a rebellion. Three chiefs were reported to have been beaten to death by mobs that rioted in Uganda (2). The constitutional conference for Kenya (3) remained deadlocked in London.

Cameroon Premier Says Terror Grows

The New York Times

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

YAOUNDE, Cameroon, Jan. 18—Premier Ahmadou Ahidjo took full responsibility today for the summoning of French reinforcements to suppress the rebellion in this new West African country.

He acknowledged that he had sent a representative to Paris to request the necessary reinforcements—"up to two full-strength battalions."

He told this correspondent in an interview: "I may need more."

The usually shy and taciturn 37-year-old Premier discussed this drastic decision with frankness. He was well aware that his appeal would be seized upon by the more violent of his opponents as further evidence that he was a "puppet of France."

But this newest of African states, born on New Year's Day when the French trusteeship ended, lacks an effective army of its own. It has only one battalion. Premier Ahidjo said another battalion was being formed. But for months national security will depend on French African troops, mostly from the neighboring Chad republic.

Discussing the present situation, Premier Ahidjo said nine of the country's twenty-one departments were under alert. The curfew that lifted just before Christmas to permit independence celebrations was reimposed a few days ago in the capital and in the chief seaport, Douala. Persons venturing into the street between 9 P. M. and 5 A. M. may be shot on sight.

The focal point of rebel terrorism is in the southwest corner of the country, adjoining the British Cameroons. In the Bamileké region there, clashes have occurred almost daily since last June. The fighting has spread to the Mungo district, which abuts Bamileké on the south.

There has been a noticeable increase in terrorism in Mungo, mostly by individuals. Premier Ahidjo said. "In Bamileké there has been a slight amelioration, but the situation remains dangerous.

"There are two big terrorist bands in Bamileké. The activities are very small, but when they enter a village most of the population supports them, either through fear or for some other reason.

"One band, led by Momo Paul, seems less active. We received intelligence that Momo no longer takes orders from Moumie.

[Dr. Felix-Roland Moumie, leader of the Left-wing Union of the People of Cameroun, now exiled in Conakry, Guinea.]

"We hear Moumie wants to take advantage of an armistice. We had no direct contact with him, but he approached persons close to the Government."

Czech Arms Found

Premier Ahidjo confirmed that Czech revolvers had been found on rebels.

Asked where the arms came from, the Premier said that "most likely they were part of a Czech arms air shipment to Guinea."

French sources believe the arms were shipped down the Gulf of Guinea from Conakry and landed near the British Cameroons border.

Premier Ahidjo said his Government would protest Guinea's harboring of Dr. Moumie and demand cessation of arms shipments to rebels.

"We will protest formally, probably through Liberia," he said.

Neither Guinea nor Ghana has recognized the Ahidjo Government. Both demanded that independence be preceded by general elections under United Nations supervision. They maintained that the regime of Mr. Ahidjo, Premier of the French Cameroons since February, 1958, was unrepresentative.

As for negotiating with the rebels, the Premier said that was difficult because they had no united leadership. Far from being Communist-inspired, the Bamileké uprising seems to be a spontaneous revolt against the feudal tribal chiefs who control all the land and women.

Premier Ahidjo revealed that a referendum on a republican constitution would be held about Feb. 15. General elections have been postponed until April.

A draft constitution submitted Thursday to the forty-two-man constitutional commission provides for a strong central government headed by a President who cannot be overthrown by vote of censure during his first eighteen months in office.

The President may appoint and dismiss not only the Premier but also all other ministers. The President also will preside over the Council of Ministers. He will be chief of the armed forces and can proclaim a state of emergency with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Ahidjo modestly described himself as a "provisional Premier."

Foreign diplomats believe Premier Ahidjo will be returned to power. They say no one else could possibly hold together the Moslem-dominated feudal North and the more progressive Christian South.

The country he is trying to hold together is a wedge-shaped area larger than California and strategically situated in the elbow of Africa. Its population of 3,200,000 includes 16,000 whites, of which only 300 are Americans, mostly missionaries.

Cameroon is a bewildering ethnic complex with no fewer than 400 groups. There are still pygmies—6,500 of them— in the equatorial forest of the southeast.

There also are dozens of major tribes, ranging from the aboriginal, pagan Kirdi in the north to the intelligent, industrious Bamileké in the southwest.

U. N. Membership Asked

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 19—Cameroon applied today for admission to the United Nations.

The request was made by Premier Ahmadou Ahidjo.

France, which had administered Cameroon since the end of World War I, will sponsor the application. A spokesman said that France would ask for an early meeting of the Securityy Council to endorse her application.

CLASHES SPREAD OVER CAMEROON

The New York Times

Mood of Revolt Widespread in New Nation—Airport Raided by Rebels

New York 18K

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

Sun 1-3-60

P 20

DOUALA, Cameroon, Jan. 2—A visitor arriving in the Cameroon capital of Yaounde early yesterday for the new nation's independence celebration was accosted by an official greeter. Upon learning that the guest was an American, the greeter whispered: "Remember, three of every four Cameroon people are against this Government."

This morning at the Douala airport another furtive voice predicted a revolution in "four or five days" would topple the newly independent Government.

The atmosphere could properly be called sinister. As homebound diplomats prepared to board a plane early today shots were heard in the direction of the city. African troops led by French officers ran through the terminal.

Minutes later a wounded youth with hands up was marched past with a machete against his back.

Clashes have occurred almost daily since last June.

Douala Airport Attacked

The most embarrassing incident occurred Wednesday night when rebels simultaneously attacked the police headquarters and the airport a few hours before foreign diplomats arrived. Government sources said thirty were killed, but some observers said casualties were more than 100 and that two French officers were among the dead.

The Government attributed the outbreak to the terrorist wing of the outlawed Union of the Cameroon People. Observers cautioned, however, that discontent was so widespread that not every incident could be attributed to that party, regarded by some as Communist-dominated.

The party has ably exploited economic social unrest in the Bamileke region on the frontier of the British Cameroons. In this overpopulated area the youth of the Bamileke tribe are spreading revolt against their own chiefs, who hold all land and most of the women. Some chiefs are said to have 100 wives.

The youths are rebelling against a feudal society and the concept of national independence has little meaning to them.

The Union of the Cameroon People contends that independence under the country's present Premier, Amadou Ahidjo, only perpetuates French rule. Unfortunately, it does appear that without French military support the Ahidjo regime would hardly expect to survive.

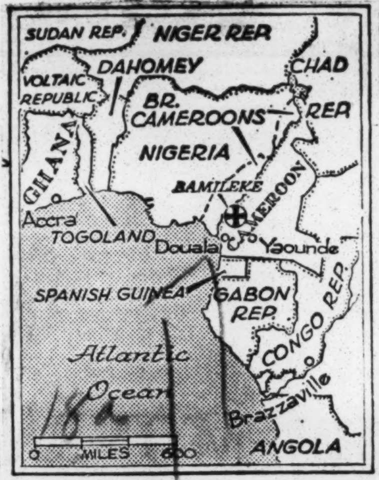
The Cameroon Army exists only on paper. Two companies are being recruited. Two other companies are being formed from soldiers transferred from French units.

Premier Ahidjo is expected to ask the French to help in smashing the spreading revolt.

Elections have been promised by Premier Ahidjo in late February and early March. He has offered amnesty for those who renounce terrorism.

It was apparent that Cameroon faces a desperate struggle for internal stability.

The independence celebration shifted to Douala after opening here last midnight. Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary General, and Henry Cabot Lodge, permanent United States delegate to the United Nations, flew to Douala, where they and forty-nine other delegations are to attend the second round of festivities.



The New York Times Jan. 3, 1960

REVOLT IS SPREADING: The Bamileké area (cross) of Cameroon is a center of a growing rebellion.

Last night at a state dinner here the visitors were made aware of the uneasiness gripping Cameroon. They had to pass through a cordon of African troops and policemen armed with submachine guns.

A few hours before the midnight firing of a cannon greeted teh advent of freedom, five Africans were reported killed in what the police described as a nonpolitical brawl.

Although France has relinquished the trusteeship she had held on this former German colony since the end of World War I, Premier Amadou Ahidjo is expected to ask French troops to stay to help end the revolt.

Nation Lacks Unity

Cameroon's trouble springs from the fact that she has no ethnic religious or geographic unity. Her densely populated north is dominated by a powerful Moslem ruling class that treats the pagan masses as virtual slaves. The north is fifty years behind the rest of the country in social and educational development.

The Bamileke tribe is the most advanced in Cameroon. The Bamileke are in revolt to dethrone their local chiefs who have a monopoly of land and women. Some chiefs have 100 or more wives.

Further, the Bamilekes' economic discontent has been cleverly exploited by the terrorist wing of the outlawed Union of Cameroon Peoples.

This branch of the party is generally considered to be led by Dr. Félix Moumie, who fled the country four years ago and is now dividing his time between Ghana and Guinea. He recently returned from Moscow and Peiping.

Some observers believe, however, that Dr. Moumie has lost control of the party gangs. They say it is silly to exaggerate any Communist influence in an uprising governed mainly by tribal hates.

Premier a Moslem

Premier Ahidjo is a Moslem from the north. His father was a slave. So long as he is supported by the north he seems likely to win national elections that have been promised some time in the next six months. His opposition lacks unity.

The Premier's critics contend his Government is unrepresentative. Cameroon does not yet have a Constitution and Premier Ahidjo has been governing by decree.

Premier Ahidjo was applauded warmly, however, when he arrived at the reviewing stand in an open white American convertible. While his speech caused no wild enthusiasm its reception was friendly.

Cameroon, tucked on the remote bend of the Gulf of Guinea, is slightly bigger than California. It has more than 3,250,000 people. Its economy is purely agricultural but recently a large bauxite deposit was discovered north of Yaounde. There are fewer than 17,000 Europeans.

CAMEROON CLASH TOOK A HIGH TOLL

The New York Times

Witness Reports Hundreds Were Slain When Rebels Attacked in Douala

New York

18K

Fri 4-15-60

P 4

BUEA, British Cameroons, April 14 (UPI)—Hundreds of persons were killed and hundreds more were seriously wounded by rebel tribesmen in the newly independent African Republic of Cameroon last week, according to delayed reports received today.

A statement released by the Cameroon Government reported thirty-four persons had been killed on both sides in clashes around the port city of Douala. But a witness just arrived here from Douala reported that the death toll in terrorist attacks had ranged between 200 and 400. Hundreds of other persons were wounded when the terrorists struck across Bamileke Province April 7, he said.

The rebel tribesmen struck in Douala shortly before nightfall, according to the witness' report.

He said he was walking along a street when there was a series of thunderous explosions among about eighty automobiles parked in front of one of the leading hotels about thirty yards ahead of him. The blasts, apparently of time bombs, wrecked most of the cars.

"After that there was a burst of gunfire," the witness continued. "As I dashed for shelter, I saw two people fall in the street—it was impossible to see whether they were black or white."

The witness said he had taken refuge in a house and moments later could hear the rumble of military trucks.

"Then came the sound of more firing as a gunfight developed between terrorists who had infiltrated the town and the militia," he said. "The firing continued for about ten minutes, after which the terrorists fled, leaving their dead behind them."

About thirty minutes later there was "more firing, which I later learned marked renewed heavy fighting between terrorists and military forces. This new battle lasted more than an hour," he added.

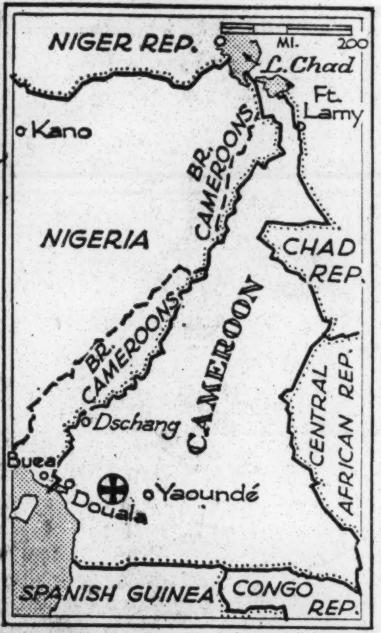
According to the witnesses, however, most of the casualties were passersby or persons living in houses near the scene of the clashes.

He said that terrorists had simultaneously attacked the city of Yaounde and that he had been informed by the African police there that "many people had been killed."

The witness said Douala resembled a "town under siege" when he left the city a few days ago. Europeans, women and children as well as men, were carrying pistols and rifles, he said.

According to the witness, the terrorist attacks last Thursday came as a surprise. The Government of Premier Ahmadou Ahidjo had granted permission to the opposition Union of the People of Cameroon to contest the republic's first elections Sunday. Rebels had been drifting in from the jungle strongholds to surrender their weapons and take advantage of the Government amnesty.

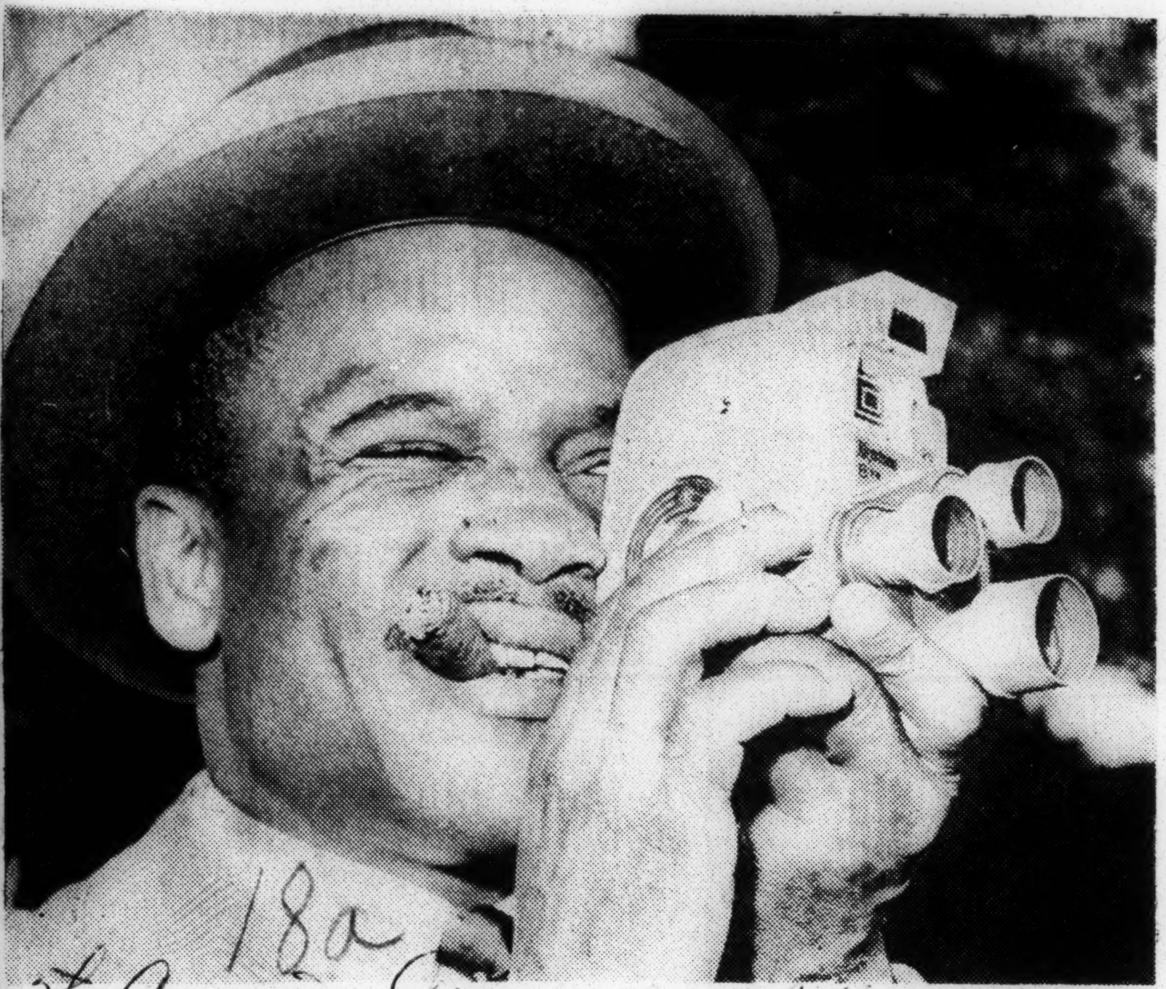
Bullets recovered from the body of one victim were found to be of Communist Czechoslovak manufacture.



The New York Times April 15, 1960

RAIDS IN CAMEROON: Hundreds were said to have been killed and wounded in terrorist attacks near Douala and Yaoundé (cross).

18a 1960 CAMEROON



18a

The Courier Journal p. 16

Louisville, Ky. Nov. [illegible] - 60

Associated Press Wirephoto

ACTION! CAMERA! . . . His Excellency Joseph Owono, chairman of the Republic of Cameroon delegation to the United Nations, takes movies of other African U. N. delegates during a visit to the University of California campus at Berkeley yesterday. Representatives of a dozen African nations are visiting large American cities at the invitation of President Eisenhower. They will next visit Dallas, Tex.

Cameroon Native Police Kill 25 Charging Rebels

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 4-9-60

From Press Dispatches

DOUALA, Cameroon Republic—Native Cameroon police opened fire on a well-armed bank of rebel tribesmen who hacked to death a French officer in an attack on a police post Thursday night, killing 25 of the raiders, it was disclosed Friday.

P. 11B

Three native policemen also died in the hour-long battle which raged around the post on the outskirts of this capital city of the infant African republic of Cameroon. Six policemen were wounded.

The clash between the French-officered police and the rebel tribesmen was the latest in a series of bloody incidents which have plagued the country for years and increased in fury since it became independent from France on New Year's day.

About 200 rebels took part in the apparently well-organized attack. They were armed with pistols, gasoline-filled "Molotov" cocktails, and razor-sharp jungle knives.

Defending policemen opened fire with submachine guns after the terrorists hacked to death a French gendarme officer trapped in a truck outside the police camp. The officer shot and killed two of his assailants before he died.

REINFORCEMENTS SPEEDED

Police reinforcements were rushed to the scene and succeeded in beating off the raiders after an hour of fierce fighting. The Rebels fled, leaving 25 dead.

18a

The raiders were believed to be supporters of the Union of Cameroon Peoples Party led by exiled Felix Moumie, a bitter opponent of Premier Akmadou Ahidjo.

Cameroon

Meanwhile, in South Africa the government, methodically mopping up fees of its white supremacy policies, banned two big Negro political organizations Friday. Defiantly, the imprisoned leader of one declared "We are going underground."

RESERVES MOBILIZED

Afield, fresh reserve soldiers were mobilized for the battle the government appeared to have all but won. Predawn police raids in five cities netted more than 100 persons, including some white men and Indians suspected of backing the Negro fight against segregation.

Outlawed for a year under the national emergency law were the militant Pan-Africanist Congress, which claims 31,000 members, and the larger and more moderate African National Congress.

UNDER ARREST

Their chiefs are under arrest for promotion of demonstrations and riots initially aimed against the South African law that requires nonwhites to carry identity papers at all times.

The vow to carry on in secret was voiced by PAC President Mangalise Sebukwe, a former university instructor in languages.

Cameroon Troops Kill 213 in Attack on Rebels

The New York Times
New York
Sun. 6-5-60

PARIS, June 4 (Reuters)—Security forces in the newly independent West African nation of Cameroon killed 213 persons, took thirty prisoners and captured a large quantity of arms in an attack on rebel bands Wednesday, reports reaching Paris from Yaoundé said today.

The attack was staged southwest of Mbouda, where rebellious tribesmen were reported to have taken advantage of an amnesty declared before the April national elections to regroup their forces.

[illegible]

The security forces went into action at the expiration of the June 1 deadline given the rebels to lay down their arms, the reports said.

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25 Cameroon Rebels Die in Raid

The New York Times
New York
Sat. 4-9-60
P. 5

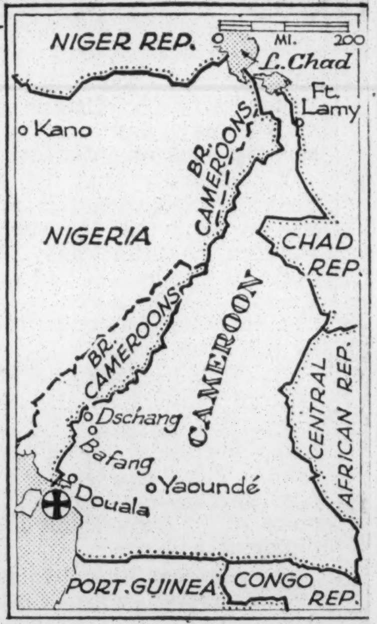
DONALA, Cameroon, April 8 (UPI)—Twenty-five armed rebel tribesmen were killed by the police during an attack on a police post here last night, it was disclosed otday.

A French officer and three African policemen also died in the attack on the post on the outskirts of Douala. Six policemen were wounded.

The clash was the latest in a series of bloody incidents that have increased in fury since Cameroon became independent from France Jan. 1.

About 200 rebels took part in the attack.

The raiders were believed to be supporters of the Union of the Cameroon People, a party led by Félix Moumie, an exile and bitter opponent of Premier Akmadou Ahidjo.



The New York Times April 9, 1960

Would Delay Deciding On Cameroon's Future

The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7/9/60
P. 7

By ALFREDO GRAHAM

UNITED NATIONS — Chief Ayotunde Rosiji of the Federation of Nigeria suggested to the UN Trusteeship Council last week that the proposed plebiscite in Northern Cameroons include a question designed to postpone a decision on the future of the territory.

18a

He said his delegation felt that

CHIEF AYOTUNDE ROSIJI
. . . of the Federation of Nigeria

the interim between Nigeria's projected independence and the plebiscite itself—Oct. 1, 1960 to Feb., 1961—was too short a period for adequate deliberation on the subject.

Chief Rosiji is deputy leader of the Opposition in the Federal House of Representatives and a former Federal Minister of Health.

AT THE moment, the two plebiscite questions permit a choice only between joining the Cameroons or remaining a part of Nigeria. Chief Rosiji proposed a third question indicating possible preference for a longer time to consider that alternative or others.

"It is premature now to say whether or not a majority of the people in Northern Cameroons want to remain a part of the Federation of Nigeria," Chief Rosiji said. He suggested they might wish to remain in the Federation as a state or join with Southern Cameroons, under British trusteeship, to form a state within the Federation or establish a state outside the Federation with Southern Cameroons.

Police Kill 25 Rebels in Cameroon

The Fla. Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sat. 4-9-60
P. 1

DOUALA, Cameroon Republic, April 8 (UPI)—Native Cameroon police killed 25 of a well-armed band of rebel tribesmen who hacked to death a French officer in an attack on a police post last night, it was disclosed today.

Three native policemen also died in the hour-long battle which raged around the post on the outskirts of this capital city of the infant African Republic of Cameroon. Six policemen were wounded.

The clash between the French-officered police and the rebel tribesmen was the latest in a series of bloody incidents which have plagued the country for years and increased in fury since it became independent from France in New Year's Day.

Washington Post D.C. Jun. 7/13/60 P.17-A

180

By Harry Naltchayan, Staff Photographer

Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon W. Cole, who have just returned for a summer vacation from their post in the British Cameroons, show some of the Cameroonian artifacts they brought back with them. An industrial arts specialist, Cole was sent to Africa by the International Cooperation Administration to help improve primitive living standards.

Primitive Standards of African Life Are Improved by Maryland Man

Washington Post D.C. Jun 7/13/60 P.13-A

By Joel F. Olesky
Staff Reporter

The breadbox has come to the British Cameroons, making the trip as a tin kerosene can.

Along with the tin bucket and portable oven, the breadbox arrived with Sheldon W. Cole, an industrial arts specialist sent to the African protectorate 18 months ago by the International Cooperation Administration.

The manufacture of these items from the tin cans is a highlight of the industrial arts education program Cole is introducing. They are "things the Cameroonians never had," Cole said during a visit home.

Cole, whose assignment has six months to go, emphasizes the program is designed to help the natives "improve their primitive living standards," and not necessarily teach them a trade.

"A lot of them don't know how to do anything to improve their living conditions in their homes," he said.

A former Industrial Arts Education instructor at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Cole is instructing 10 elementary school teachers, with the objective of having them train other teachers when the program is completed.

"Most of the elementary school education in the British Cameroons deals with British literature and history. Ask any of those kids for Shakespeare or Nelson quotations, and they'll go a mile a minute," Cole said. "But when it comes to simple improvements on their primitive daily lives, they are lost, because they've never been shown how."

He feels that his program will show them how, for it is geared to simple modernizations with simple hand tools, many suplied by ICA.

Cole, 34, of Havre de Grace, Md., and his wife are meeting little resistance in the program.

"Maybe they don't like the idea of leaving their traditional floor mat for a cot made in the classes," Cole said, "but a few nights off a damp floor sure changes their minds."

Stationed in the crossroads town of Kumba, he teaches and lives in a long, brick hut, similar to the dwellings of the Cameroonians.

His wife, the former Leona Fletcher of Washington, says she still isn't "completely attuned" to the near-jungle existence in Kumba, but improvements introduced by her husband, such as ovens and showers, have helped "an awful lot."

She reflects sorrowfully however, that in spite of her "husband's ingenuity, he can't do anything about the 180-day rainy season."

Right now the Coles are visiting in Washington while on leave, and they will return in August.

"One thing," says Mrs. Cole, "living in Kumba sure gives the lie to the old concept of the typical American in foreign service living in splendor."

POLICE ASSAILED BY NEGRO AT U.N.

The N.Y. Times

Cameroon Delegate Says He Was Stopped on Street Because of Color

New York

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 13—Ferdinand Oyono, permanent delegate of the Cameroon to the United Nations, maintained today that his detention yesterday by the city police for failing to show his United Nations pass had been caused solely because of his color.

"I was singled out of a crowd of white persons walking on west side of First Avenue near the U. N. Building," he said. "I was blocked by a policeman who demanded my papers. No one else in the crowd was asked for papers. It so happened that I was the only Negro there at the time."

T. 10-14-60

Mr. Oyono recounted the details of his arrest in an interview. The French-trained diplomat showed no resentment over the mix-up and stressed that he did not mean to "exploit" the affair.

P.9

He emphasized, however, that he hoped publicity surrounding his detention for an hour would serve to prevent similar incidents in the future.

"Any more occurrences of this kind could harm relations between America and other states, especially the newer African countries," he said.

Says Arm Was Twisted

Mr. Oyono, who is more than six feet tall and built like an all-America fullback, reported that after he had been halted by the police he had his right arm twisted behind his back while mounted policemen and other patrolmen quickly closed in on him. He was wearing an ordinary business suit.

"I was offended that a diplomat should be treated this way," he said in the interview which was conducted in French.

"I do not speak good English, but I kept asking why I alone should show my pass and nobody else in the crowd. I had my pass but they seized me by the belt and about five policemen pushed me along to the police truc. I was taken to the police station."

The police said the diplomat had become loud and abusive when barred from the United Nations Building without identification.

Mr. Oyono said that the police had attempted to place handcuffs on him, but had dropped the attempt when no key for the handcuffs could be found.

In the police station, he said, he produced his identity and asked whether he was under arrest, or whether he could leave to participate in the General Assembly debate. He said he had been told that he could not leave, but was at liberty to use the telephone to call a United Nations security officer. He did so, and the United Nations' Security Division promptly sent an official to identify and free him.

On returning to the United Nations Building, Mr. Oyono was visited by James Barco, United States deputy representative to the United Nations, who issued his Government's official apologies for the incident. Today he was also called on by Senator Wayne Morse, and Mrs. Zelma Watson George, a Negro member of the United States delegation.

S. Africa to Release 1200 Riot Detainees

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

Reuters

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 27—South Africa will lift "gradually" the emergency regulations imposed three months ago and release some 1200 persons held under the regulations, Justice Minister Francoise Erasmus said today.

Erasmus announced after a cabinet meeting that all but some 400 of the 1200 political detainees still held—mainly Africans—have been investigated, permitting their release.

However, some 8600 "idlers and others," he said, will remain in custody.

Wed. 6-29-6

The 1200 still held are part of the group of some 1900 persons detained without trial under the sweeping powers of the emergency regulations, imposed March 30 in the wake of violent demonstrations by Africans protesting against laws requiring them to carry identity passes.

P. 5

The emergency, Erasmus said, already has been called off in 34 districts and a number of emergency regulations have been repealed. The emergency will come to a complete end "gradually," he said.

The main clash triggering the emergency took place at Sharpeville March 21. Police fire killed 67 Africans and wounded some 125 others.

Erasmus said May 14 that since the regulations went into effect, 1900 leaders and organizers of riots were detained, apart from large numbers of "loose" elements.

Many were sentenced, he said, while others were being held for questioning.

South Africa has been releasing detainees gradually since the regulations went into effect, but the 1200 would be the dlargest group to be freed in so short a time.

Erasmus said those to be released did not include the 8600 "idlers and others," mainly persons picked up because they were not carrying identity passes, not in prescribed areas for Africans or were [illegible]ered vagrants.

1,200 FACE CURBS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The N.Y. Times
N.Y. N.Y.

Detainers Being Freed Soon Must Observe Curfew—Boycott Loss Reported

Thur. 6/30/60
P. 3

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 29—The Government has decided to impose severe restrictions on the 1,200 persons who are to be released in the next two weeks after having been jailed during South Africa's emergency.

At the same time, world reaction to the racial situation here is causing deep concern in South Africa's business community. The boycott of South African goods and the loss of confidence by foreign investors in the country have caused strong complaints to the Government on its racial policies.

Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd and his Administration have almost ignored appeals for changes in policy by some of the country's leading industrialists, business men and financiers. One Government spokesman has told them to "mind their own business" and leave the governing to the Government.

Although the Government announced yesterday that it planned gradually to lift the three-month-old state of emergency, it became clear today that the Verwoerd Administration would retain strong controls indefinitely.

These include the power to restrict political activity and to imprison without formal charge or trial anyone regarded by the police as endangering the safety of the state or making what the Government regards as subversive statements.

Special Curfew Planned

The detainees soon to be released—although they have not been convicted—will be forced to observe a curfew that will confine them to their homes every night from 8 P. M. to 7 A. M.

They will not be permitted to leave the magisterial districts in which they live, nor may they attend gatherings or communicate with newspapers.

In addition, they will be required to report daily to the police. They also must obtain permission of a magistrate to attend a motion picture theatre or a dance, to go on a vacation trip or to pay a social call on friends they made during their three-month imprisonment.

It also became clear today that Government had in confinement 18,600 Africans officially classified as "idlers" who weer among 21,000 arrested during the emergency period.

A member of the Johannesburg City Council, Miss Kathleen Mitchell, has suggested that some of the 18,600 Africans were being made available to farmers as cheap labor, but the Government has not commented on her statement.

Boycott Loss Cited

Meanwhile, the results of a survey by a business group made available today, showed that in the last two months various boycotts of South African goods had caused a loss of $1,000,000 to exporters. It is estimated that a further loss of $15,000,000 will be suffered during the balance of the year as a result of the boycotts.

Since January, the value of shares traded on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange has fallen $1,000,000,000. Most of the loss has occurred since the onset of grave racial disturbances on March 21.

South Africa's foreign exchange reserves have fallen $84,000,000 since the end of March to a total of $321,000,000, it was reported today.

In an effort to change the negative course of events, five major business groups representing the country's chief industries appealed last month to adopt changes of policy toward the country's Africans.

Government Scorns Warnings

They recommended changes in the laws requiring Africans to carry identity passes to move about, relaxation of regulations controlling the movement of Africans from rural to urban areas, legalization of liquor for Africans and the abolition of curfews for Africans.

Barend J. Schoeman, Minister of Transport, said in reply to warnings of the perilous economic situation, "We will have to tighten our belts."

Balthazar J. Vorster, Deputy Minister of Education, Arts and Science, and Social Welfare and Pensions, said that businessmen who criticized the Government "would be well advised to attend to their own affairs and country in the hands of the Government."

South Africa Moves To Release 1,200

N.Y. Times
N.Y. N.Y.

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 28—The Government announced today that 1,200 persons jailed during South Africa's state of emergency would be released in the next two weeks.

P. 1
Wed. 6/29/60

François C. Erasmus, Minister of Justice, said after a meeting of the Cabinet in Pretoria, the administrative capital, that emergency regulations had been lifted in thirty-four more of the country's 300 magisterial districts. They will continue in sixty districts, including all major cities and towns.

The state of emergency was imposed March 30 after more than a week of violent racial disturbances.

Mr. Erasmus said that a gradual relaxation of emergency restrictions, which had given the Government virtually dictatorial powers, had been made possible by the "Government's determined action during the riots and after to restore and maintain law and order."

The release of 1,200 persons interned would leave in detention 400 for whom investigations have not been completed, Mr. Erasmus said.

P. 12

White Immigrants Sought

In two other developments related to the emergency situation in South Africa:

¶A detailed program to encourage more white immigration was disclosed. The plan, developed by the Interior Department, is designed to bolster the nation's white minority. Immigration visas will be speeded, and it is expected that the custom duty will be waived for automobiles and household effects.

¶A new police commissioner was appointed to head the powerful national police force that has been charged with enforcement of the emergency regulations.

Wed. 6/29/60

Since their arrest without warrant and their imprisonment without formal charge, the plight of the emergency detainees has become a major issue in South Africa.

Mr. Erasmus reported last month that under the emergency powers 1,907 persons had been jailed, of whom ninety-four were whites. The rest were Africans, except for about a hundred persons of Asian or mixed ancestry. Most of them were opponents of the racial policies of the ruling Nationalist party.

In addition to the political prisoners, about 20,000 Africans were arrested during the emerperiod because they did not have either a Government-issued pass to move about, a job, a place to stay or Government permission to be in an urban area.

Arrests Raise Outcry

Many of these have been sent to African reserves in remote rural areas. Others have been sentenced to terms in jail and still others are being held pending action on their cases.

However the fate of persons arrested without explanation or formal charge has aroused the greatest outcry. The Government has hinted darkly that some were involved in a revolutionary plot to overthrow it by force, but so far it has produced no evidence of this.

PU first & last ADD Africa.

Rigid Color Lines Being Imposed

B. P. 3

Journal & Guide

Gov't. Denies School Permits; Will Not Allow New Churches

Sat. 7-2-60

ROME — (UPI) — The government of South Africa is placing increasing restrictions on the activities of the Roman Catholic Church there, Vatican sources said last week.

The restrictions are most in evidence, sources said, in the church's parish and missionary work among the non-white population.

Norfolk, Va.

THE CATHOLIC Church hierarchy in South Africa has been out-spoken in its criticism of the government's apartheid-segregation-policy and of racial discrimination in any form.

The sources listed these as restrictions which have become increasingly severe in South Afrca over the past five years:

1) The government refuses to issue permits for the establishment of new parochial schools for non-whites and each year closes a number of old schools by refusing to renew their permits.

2) Authorities in some areas are making it difficult to establish new churches in non-white communities by refusing to grant building permits to Catholic congregations.

3) In only rare cases does the government grant entry permits to missionary priests from non-British commonwealth countries:

4) Authorities are enforcing apartheid laws in the area of religious instruction and worship, making it impossible for some white priests to live with their flocks, for white and non-white seminarians to study together and, in some areas, for whites and non-whites to attend mass together.

Many Papers Snub Nkrumah

The Pittsburgh Courier

Africa's Impact On White World Shown Before UN

~~Pittsburgh~~ Pa

Sat. 10-1-60

p 3

18a

(Special to The Courier)

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—Africa's great impact upon the consciences of the white world was never more forceably demonstrated than through the reaction of Westerners to the new historic speech of Kwame Nkrumah before the United Nations.

They looked upon the Ghana Prime Minister's address with mixed feelings of dismay and anger all of which was laced with a good bit of fear.

And, like the proverbial ostrich, many of the great newspapers of America either ignored completely or gave little space to the very important address of the African leader.

The Nkrumah speech laid down the policy which will probably govern the activities of most African members in the UN during the years to come.

■

NOT ONLY that it called for the revision of the UN's charter to include not only African, but also Asian and Middle Eastern representatives on the Security Council.

This is the key to the matter and the heart of the issue which threatens to disrupt the UN and either destroy it or render it impotent.

Mr. Nrumah's proposals lay down the premise that Africans are entitled to be represented on the UN Security Council by virtue of the fact that there are 250,000,000 people on the world's second largest continent without representation on the body that carries out and implements UN policy.

This premise is bound to succeed for it is based upon a mandate from a majority of the world's people.

But of prime importance is the fact that the Africans now realize that they, along with the Asian and Middle-Eastern nations now represent a distinct balance of power between East and West.

As long as they maintain this position, without taking sides, the bilities of maintaining peace

are improved along with the betterment of their own economic and social positions internally.

It will be interesting to see just what effect the emergence of Africa in UN circles will mean when such problems as apartheid in the Union of South Africa, the legitimacy of the Lumumba-Kasavubu government in the Congo, and the entrance of the Peoples Republic of China hit the UN floor for discussion.

Africa's Problem Seen As Not Just Readin' And Ritin'

Birmingham Post Herald

p 4 Mon. 10-24-60

18a

BY R. H. SHACKFORD

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 23—Education of all kinds is urgent in Africa, but just a massive program to eradicate illiteracy will do more harm than good and will be a waste of money.

Any international program that fails to recognize this is doomed to make bad matters worse. Top priorities must be:

Birmingham, Ala.

1. Planning and organization of a well-balanced educational system for African countries that will be related to economic and social development.

2. Immediate emphasis on secondary education — from sixth grade through high school levels — and higher education including technical and vocational training.

These are the opinions of the man who—if the United Nations adopts—a new education aid program for Africa—will be one of the key officials.

He is Rene Maheu, deputy director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)—a former French scholar, professor and diplomat who for the last 14 years has been an international civil servant.

It was Maheu who saw the great potential of the fifth point in President Eisenhower's speech to the United Nations—a proposed UN aid program for education in Africa.

"President Eisenhower's Point Five may well become as important as President Truman's Point Four which launched the U. S. technical assistance program," he said.

However, the U. S. did not have a program ready—and more than four weeks after Ike's UN address the Administration still is drafting one. A "tentative" resolution was submitted to UN but it merely urged UNESCO to do more, and called on the African states themselves to determine their requirements and develop programs to meet these needs. The latter, according to Maheu, is where the Africans need the most outside aid.

Maheu is worried lest the UN program end up as a politically popular one to teach more people to read and write, and overlook the more critical need for secondary and higher education which, in many areas of Africa, is almost non-existent.

The Congo, according to Maheu, is an outstanding example of the bad balance in education in Africa.

"Primary education in the Congo," he said, "is not bad by the standards of undeveloped countries. In fact, it is much better than in some countries that have been independent for decades."

The literacy rate in the Congo —55 per cent—is one of the highest in Africa. Yet when sudden independence came there were only 14 natives who had a college education. Secondary education for Congolese was virtually non-existent.

In varying degrees this pattern is the same elsewhere in Africa.

Maheu believes that the top priority in new African countries should be given to planning a balanced educational system.

Second priority, according to Maheu, should be the levels of education.

"Here," he added, "secondary education (6th through 12th grades) is the most important. The void in secondary education is far worse generally than in higher (university) education."

18a 1960

DEMONSTRATION OF FORCE—Col. Joseph D. Mobutu (arrow), head of the Congo's military regime, observes his troops during a parade in Leopoldville. Mobutu paraded 5,000 disciplined troops to demonstrate his control over the Congolese army.

Congolese Beat, Arrest Officers In Ghana Attack

B'ham World
B'ham, Ala.
Sat. 11-26-60

Ghana's Diplomatic Corps Forced To Leave The Congo

By WILLIAM ANDERSON

(United Press International)

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (UPI)—Congolese troops beat and arrested United Nations officials Tuesday in an angry climax to their bloody and successful drive to oust representatives of Ghana. Hopes of peace in the Congo sank to their lowest ebb.

CONGO

As Ghana's special envoy Nathaniel Welbeck led his nation's diplomatic corps out of The Congo aboard a Russian - manned air transport, Congolese troops stopped U. N. officials driving to work roughed them up and arrested them. Homes of several U. N. officials were entered and searched and their occupants beaten.

Tuesday afternoon, the U. N. still was negotiating for the release of a dozen U. N. employes carted off to Camp Leopold II.

The Ghanaians abandoned their bullet - scarred embassy Tuesday morning on orders of Congolese strongman Col Joseph Mobutu and took off for Accra aboard an Illushin 14 airliner whose Russian crew was warned it would be fired upon if it tried to return.

AIRPORT MELEE

Their departure was delayed for two hours in a mad - house scene at Ndjili Airport, first by a Congolese demand for a $672 landing fee and then by Congolese insistance on seeing that the last Ghanian was aboard.

Mobutu appealed for calm among his troops at Binza Camp, five miles outside Leopoldville.

They were stirred to fury by a battle which raged past midnight outside the low - lying Ghana embassy along The Congo river where Welbeck defied Mobutu's attempt to oust him. First man killed in the battle was deputy Congolese army commander Col. Joseph Nkokolo.

Official reports said that Nkokolo and a Tunisian soldier were killed. Two Congolese and eight Tunisian soldiers were wounded, these reports said Other reports put the number of dead as high as eight - five Congolese and three Tunisians assigned to guard the Ghana embassy.

FIRST ARMED CLASH

It was the first armed clash between U. N. and Congolese forces and the first in which African fired on African.

The United Nations appeared to have been gravely compromised.

Brig. Gen. Indarjit Rikhye, U. N. Secretary Gen. Dag Hammarskjold's acting special representative in The Congo, said he profoundly regretted the incident.

He said he had personally offered his sympathy and condolences to the family of Colonel Nkokolo.

"The U. N. role is based on a mandate in the field of maintaining law and order," Rikhye said.

"But the United Nations has never contested or become involved in the decision of a head of state regarding any diplomat."

Rikhye said Mobutu's Council of High Commissioners "had assured the U. N. it was not their intention to resort to force in the expulsion of Welbeck."

Afro-Asian Group Delays Departure For The Congo On Peacemaking Mission

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Wed. 11-23-60

From Wire Dispatches.

United Nations, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The U. N. General Assembly Tuesday night gave its vacant Congo seat to a delegation headed by President Joseph Kasavubu.

By a vote of 53 to 24, with 19 abstentions, the Assembly upheld a recommendation of its Credentials Committee that it seat Kasavubu.

The vote represented a victory for the United States and other Western supporters of Kasavubu, and a defeat for the Soviet bloc and a considerable number of Asian-African nations.

Departure Is Delayed

Just before the vote was taken, the U. N.'s Asian-African Conciliation Commission decided to delay its scheduled departure Tuesday night for Leopoldville on a peacemaking mission.

The decision to postpone the departure came after Kasavubu sent a letter to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold objecting to dispatching of the mission at this time to the violence-wracked Congo.

Roll-Call Vote Reported

The Assembly called on Hammarskjold to disclose its contents, but he refused to do so on the ground he received it not as Secretary-General but as head of the U. N. Advisory Committee that decided to dispatch the Conciliation Commission.

The roll-call vote on seating Kasavubu:

For (53):

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Luxembourg, Malagasy, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, South Africa, Britain, United States, Uruguay.

24 Opponents Listed

(Against (24):

Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, White Russia, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Togo, Ukraine, Soviet Union, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining (19):

Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Malaya, Finland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela.

Absent or not voting:

Nigeria, Upper Volta.

(Total: 58.)

Defeats Move To Adjourn

Earlier the Assembly beat down a last-ditch attempt to adjourn debate pending a report from Hammarskjold on anti-U. N. violence in the Congo. Ghana made the move with the support of the Soviet bloc.

The Assembly voted, 50 to 34, with 13 abstentions, against the motion by Ghana delegate J. E. Jantuah. Jantuah said it was impossible to consider seating a Government "whose militia has attacked the United Nations."

But U. S. delegate James J.

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of the congo or we will eat them, too."

The acting head of the U. N. mission, Indian Brig. Indarjit Rikhye, announced that the U. N. is ready to continue carrying out its mandate to maintain law and order in the troubled nation.

But a question arose on how the U. N. could overcome the critical blows to its prestige during the past 24 hours.

Lumumba's fate was the next matter for concern to both Rikhye and Mobutu. The deposed Premier remains entrenched in his official residence under a strong guard of U. N. troops, and Mobutu assured Rikhye that he will not order any attack on the residence.

But neither Rikhye nor Mobutu seemed confident that unruly army elements, encouraged by Welbeck's departure, might not set out after Lumumba without orders.

A new 6 p.m. curfew was imposed on the tense city to prevent further outbreaks of violence.

The U. N. ordered all staff members to remain in its headquarters compound throughout the day except on duty trips. Accommodation in the headquarters building was provided for officials living in outlying districts.

Held Persona Non Grata

Welbeck first was declared unwelcome (persona non grata) by President Joseph Kasavubu in October. The U. N. Command said at that time it would not permit his expulsion by force. A diplomat declared persona non grata normally has no recourse but to leave the country, but Welbeck did not do so.

Last Friday, Mobutu ordered Welbeck to get out of the Congo by Monday, and the U. N. Command said it would not interfere. But the next day, the U. N. changed back to its original stand of October and said it would protect Welbeck. That was where the situation rested when the shooting started Monday night.

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Wed. 11-23-60

P. A 9

Congo Shots Blamed on Policeman

By Russell Howe

Special to The Washington Post

LEOPOLDVILLE, Nov. 24 The order to fire in Monday night's attack here outside the house of Ghanian Charge d'Affaires Nathaniel Welbeck was given by a Congolese plainclothes police officer, according to reliable sources.

The officer, Henri Ngampo, was badly wounded in the legs when Tunisian U. N. troops fired to defend themselves and has since died in a U. N. hospital, it was learned today from U. N. sources.

Ngampo was the officer who, in an obviously drugged state, ordered me and two other correspondents held as hostages to be shot if shooting started. We were released on direct orders of Col. Joseph Mobutu less than an hour before the shooting erupted.

From reports of Congolese witnesses, Ngampo appears to have screamed out the hysterical order to fire after Lt. Col. Joseph Kokolo, the Leopoldville garrison commander, had failed to obtain entry to Welbeck's house.

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p. 4-A

The Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

CHILD OF THE CONGO, Juliana Lumumba, front, daughter of deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba plays the piano with Shams Ishaq in a Cairo, Egypt, school.

[illegible]

U. N. SAID TO FEAR CONGO OUTBREAKS

The N.Y. Times

Dayal Is Reported to Voice Concern Over Whites in Pro-Lumumba Region

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Dec. 11—Concern over the virulence of anti-white sentiment among followers of Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier, was understood today to be expressed in United Nations reports.

12-12-60

The reports were said to have been made to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold by his special representative in the Congo, Rajeshwar Dayal of India.

Despite assurances by the pro-Lumumba junta in Stanleyville that no discriminatory measurss were imminent against the estimated total of 2,000 Europeans of Oriental Province, United Nations officials appeared to fear new actions against foreigners.

The United Nations command here said today that no arrests of Europeans had been reported from Stanleyville, the capital of Oriental, or Eastern Province. However, arrests of foreigners have occurred in other parts of the province.

A platoon of Ethiopian soldiers of the United Nations force in the Congo was said to have been sent to Elisabetha, a town west of the provincial capital, to help evacuate twenty-five European workers of the Unilever concern and ten missionaries, presumably Belgians.

An undetermined number of Europeans was reported under detention in Bunia, near Lake Albert.

The emergency in Oriental Province has resulted in increased co-operation between the world organization and the Congolese national army. For the first time since the United Nations moved into the Congo, a Congolese Army liaison officer has been appointed at the United Nations headquarters in Leopoldville.

Indonesian troops of the United Nations force gave military honors to Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the Congolese Army, when he arrived yesterday in Coquilhatville, the capital of Equator Province.

The colonel's visit was viewed as a move to strengthen his military regime against the pro-Lumumba forces in the neighboring Oriental Province.

Associated Press

SEEKS TO STRENGTHEN REGIME: Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, head of Congo's military Government, whose visit to Equator Province Saturday was seen as move to bring neighboring Oriental Province under his control. Here he addresses newsmen at a recent Leopoldville conference.

U. N. to Get Congo Plan

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 11—Ceylon's delegation is expected to introduce a Security Council resolution tomorrow calling on the United Nations force in the Congo to disarm "private armies" and take vigorous action to restore law and order there.

As outlined by Sir Claude Corea before the Security Council last night, the resolution would also call for restoring a normal political situation. The Ceylonese delegate was engaged in drafting the resolution today.

He listed the following items he proposed to cover in his resolution:

¶"The immediate restoration of law and order."

¶A demand that President Joseph Kasavubu of the Congo reconvene both houses of Parliament "without delay" as a step toward normal government.

¶The use of "every persuasive measure" by the United Nations to make President Kasavubu carry out a past promise of a conference with all political leaders, Mr. Lumumba.

¶The taking of "all necessary steps" by the United Nations forces to disarm "all unauthorized forces."

18a 1960

CONGO

UN Vote Jolts Lumumba Bid

The Christian Science Monitor

U.S. Wins Congo Test

Boston Mass.

By William R. Frye

United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

Sat 11-19-60

P1

The United States and its allies appear to be winning their United Nations battle to seat President Kasavubu as representative of the Congo, thus strengthening his hand vis-à-vis deposed Patrice Lumumba.

A key test vote in the 99-nation UN General Assembly Nov. 18 on whether to adjourn debate indefinitely produced an American victory, 56 to 31 with 11 abstentions. Ten African countries from the French Community and four other dissident members of the Afro-Asian bloc turned the tide against Mr. Lumumba and his supporters. Debate continued.

The Lumumba faction was bitter about its loss of control over timing and tactics. There were sharp exchanges on the Assembly floor about "stooges of colonialists," "diatribes," and "Africa's anguish."

Boycott Hinted

Some pro-Lumumba delegates hinted that their governments might not now participate in a scheduled 15-nation conciliation mission due to begin work in Léopoldville Nov. 26. Its task is to seek the restoration of parliamentary democracy in the Congo and a reconciliation among rival Congolese politicians

While these threats were not taken completely at face value, it was considered to be a possibility that the mission might never go to the Congo. President Youlou of the neighboring Congo Republic with its capital at Brazzaville called Nov. 18 for a summit conference of African states, presumably instead of the UN mission, to deal with the Kasavubu - Lumumba - Mobutu tangle.

President Kasavubu has said he would favor such an African summit. He also has set in motion machinery for a roundtable conference of all Congolese factions for much the same overall purpose.

Ghanaians Ordered Out

The net effect of the past 10 days' diplomacy, UN observers believe, is a distinct hardening of the anti-Lumumba front both here and in the Congo.

In Léopoldville, as if to reflect the new balance of diplomatic power in the Assembly, Col. Joseph Mobutu, so-called strong man of the Congo, ordered Ghanaian diplomats out of the country by Nov. 21.

[Reuters reported from Léopoldville that the Congolese Foreign Ministry denied Nov. 19 it has broken off diplomatic relations with Ghana.]

[The Associated Press reported from Elisabethville that thousands of Baluba tribesmen besieged the tiny southern Katanga town of Luena—barely 150 miles from Elisabethville.

[Inside the town were 12 whites and about 200 Africans, protected by United Nations Moroccan troops.

[Most of the original 700 population of Luena, a coal-mining and railroad town, had already fled to Elisabethville, the provincial capital.]

Mr. Kasavubu said in a letter to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold Nov. 18 that he is "in favor of the reopening of Parliament as soon as the necessary conditions of security and freedom of action" for its members could be established.

Shift Indicated

This statement appeared to confirm private reports that enough parliamentarians have shifted from support of Mr. Lumumba in the past two months to make his reinstatement as Premier doubtful. UN delegates believe a good deal of money has changed hands in and about Léopoldville, helping to produce a different political complexion in the Legislature.

Friends of Mr. Lumumba appear to be taking the turn of events very hard. Until two weeks ago, they seemed to be headed for a clear victory.

Some said they see in prospect for the Congo a status like that of Korea and Germany—partition. Others darkly imputed racial motives and cold-war maneuvering to their adversaries.

Overtones of racial antagonism and of Pan-Africanism were deplored by Chandra S. Jha of India, a soft-spoken and persuasive peacemaker. "Let us never hear insinuations of differences on the basis of color," he said to warm applause.

Joseph Kasavubu

Reason to smile

The whole UN has a proper concern in the anguish of any one area, Mr. Jha pointed out. Observers frequently have noted below the surface of the Congo problem a struggle between regionalism and a one-world outlook.

Meanwhile, many UN diplomats are eyeing events in the Caribbean with anxiety. Cuba brought them officially to the attention of Assembly President Frederick H. Boland Nov. 18 in a letter protesting against what it called an "act of aggression" by the United States Navy.

Patrol Ordered

Washington says the Navy has been ordered to patrol the shores of Guatemala and Nicaragua to prevent the landing of armed forces or supplies for rebel armies seeking the overthrow of governments in those countries. Cuba and the Soviet bloc, on the other hand, profess to see a reverse danger of an organized invasion of Cuba from bases in Central America under the Navy's power.

UN circles are not certain which version of the story to believe. Cuban charges that the United States plans an effort to overthrow Premier Fidel Castro have made some impression here, despite repeated American denials.

The fact that the United States has what many of its friends consider a long list of legitimate grievances against Cuba tends to build a climate of opinion receptive to rumors that Washington is planning action against Dr. Castro. No formal UN consideration of the problem has been sought.

Congolese Beat, Stab Americans

The Washington Post

Washington D.C.

Killing of Cyclist By Embassy Car Enrages Natives

From News Dispatches

Mon 11-21-60

P1

LEOPOLDVILLE, Nov. 20 — A mob of screaming Congolese attacked four Americans attached to the United States Embassy here today after their car accidentally struck and killed a cyclist. Two of the Americans were beaten and stabbed.

The car in which the Americans were driving was burned by the mob of about 80 angry Congolese and dumped into a ditch where the luggage was looted.

The stabbed were identified as Embassy 2d Secretary Frank Carlucci, 30, of Bear Creek, Pa., and Chief Warrant Officer Clyde St. Lawrence of New Bedford, Mass.

They were taken to a hospital where their condition was described as satisfactory. St. Lawrence was stabbed in the chest and shoulder and Carlucci in the left shoulder.

St. Lawrence was picked up and driven to safety by U. S. Vice Consul Alison Palmer of Amityville, Long Island, N. Y.

The two other Americans, Military Attache Col. Edwin Dannemiller and his wife, escaped with bruises.

Is 23-year Veteran

[St. Lawrence, a 23-year veteran, has been stationed at the Pentagon several times since 1948 and left for the Congo early last September, said his wife, Alice, who lives at 6921 Braddock rd., Parklawn, Fairfax County.

[He also has been assigned to embassies in Russia, Germany and Egypt over the past five or six years, she said.]

The incident occurred while the Americans were en route to Ndjili airport to see Deputy Under Secretary of State Loy Henderson off following a 4-day fact-finding tour of the Congo.

"We were driving along a two-lane highway when a cyclist showed up and attempted to cross it," Carlucci said.

"We tooted, the man stopped, and then turned back after he was in the middle of the road. The car turned in the same direction, rammed into him and plunged into a ditch. The cyclist was killed instantly.

"I shouted to Dannemiller 'get your wife out of here before they get at her.'

"The Dannemillers got out and homehow pushed through the crowd unhurt. The crowd was going after the driver, St. Lawrence, hitting him and slashing him with knives as he fled.

PA7

"I decided to stay behind at least until the others could get away. One man stabbed his knife in the direction of my heart, but only tore the jacket. Later, when I got aboard a bus someone told me I was bleeding. I realized then I was stabbed in the back."

Carlucci said some Congolese attempted to rescue him and one shouted: "Come to my house, I will protect you."

Miss Palmer, who drove by minutes after the incident, said she saw St. Lawrence running along the road bleeding.

"I threw the door open and helped him inside," she recalled. "He was saying 'we must go back to rescue the others.'"

She said she decided to drive him to the airport immediately in view of his loss of blood. As she drove off, the others got away in buses.

Miss Palmer said she saw a truckload of United Nations soldiers go by and thought they would help Carlucci and Dannemillers. But Carlucci, who was the last to leave the scene, said he saw no U. N. soldiers around.

Carlucci was to have accompanied Henderson on a flight to Elisabethville in secessionist Katanga province. Henderson arrived there this afternoon and immediately drove to the residence of President Hoise Tshombe for a 45-minute talk.

The Under Secretary of State spent less than two hours in Elisabethville before flying to Tananarive, Madagascar.

Meanwhile, reports from Stanleyville, the stronghold of deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba on the Upper Congo, reported increasing unrest in that area.

United Nations attempts to reconcile the 500-man military police force in Stanleyville with the estimated 1000-man army faction supporting Congolese strongman Col. Joseph Mobutu were reported to have failed.

A group of parliamentarians who broke with Lumumba last month and flew to Stanleyville to explain their attitude to the premier's followers, were arrested by Congolese military police.

Alphonse Songolo, communications minister in the Lumumba government, and two other delegation members were said to have been severely manhandled.

SEE POSSIBLE VIOLENCE — In a press interview, Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu said he did not rule out violence against a United Nations conciliation commission if it went to the Congo "without the advice and consent of the Congolese government and the Congolese people." The United Nations Congo advisory committee decided last Wednesday that a 15-member Afro-Asian committee should leave for Leopoldville next week to seek a reconciliation among the rival Congolese political factions.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. p. 1
[illegible]

18a 1960

African Nationalism Still the Key

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass.

Wed. 9-14-60

p 14

As forecast, the influence of African nationalism has changed the course of United Nations action in the Congo once more.

At the prodding of Ghana, Guinea, and the United Arab Republic, UN forces—which had been interposed between warring Congolese factions for a week—have been pulled back from control of strategic airports and air waves.

The situation resembles an atomic reactor controlled by boron steel rods. The more deeply the rods are thrust into the reactor, the slower the rate of fission. What has now happened in the Congo reactor is that the rods (the UN forces) have been withdrawn at least halfway, and fission between rival politicians Lumumba and Kasavubu will presumably gain in intensity once again.

To the Western viewer, this seems bad. Fission produces power from disintegration. And in the process many Congolese could be hurt.

But to the African nationalist the question seems to be more one of avoiding falling back under Western control while at the same time avoiding the trap of Soviet control.

In this extremely intricate exercise of UN diplomacy, Secretary-General Hammarskjold is forced to try to keep both Moscow and Washington away from the controls of the Congo reactor. This leaves him heavily dependent upon the advice, support, and troops of the new African nations.

Led by Ghana's pragmatic President Nkrumah, the latter have already: backed Mr. Hammarskjold's sending of UN forces to the area; approved of his circumspect approach to removing Belgian troops; and directly warned the Congo's erratic Premier Lumumba to act more moderately toward the UN.

They now have in turn warned Mr. Hammarskjold to withdraw some of the restraints on Mr. Lumumba, whom they apparently feel represents, for better or worse, the voice of African nationalism. They also appear to back his concept of a unitary government, which is natural since the leaders of Ghana, Guinea, and the UAR have chosen this path.

It remains to be seen whether this new situation—with the controls pulled halfway out of the reactor—will continue the prohibition of Soviet military aid to Mr. Lumumba. Let us hope so. President Nkrumah has indicated a wish to have the UN enforce such a prohibition.

This would help get rid of the danger of international war of the Korean type. But even then the threat of civil war stands in the way of UN efforts to get the Congo back on its feet. To avert such a war, the UN is virtually obliged by its presence to attempt some kind of mediation between factions. The Security Council should appoint a mediating body, with majority African membership, to undertake this task immediately.

As the London Times remarked recently, Congolese nationalism is a cause that deserves a better man than Mr. Lumumba; while Mr. Tshombe [and Messrs. Kasavubu, Bomboko, and Ileo as well] is a man that deserves a better cause. Mediation by Africans is more likely to resolve this sad conundrum than is pressuring from Moscow and counterpressuring from the West.

CONGO

Reds Receive Drubbing In UN Congo Vote

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass.

p1

By William R. Frye

United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tues, 9-20-60

United Nations, N.Y.

Afro-Asian determination to insulate the Congo from Communist subversion has administered a severe setback to the Soviet Union in the United Nations General Assembly and thus enabled the United States to chalk up a net gain in the cold war.

This, it is widely agreed here, is the result of an overwhelming 70-0 vote cast early Sept. 20 in the Assembly calling upon "all states" to keep hands off the Congo.

The Soviet bloc, seeing it was isolated from the rest of world opinion, withdrew an alternative proposal which would have excoriated Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold; abandoned an effort to amend the Afro-Asian draft; and did not even dare vote against the clearly implied rebuke to its own conduct. It abstained from voting.

Wadsworth Praised

This development represented at the very least a serious propaganda setback for the Soviet Union, observers here felt. Until the very last moment, the Kremlin had been arrayed against a bloc it long has sedulously cultivated. The formidable diplomatic leverage which Afro-Asian neutralists can apply against a great power when they are united was once more demonstrated.

The United States, which was instrumental in bringing about the showdown, was credited with a high degree of diplomatic skill. Chief United States Delegate James J. Wadsworth was congratulated.

The triumph coincided with reports from the Congo of an adjustment of differences between President Kasavubu and Patrice Lumumba in which the latter would be downgraded, losing the post of Premier but remaining in the Cabinet. The development followed shortly after the ouster of Soviet and Czech embassy personnel from Léopoldville.

The independent Paris newspaper Le Monde, often sharply critical of Washington, said Sept. 19 that the United States was on the eve of a diplomatic success in the Congo that would eclipse the setbacks at the abortive summit conference last summer.

Soviet Chief Watched

Many observers here accepted this assessment with the reservation that Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev has yet to be heard from in detail. Mr. Khrushchev arrived in New York Sept. 19 and received a cool reception which some are calling a "Krush-off."

The Soviet Premier is due to represent his country at the regular 1960 session of the General Assembly which opens Sept. 20. The Assembly on the Congo, an emergency special session, adjourned at 1:10 a.m. Sept. 20, roughly 12 hours before the opening gavel.

Meanwhile Cuban Premier Fidel Castro provided the Assembly with what might have been considered comic relief if its implications had not been so serious. He and his party stalked out of a midtown hotel, the Shelburne, when—according to semiofficial reports — the manager demanded a $10,000 deposit to cover payment for 20 suites and any damage they might sustain.

Dr. Castro swept indignantly over to the UN to protest to Mr. Hammarskjold, saying he was prepared to sleep outdoors in Central Park if need be. He apparently could not raise the $10,000, and objected in principle to the demand.

Andrew Berding, State Department spokesman, said Mr. Hammarskjold obtained from the owner of the Commodore Hotel on nearby 42d Street an offer of similar lodgings free of charge. But Dr. Castro declined the offer and went to the Hotel Teresa on 125th Street in Harlem, New York City's Negro and Puerto Rican district.

Observers believed the bearded Cuban leader wanted to pose before Latin America as the victim of "Yankee" discrimination and ill treatment. Many thought he would be successful in so portraying the incident.

Moves Restricted

The net effect of three intensive days of Congo diplomacy—from the midnight summons of the emergency Assembly Sept. 16-17 to the adoption of the Afro-Asian resolution shortly after midnight Sept. 19-20—was twofold:

¶ It placed on record overwhelming UN support for Mr. Hammarskjold and his conduct of the Congo operation. Soviet efforts to whip up a revolt against him and oust him from office failed. Indeed, many felt these efforts backfired seriously, mobilizing support for the Secretary-General in circles where it had been lukewarm to cool.

¶ It placed Moscow under maximum Afro-Asian pressure to stop fanning the flames of civil war in the Congo. It thus contributed very materially to stabilizing that troubled country and to keeping the cold war out of Africa.

The key paragraph in the resolution called upon "all states" to "refrain from the direct and indirect provision of arms or other materials of war and military personnel . . . in the Congo" except as requested by the UN.

U.S. Bids UN Delay Congo-Rival Choice

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.

By William R. Frye

United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

9-14-60

P. 16

United Nations, N.Y.

The United States has proposed that for the time being the United Nations recognize neither the representatives of President Kasavubu nor of Premier Patrice Lumumba, thus holding aloof from their intense struggle for power in the Congo.

The move came Sept. 14 as the 11-nation Security Council resumed its Congo debate under the shadow of intense Soviet-African pressures on Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

Key African countries represented in the UN are reported to have decided to support Mr. Lumumba's efforts to win control of a united Congo, despite the threat of civil war which those efforts involve.

This fact, combined with all-out Soviet support for the erratic Premier, has seriously undermined attempts by Mr. Hammarskjold to curb Mr. Lumumba and check the spread of Soviet influence. It also appears to have helped blunt American determination to press ahead in that direction.

Key States Respected

The United States does not wish to oppose the will of key African states, and Mr. Hammarskjold, in practice, cannot do so.

A further factor which apparently prompted the United States to hesitate is that a majority decision in favor of the Kasavubu delegation, reached and confirmed over Soviet opposition, would undermine if not destroy the United States contention that it can veto Communist China.

Similar questions involving the acceptance of rival credentials are involved.

Opponents Sit It Out

The two Congo delegations, each claiming to represent its country, sat at opposite ends of a delegates' gallery on the Council floor as their status was debated.

To some, the subject appeared at first glance relatively trivial; but each gesture and maneuver had double or triple meaning for those familiar with UN procedures and practices. Recognition by the UN could be a decisive element in the Kasavubu-Lumumba struggle for power.

At one point, the representative of Guinea, invited to participate without vote in the Council deliberations, asked to speak. Invited guests ordinarily do not speak on "procedural" matters. They do take part on matters of "substance."

No one said so, but the question whether a verdict on credentials is "procedural" or "substantive" determines whether it is vetoable or not. Thus if Guinea were allowed to speak under normal procedures, the question under discussion would have been deemed substantive, i.e., vetoable.

Several Western members of the Council, including the President, Egidio Ortona of Italy, referred to the credentials issue as "purely procedural." Even James J. Wadsworth of the United States did so, though some observers wondered if the reference was an inadvertence.

Valerian Zorin of the Soviet Union, however, did not so classify it. He clearly wants to veto the seating of Kasavubu representatives if necessary.

Some observers doubted that there would be the necessary seven votes in favor of the Kasavubu team, or indeed, for either team. The representative of China almost certainly would have to cast the seventh favorable vote for Mr. Kasavubu's Foreign Minister, Justin Bomboko. He would be presumably reluctant to bring about a showdown on the credentials issue under present circumstances.

Decision Postponed

The Council adjourned for lunch Sept. 14 without deciding either the problem of credentials or the subsidiary question of Guinea's right to speak. The United States's proposal — that the matter of credentials be put off informally without a decision at this time—seemed most likely to be the ultimate outcome.

Meanwhile diplomats faced a very real question whether the whole UN operation in the Congo, as guided by Mr. Hammarskjold, might break down as a result of opposition to Mr. Hammarskjold's handling.

To Guinea and the United Arab Republic, which earlier had balked at continuing to supply troops under present circumstances, Ghana had to be added Sept. 13.

Measures Modified

Mr. Hammarskjold had modified two measures to which Africans objected—the closure of airports and the silencing of Léopoldville Radio.

This raises the question of whether his African critics will thereby be satisfied. Many observers here believed these critics wanted him to use UN forces actively to assist, rather than passively to resist, Mr. Lumumba's efforts to solidify his power.

From Accra, however, Reuters reported that the Ghana Government had reaffirmed its support Sept. 14 for the United Nations, with a statement welcoming the reopening of Léopoldville Radio and airport.

Statement Issued

A statement issued by President Nkrumah's office said reopening the radio station "eased tensions which arose during the last few days."

Of course the broader issue remains of whether the Security Council will grant Mr. Hammarskjold the broader powers which he has requested.

Lumumba Seeks To Rally Split Army

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.

By the Associated Press

9-14-60

P. 10

Léopoldville, Congo

Premier Patrice Lumumba called on the divided Congolese Army to win against the "imperialists" seeking to profit from the Congo chaos.

Mr. Lumumba spoke over Léopoldville radio Sept. 14 for the first time since the powerful transmitter was taken over by United Nations troops on Sept. 6. Restrictions on its use were relaxed Sept. 13.

Addressing himself particularly to the unruly and undisciplined Army which holds the balance in the bitter struggle for power in the Congo, Mr. Lumumba said:

"Speaking in my capacity of Minister of National Defense, I give you the order to devote yourself body and soul to the service of your people and your republic.

"There is only one government and that government is defending your interests and that of the Congolese people with all its energy."

The Army itself appears to have been disintegrating along tribal lines.

Speech Recorded

Mr. Lumumba's aides said that his speech was recorded at the studio late Sept. 13 after the disputed Premier had been voted dictatorial powers by a rump joint session of Parliament. The studio, surrounded Sept. 13 by troops loyal to President Kasavubu, was under guard of pro-Lumumba police Sept. 14.

The broadcast indicated that, for the time being, Mr. Lumumba was firmly in control of the capital. But events change so quickly that anything seemed possible.

Peaceful Switch

The United Nations apparently relinquished control of the station in response to pressure from Ghana President Nkrumah, whose British-officered troops guarded it for a week to prevent inflammatory broadcasts.

Jean Bolikango, Information Minister in the anti-Lumumba government of Joseph Ileo, broadcast a call to the people Sept. 13 to rally around the moderate President in his struggle against the radical Premier.

Shortly afterward the Kasavubu forces abandoned the station and the gray-uniformed civil police of the Lumumbu faction moved in. The take-over took place without a shot being fired.

The joint session of Parliament which backed Mr. Lumumba was just short of the legal quorum, as most of Mr. Kasavubu's supporters were absent. But Mr. Lumumba quickly showed that he meant to regard the vote as a final stamp of victory in his struggle against Mr. Kasavubu.

Late Sept. 13 police arrested René Rom, a Belgian who held the post of Attorney General in Mr. Lumumba's government. He had been regarded as one of the Premier's strongest supporters and got the job because he was Mr. Lumumba's defense attorney in two criminal cases under the Belgians. M. Rom had signed an arrest warrant for Mr. Lumumba the day after Mr. Kasavubu tried to fire the Premier. Charges against Mr. Rom were not disclosed.

Undisciplined Scuffle

No one was sure whether Mr. Lumumba or Mr. Kasavubu held the upper hand in the undisciplined scuffle. It was clear both leaders could rely on a hard core of their tribal supporters, but the rest of the force wavered back and forth between the two political camps.

A senior Congo Government official who says he is nonpartisan, said the soldiers have been gradually regrouping themselves into their tribal attachments in the 10 weeks since they mutinied against their Belgian officers following Congo independence.

Both Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba have been trying to fire each other, and seize full control, but neither has had solid enough support from the Army to make the order stick.

U.N. In Katanga

The New York Times

Hammarskjold Has Had to Improvise To Meet Changing Conditions

New York

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Sun. 8-14-60

P. 11

A spectacular gesture by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, who arrived in Katanga at the head of 240 Swedish soldiers, has dramatized the admission of the United Nations Congo Force to the hold-out province.

Just as Belgium could not hold firm once the United States and Britain had voted for the Security Council resolution calling on her to withdraw her troops from Katanga Province "immediately," the Katanga Government had no stomach for resistance after its Belgian protectors retreated.

A few hours after his arrival in Elisabethville the Secretary General announced that he would maintain a hands-off attitude in the continuing dispute over relations between the Congolese central Government and Katanga Province, which wants home rule under a looser federal government.

This disclaimer notwithstanding, it will be extremely difficult for Mr. Hammarskjold to avoid giving the impression that the United Nations is taking sides with Premier Patrice Lumumba and the Congolese central Government against Moise Tshombe, the President of Katanga.

Holding the Balance

It is to be hoped that Mr. Hammarskjold can hold the balance. It would be a bad thing, not merely for the Congo, but for the United Nations, if the organization should intervene in the purely internal question of whether the Congo is to have a unitary or a federal government.

From the very nature of the case, Mr. Lumumba will obviously try to use the United Nations as a cover for the imposition of the central Government's authority. Mr. Hammarskjold would be in a much stronger position if he were backed up by a Security Council declaration that the admission of the United Nations force to Katanga Province would not prejudice its status vis-à-vis the central Government.

In the resolution adopted Tuesday, shortly before dawn, the Security Council declared that the United Nations force would not be used "to influence the outcome of any conflict, constitutional or otherwise."

But this was so vague that the Secretary General had to support his nonintervention pledge with precedents from United Nations action, or lack of action, in Lebanon and Hungary. Moreover, he offered to refer his interpretation back to the Security Council if it was challenged by either side.

Vague Declaration

A shift in the position taken by the Secretary General was one of the reasons for the vagueness of the Security Council declaration. In his written report on the deadlock, which he cabled from Leopoldville, Mr. Hammarskjold made it clear that definite assurances should be given the Katanga government. He offered a sympathetic explanation of its desire for provincial autonomy and annoyed African delegates with a statement that the crisis "does not have its root in the Belgian attitude regarding the problem as stated to me."

Thus he acquitted Belgium of the charge that she was inspiring Katanga's resistance. Mr. Hammarskjold, according to good authority, wrote his report while he was very irritated with Mr. Lumumba, and one member of the Security Council described it privately as the "anti-Lumumba" report.

The Secretary General came under heavy pressure from delegates of the Soviet Union and the African states—particularly those south of the Sahara—after he returned for the meeting of the Security Council Monday.

The Soviet Union stated, both publicly and privately, its threat to intervene, and two of Mr. Lumumba's African supporters, Ghana and Guinea, announced that they had plans for joint military intervention unless Belgian troops were promptly withdrawn from Katanga and replaced by United Nations contingents.

In his statement to the Security Council Monday Mr. Hammarskjold's voice revealed the strain that he was under.

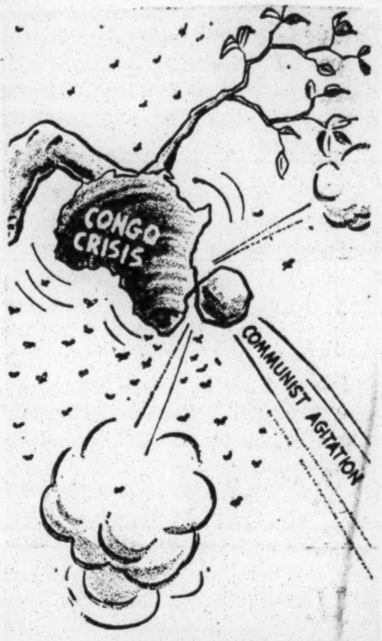
In contrast with the statements in his report, the Secretary General did not mention the Katanga government's desire for provincial autonomy and dismissed its position with a statement that Mr. Tshombe's declarations had offered "an unexpected element of organized resistance."

Further, Mr. Hammarskjold declared that the presence of Belgian troops "now is the main cause of continued danger" and called for complete withdrawal, without conditions, as speedily as possible.

The change in the Secretary General's position gave the go-ahead for the adoption of a resolution, introduced by Tunisia and Ceylon, offering the vague directive regarding the Katanga government. But the resolution was clear in requesting that Belgium withdraw "immediately," and that the United Nations force be admitted to Katanga.

Fear of a Veto

It is to be assumed that the United States, which voted for the resolution, and most members of the majority, shared Mr. Hammarskjold's fear that the Soviet Union would veto the resolution if it contained specific assurances to the Katanga government. In that case, the argument ran, the deadlock over the admission of United Nations forces would continue, and the Congo would see international intervention on the model of the Spanish Civil War.



The Akron Beacon Journal

"Wherever there's trouble."

Western Criticism

In the opinion of some Western delegates, however, Mr. Hammarskjold's apprehensions were greatly exaggerated. The Soviet Union, whatever its views on other provisions, could never have vetoed a resolution calling for an immediate Belgian withdrawal it was held, and as for Ghana and Guinea, they lacked the aircraft to transport an expeditionary force.

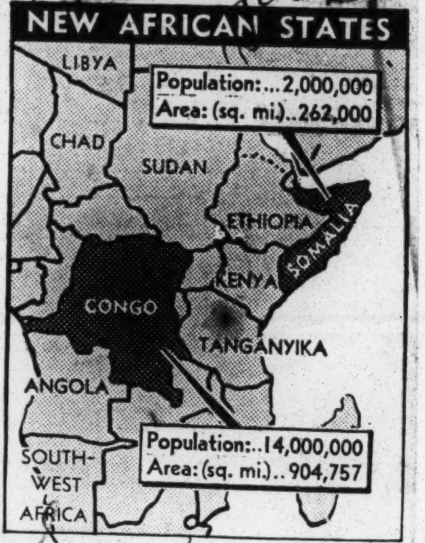
There is much to be said for these criticisms. However, the burden of deciding what United Nations policy in the Congo is, and carrying it out, rests exclusively in the hands of the Secretary General. Apart from the Katanga problem, the Congo is faced with the difficult period of transition until a constituent assembly is elected and decides the constitutional issues. Meanwhile, Mr. Hammarskjold must provide the trained people needed by the Congo without arousing the jealousy of Congolese Government officials to the point of rejecting United Nations help.

Two More in Africa

The New York Times

The following map shows in black two African nations which will achieve independence this week—the Congo on Thursday, Somalia on Friday. They will be the fourth and fifth new African nations this year (the others are Cameroon, Togo and Mali), bringing the total of independent African states to fifteen.

New York



Sun. 6-26-60

P. 2E

Of all the new nations the Congo appears to be the least prepared. In the face of Nationalist violence last winter Belgium decided to pull out on June 30. Among the 14,000,000 Congolese there are only sixteen college graduates. There are no doctors, lawyers or engineers and in the 25,000-man Congolese army no African officers. Politically, more than 200 parties have been organized but they are divided by tribal, regional and personal loyalties. There are as yet no clear-cut political issues.

Last month the Congo elected its first Parliament. Belgian authorities, as one of their final responsibilities, had the task of commissioning a Congolese leader to form a Government which would win the Parliament's support. The choice was between two men: Patrice Lumumba, 36, who heads one wing of the Congolese National movement, and Joseph Kasavubu, 43, head of the Association for the Lower Congo. M. Lumumba is not popular with the Bengians; they regard him as an extremist and an opportunist.

Last week, however, M. Lumumba proved he was the only leader with anything like a claim to country-wide following. He organized a parliamentary bloc of seventy-four votes out of 137 and he won test after test. Accordingly, the Belgian Resident-Minister gave M. Lumumba a mission to form a Government as Premier. The Kasavubu forces staged a protest strike in the largest city, Leopoldville, and M. Lumumba made a deal: he threw his group's support to M. Kasavubu for the Presidency and included three of M. Kasavubu's supporters in his Cabinet. The House of Representatives approved the plan.

Separatist Sentiment

A major problem for M. Lumumba is the fact that among the scores of ethnic groups in the Congo there are strong separatist leanings. Observers feel that M. Lumumba's moves last week indicate that he will try to hold the Congo together through a policy of compromise and cooperation with regional leaders.

By comparison with the Congo, Somalia's path appears smooth. The new nation will comprise two former colonies—Italian Somaliland and British Somaliland. The Italian colony was occupied by Britain during World War II and after the war it became a U. N. trust territory under Italian administration, with a promise of full independence in 1960. Four years ago it held its first elections. The pro-Western Somali Youth League captured forty-two of the sixty-two seats in the Legislative Assembly and elected Abdullahi Issa, 40, Premier. Last spring Britain agreed to free its territory and on Friday the two Somalis will be united in independence.

Somalia, a poor country with no industry and few known resources, is dependent on Western economic aid. The U. S. has granted it $5.6 million since 1952 and is expected to contribute more this year.

SOVIET DISPUTES U.N. KATANGA ROLE

The N.Y. Times

New York

Kuznetsov Presents Stand to Hammarskjold, but Protest Is Doubted

Thurs. 8-18-60

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times.

P. 3

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 17—The Soviet Union officially informed Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold today that it disagreed with his ruling that the United Nations Force in the Congo cannot be used to "subdue" Katanga Province.

Vasily V. Kuznetsov, a Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, presented the Soviet objections in a seventy-minute talk with the Secretary General.

However, reliable sources said that Mr. Kuznetsov did not submit a formal protest and that Mr. Hammarskjold now hopes that the Soviet Union would refrain from doing so.

In that event, the Secretary General's supporters believe, it may not be necessary to submit a resolution upholding his position, and that position will stand.

Last night, when Mr. Hammarskjold returned from Leopoldville to place his dispute with Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo before the Security Council, it was expected that the Council would meet tomorrow morning.

Postponement Expected

Reliable sources said tonight, however, that the Security Council would not meet before Saturday and that the meeting might be postponed until Monday.

An Afrcan source predicted tonight, after a lengthy meeting between Mr. Hammarkjold and delegates of nine African states, that the Security Council would meet Saturday morning.

This source expressed the belief that it would be possible to avoid the introduction of any resolution. Some delegates fear that if a resolution were introduced upholding Mr. Hammarskoljd's position it would be vetoed by the Soviet Union.

The expected postponement results partly from the delay in the departure from Leopoldville of Antoine Gizenga, Deputy Premier of the Congo, who will represent his Government at the meeting.

Reliable sources said that Mr. Lumumba cabled Mr. Hammarskjold today requesting that the meeting be delayed because Mr. Gizenga's party was finding it difficult to arrange air transportation. It was understood here that the Congolese delegation would probably not arrive until Friday morning.

Delay Widely Favored

Although Mr. Gizenga's arrival may change the situation, Mr. Hammarskjold's desire to postpone the Council meeting is now shared by all sides.

The African members of the United Nations are torn between their loyalty to the Secretary General and their desire to support one of the newest African states. They are known to share Mr. Hammarskjold's hope that the issue can be settled without the introduction of another resolution.

According to reliable sources, they hope to persuade Mr. Gizenga to accept a compromise, and for that reason think that a delay in holding the meeting would be advisable.

Mr. Gizenga, however, is known to be one of the men around Mr. Lumumba insisting upon drastic action to suppress the secessionist Katanga government.

The Deputy Prime Minister came to New York last week to speak for the Congo in the debate on the Security Council resolution of Aug. 9, which called for the withdrawal of Belgian forces "immediately" from Katanga and the admission of the United Nations force.

However, a number of the African delegates felt that he would take a strong position that would alienate members of the Security Council. It was learned today that they had been instrumental in arranging for Justin Boboko, the Congo Foreign Minister, who is outranked by Mr. Gizenga, to be the spokesman in the earlier debate.

If Mr. Hammarsqjold's hands-off interpretation of the Aug. 9 resolution is formally challenged by either the Congo or the Soviet Union, a resolution interpreting the Security Council's wishes would probably be unavoidable.

In a memorandum submitted last week to Mr. Lumuba and to Moise Tshomba, President of Katanga, Mr. Hammarskjold gave his interpretation of a vague statement in the Aug. 9 resolution to the effect that the United Nations force would not be used to "influence the outcome of any internal conflict, constitutional or otherwise."

Although Mr. Hammarskjold cabled a request for a Security Council meeting in advance of his arrival last night, the question whether the Congo will demand his interpretation be overruled is dependent upon Mr. Gizenga.

This in turn would decide the attitude of the Soviet Union, which voted for earlier resolutions on the Congo question because they had been requested by the Congo and other African states.

U.N. FORCE SHAKES OLD AFRICAN IDEAS

The N.Y. Times

People Getting Look at Their Diversities—Find They Have 'White' Brothers

New York

Mon. 8-15-60

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

P. 5

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 14—The discovery of Africa by Africans is one of the most important by-products of the United Nations' intervention in the Congo.

The presence here of troops of Morocco, Tunisia, Ghana, Guinea and Ethiopia has produced some startling contrasts and has altered certain values of "decolonization" that had been regarded as immutable by doctrinaire nationalists.

The Congolese have been astonished to see "white Africans"—that is, Moroccans and Tunisians. North Africans who talk at home of their "depersonalization by France" have suddenly found, with pride, that they are as European as they are African and that the Mediterranean basin is culturally more important to them than an Africa divided by the great Saharan barrier.

Apostles of African solidarity, as almost all African leaders are, find themselves momentarily embarrassed by the demonstration that the original diversity of this enormous continent has been greatly accentuated by the varieties of "imperialisms" and "colonialisms" that have touched it.

Phoenecians, Romans, Arabs and modern Europeans have left marks that nationalism and anti-imperialism can never erase. Most important, the Africans themselves, away from home and from immediate memories of colonial abuses, are suddenly proud of their own brand of European culture, just as Europeans are proud of their brand of Greco-Roman-Byzantine culture that is the heritage of the greatest of all imperialisms.

Splendid British Discipline

The Ghanaians here are known to the Congolese as "the English" because of their language. Ghanaian soldiers behave with splendid British discipline and regard their less well-trained Congolese brothers with a certain disdain. Ghanaian officers carry swagger sticks, wear their carefully tailored uniforms with British dash and bark commands in clipped English.

A high-ranking North African officer, face to face with a Belgian officer who, he felt, was not keeping a promise to evacuate a military post on schedule, said magnificently: "Sir, I come out of an army where the word honor has a certain value." He meant, of course, the French Army, in which he had spent his youth.

A Tunisian technician, inspecting communications equipment, commented in French: "This is not at all what we are used to in Europe." He was surprised and then embarrassed when a companion chaffed him on his turn of phrase.

Another Tunisian commented in a kindly tone: "I ran into a very evolved Congolese today. He spoke extremely good French."

A Moroccan private from Tetuan, looking at a smashed and pillaged store in a town in the interior, said to this correspondent in Spanish:

"These Negroes do not know anything. They have no patience and they break things. Why should they do this? The owner was not even Belgian—he was Portuguese!"

'You Are White'

North Africans, whose coloring ranges from extreme sandy-haired blondness to dark brown, are viewed with suspicion by the Congolese when they explain that they, too, are African. One was told by a Congolese: "You cannot be African. You are white."

A myth that the Belgians are disguising themselves as United Nations soldiers is circulating because of the non-Negro military contingents, which include, besides North Africans, some Irish and Swedish units.

African solidarity, as far as the North Africans are concerned, has not been increased by a request made at a news conference yesterday by the Congolese Premier, Patrice Lumumba, that "white troops" be withdrawn.

"Somebody is pushing him to say that sort of thing," a North African leader commented.

Senior North African officers talk about their days at Saint-Cyr, the great French military school, with pride in their own formations and pity for the untrained Congolese forces left behind by "unenlightened Belgians."

Another North African leader said:

"Unfortunately our soldiers do feel superior. I cannot help it. All I can do is warn them that they will go to the guardhouse if they show it. We are here to help in the name of the United Nations, and disdain does not help anybody."

AFRICAN DUTCH HIT AT WEST ON CONGO

The N.Y. Times

CAPETOWN, South Africa (RNS)—Kerkbode, official organ of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa, attacked churches throughout the world, especially South African bodies who protested this coun[illegible]artheid (racial segrega[illegible] policy but later kept si[illegible] atrocities by Congo-

New York

[illegible] main editorial, Kerk[illegible]med that while a few [illegible]go world opinion boiled [illegible]h indignation against [illegible]frica for race riots at [illegible]lle and Langa, it seemed more concerned with what political bloc won the favor [illegible] the "stupefied and disrupt[illegible] Congo regime than with offe[illegible]s against white residen[illegible] there.

Sun. 8-14-60

"Forty thousand people fled the Congo, humiliated and uprooted, but this was observed with a shrug of the shoulders by western countries and their churches," the editorial charged. "Did these Europeans, albeit a minority group, not have rights and claims?"

P. 95

"The most frightful atrocities inflicted on them apparently made no impression on modern critics of South Africa," the publication declared. Terming human rights the "most misused slogan of the century" it said they seemingly were "reserved for everyone except whites."

18a 1960

CONGO

Congo—a New Approach

The Christian Science Monitor p. 13 P.

Wed 8-31-60

Certain ominous signs in the Congo are only partly offset by new influences for moderation there. The deterioration of conditions which United Nations Undersecretary Ralph Bunche has just described as approaching anarchy, and on the other hand the presence of responsible Africans from other countries at a Léopoldville conference, suggest a new approach to the problem.

Repeated outrages against white troops in the UN contingent disclose an antiwhite feeling for which Premier Lumumba must bear considerable responsibility.

Against this background two developments at Washington deserve special attention. One is the State Department's consideration of a report that ~~says that~~ unless the Congo is pacified within a matter of weeks Communist domination of the region appears certain. Another is the policy speech in which Senator Mike Mansfield proposes that the United States and Soviet Union agree to keep Africa free of the cold war.

This would mean withdrawal from American bases there in exchange for Moscow's promise not to set up Soviet bases. Whether such an agreement is feasible or not, a United States-Soviet agreement to keep the cold war out of the Congo is urgently needed.

It might be a good thing if the UN operation could be entrusted to an all-African committee chosen from neighboring governments, some of whom have tried at times to restrain Mr. Lumumba. This would use African troops, who have already played a notable role in protecting white UN troops.

In the background of an African operation the UN with all its diplomatic and technical facilities would remain in charge, and the dispatch of white aides to the Congo could be placed under strict UN supervision, permitting no unilateral operations either military or "peaceful."

More and more the Congo crisis is sharpened by suspicions of conspiracy with cold-war overtones. These threaten not only Congo order but the UN's position as a reliable world agency. They demand a bold effort to find a new approach.

African Praise of UN Rebuts Lumumba

By the Associated Press

Elisabethville, Congo

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has accused Belgium of failing to meet its troop-withdrawal deadline in the Congo and of giving him an inaccurate report on the situation.

The Christian Science Monitor p 14

Wed 8-31-60

By Reuters

Léopoldville, Congo

Premier Patrice Lumumba has ailed to talk fellow African nations into granting him direct military aid to regain control of breakaway Katanga Province.

Instead, 12 African countries, meeting here with the Congolese Government for the past week, urged Mr. Lumumba to cooperate "frankly and loyally" with United Nations forces in the Congo.

In an address winding up the conference Aug. 31, Mr. Lumumba paid homage to the United Nations' "magnificent" work in the Congo. At the same time, he sought to justify his frequent clashes with UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

The Premier ~~declared~~: "If differences of opinion have appeared between my government and the UN Secretary-General, this is because in all its actions the United Nations has never consulted us as it was told to do by the Security Council.

Bases Control Opposed

"Any incidents could be avoided by cooperation. We have never put into question the work of the United Nations in Africa."

Mr. Lumumba served notice he disapproved UN control of the big Kamina and Kitona bases evacuated by the Belgian forces within the past few days. UN troops moved in directly behind the Belgians.

The Premier said UN control of the bases was equivalent to having foreign bases on the soil of a sovereign nation.

He paid tribute to the Congolese National Army as well as to UN forces. The Congolese troops, he said, were obsessed with the idea of "freeing their brothers" in Katanga.

But the conference showed no inclination to grant direct military aid for purposes of seizing Katanga or otherwise. Mr. Lumumba had proposed a unified African police force to send into any trouble spot at the request of a member government.

Un Channels Urged

Tunisia and Ghana spoke up strongly against any such move outside the framework of the United Nations. Togo and Cameroun also urged Mr. Lumumba to rely on troops within the UN force.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Sadok Mokkadem read a message to the conference from Tunisian President Bourguiba expressing "unreserved confidence in Dag Hammarskjold."

Although shying away from direct military aid, the 12 African nations promised full support to Mr. Lumumba in his efforts to preserve national unity. They also pledged administrative, economic, and cultural aid.

The conference agreed on the urgent need of the heads of government of the 13 African countries to meet for a summit study of African and world problems.

Telli Diallo, Guinea delegate, pressed for the talks to be held before the UN General Assembly meets Sept. 20. But no immediate date was set.

The conference forwarded a message of gratitude to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who is returning to New York. He had served as Mr. Hammarskjold's personal representative in the Congo since the nation gained independence June 30.

Meanwhile, the breakaway "mining state" government of Albert Kalonji claimed Aug. 31 that its soldiers had wrested control of the "capital" of Bakwanga from central government forces.

But senior Belgian officials here tended to disregard the claim in view of the lack of any independent corroboration. Most agreed that fighting is taking place in various places within Kasai Province.

Mr. Kalonji and Premier Joseph Ngalula said fighting was still going on in parts of the "mining state."

Report Phoned In

They said the report that forces of Premier Lumumba were routed came in a telephone call from the Deputy Premier who is in Bakwanga, a dusty town on the edge of a large diamond mine.

Mr. Ngalula said Mr. Lumumba's forces opened fire with mortars on African villages around Bakwanga and killed women and children. They also "massacred" Minister of Public Work David Odia, he said.

He said Tunisian United Nations troops in Bakwanga confined themselves to protecting European employees of a diamond mining company.

Mr. Ngallula claimed that only 120 "mining state" troops, armed mainly with homemade guns, drove out 300 Lumumba troops. He added that it was confirmed in the telephone call that four Czech officers had been with the Lumumba troops as well as two Belgian officers of the former Force Publique.

Until now, all news of the situation in Kasai has come through Belgian officials of the breakaway Katanga provincial government based on intercepted radio messages of Mr. Lumumba's troops.

Mr. Lumumba's troops are spread out thinly along the border of Katanga, which Mr. Lumumba is determined to regain control of for his central government.

One radio message from Mr. Lumumba's forces requested reinforcements be sent to Kasai. It also said that the troops were dissatisfied with their elected officers and that officers were complaining about not being paid.

The troops were reported to be from the Thysville garrison, main center of the Force Publique mutiny against Belgian officers early in July which led to the Congo chaos.

The news of fighting in Kasai came as the Unitied Nations command sent 100 Swedish troops to Kamina following a squabble with the government of breakaway Katanga over rights in the former Belgian base there.

Threat Voiced

Katanga Premier Moishe Tshombe said Aug. 30 that his government would "put the base out of action" unless Katanga sovereignty was respected over 'this integral part of Katanga territory."

At the base are about 15,000 African workers and 500 to 600 Belgian civilian employees who agreed to stay on under the UN command.

Ian Berendson, UN political adviser, said it was agreed that only UN troops would use the base and only UN planes would use the air base there.

Asked if this meant the Lumumba government would not be able to move its troops into Kamina, evacuated Aug. 30 by the Belgians, Mr. Berendsen waved his hand and said "that is a hypothetical question. . . . I don't want to discuss the future.

No Katanga troops are at the ase.

Bunche Talks of Congo 'Toughest Task'

By William R. Frye
United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor
P. 1
9-2-60
Boston Mass

United Nations, N.Y.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche has given the world a calm, compassionate account of the Congo crisis which drains it of some of its more vivid purples without denying the magnitude of the challenge.

Dr. Bunche, who was Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's personal representative in the Congo during the first 10 weeks of the crisis, told a news conference here Sept. 1 that his assignment had been "certainly the toughest" but at the same time "the most challenging and inspiring mission I have ever had."

These superlatives carried weight because the distinguished American Negro diplomat previously had won a Nobel Peace Prize for carrying off the exceedingly difficult task of ending the Arab-Israel war of 1948. And he had much to do with building the first UN Peace Force in the Middle East in 1956-57.

Routed Out by Gun

Dr. Bunche was routed from his hotel room at the point of a Sten gun, forced to cool his heels for hours when the young Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba refused to see him, placed in the middle of intense Soviet-Congolese - Katanga crossfire, subjected to public criticism from at least one member of the UN army command, and forced to make spot recommendations to Mr. Hammarskjold on which world war could have depended.

But he came through with good nature, humor, and perspective, so far as UN newsmen could tell. A lesser man almost certainly would have exploded from indignation, offended pride, or outrage half a hundred times: but if Dr. Bunche did so, he successfully kept it from public view. To his news conference he said only that if asked to go back, he would feel he had been called upon to be "long-suffering."

With it all, the job got done. The world gives Mr. Hammarskjold a lion's share of the credit, since he has personally directed the operation night and day. But the Secretary-General would be the first to acknowledge the importance of the man who has been his eyes and ears in Léopoldville.
weeks.

Forbearance Explained

Dr. Bunche explained his approach to the problem this way, when asked why the UN army had not made greater use of armed force:

"The United Nations was not in the Congo to start killing Africans—that was not its mission. . . .

"The moment we found ourselves in a position where we had to start shooting people, and particularly the public, we would be on a very bad wicket indeed, because we would be on the road to the development of hostility amongst the people, and then the only way we could remain there would be as an army of occupation, which is exactly what we were trying to avoid.

There were times when, under great provocation, one might easily have said, "turn loose the guns," he said.

"There is very much at stake in this operation. I think the whole future of the continent of Africa, indeed, is at stake. . . . Therefore there had to be and there must be very great prudence in the use of the force at our disposal."

Fear Left Over

If Premier Lumumba should ask the UN to withdraw when the last Belgian troops have gone, the UN Security Council would have to decide whether in fact to go, Dr. Bunche said. Consent by the host country to a UN peace force is necessary when the troops go in. But whether continued consent is required to keep them there is a disputed legal point. Dr. Bunche implied that in his view the UN could decide to stay even if it were told by the host government to leave.

The heritage of fear, suspicion, and ignorance left by Belgian colonialism explains much of the Congolese people's behavior, Dr. Bunche said. Rumor is more rampant than in any other society he had seen, he added.

This fact—that "suspicion leads to fear and fear easily leads to panic"—explains the beating of American and Canadian airmen at Stanleyville Aug. 27, he said. The white men had landed their plane, unloaded it, and mingled with the crowd for "40 minutes or so" without trouble when something, perhaps the backfiring of a car, startled them.

Someone shouted "paratrooper"—and, as Dr. Bunche put it, "The whole crowd was off."

Bravery Displayed

Even so, some Congolese sought to protect the Americans from the panic-stricken people. UN Ethiopian soldiers hurled their bodies between attackers and victims, and were beaten. If shots had been fired, Dr. Bunche said, "every one of them would have been killed."

"It is not easy to believe that just the words 'Belgian paratroopers' could cause this sort of reaction until one has seen it happen a number of times," he commented. "I was not convinced for the first few weeks."

The UN operation in the Congo "is definitely off the ground," Dr. Bunche said. "I am inclined to think that though there will undoubtedly be many difficulties ahead . . . the worst is over, and that this greatest of all United Nations efforts will go forward with increasing success. I think it has already had great success in achieving its initial objectives."

Congo Crisis Falls Into Lap of UN

By William R. Frye
United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor
P. 2
Thurs
9/1/60
Boston Mass

United Nations, N.Y.

A wholly new chapter in the Congo crisis is unfolding.

The last of the Belgian combat troops are on their way out, prodded publicly and vigorously by United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold. As they go, civil war on a small scale is under way in Kasai Province and threatens to break out on a larger scale in Katanga. Premier Patrice Lumumba is seeking to establish the central government's authority throughout the country.

What will be the role of the UN, it is asked, in this new civil-war phase of the Congo problem? Will Mr. Hammarskjold's proclaimed policy of strict neutrality prove feasible? Will Mr. Lumumba, rebuked by fellow Africans for clashing with the UN and denied the all-African army he sought, now accept UN assistance?
with the UN and denied the all-African army he sought, now accept UN assistance?

Withdrawal 'Complete'

All Belgian troops were to have left by midnight Aug. 29. The Belgian Government told Mr. Hammarskjold Aug. 30 that they had all gone except for "some members" of a paratroop battalion "in transit at Albertville."

"The withdrawal of Belgian troops from the Congo has in effect been completed," the Belgian chief delegate, Walter Loridan, wrote Mr. Hammarskjold.

The Secretary-General, however, learned via a UN report from the scene that 400 paratroopers, 120 airfield guards, and 50 aviation instructors and students were still at Kamina, the Belgian base in Katanga Province.

"The Secretary - General expresses his surprise," he wrote acidly in a third-person note, "at finding that there is a marked difference between the information received from Brussels and the facts observed on the scene.

"He finds it necessary to stress that the presence of large Belgian military units, contrary to the assurances given by the Belgian Government, is certain to arouse sharp criticism." Mr. Hammarskjold entered a "formal protest" and requested evacuation "immediately," underlining the request by making it public.

Belgium thereupon acknowledged that 337 men were still at Kamina and a "hundred or so" at Albertville, blaming United States failure to supply sufficient aircraft for the former leftovers. It promised to "take all measures within its power" to complete the evacuation "as soon as possible."

Importance Dubious

The incident is regarded here as important only if Mr. Lumumba chooses to make it so. UN diplomats believe Mr. Hammarskjold raised a fuss in the hope of forestalling an explosion by the Congolese Premier.

Once all the Belgian combat troops have gone, the initial basis for the UN action will have been removed. The Congo was regarded as a threat to international peace and security, and hence a proper subject for UN action because of Belgian intervention. Had it not been a clash between two countries—Belgium and the Congo—the UN could not legally have acted.

UN lawyers say the Congo still is a clear threat to world peace because of the danger that foreign countries, notably the Soviet Union, may intervene in the developing civil war. But this is the first time that such circumstances have been looked upon as a sufficient legal basis for UN action. The UN is barred from intervention in the domestic affairs of states—and civil wars are normally considered domestic problems.

In point of fact, the UN force of some 17,000 men is maintaining law and order, or trying to; that is, it is performing the function the Belgians said they were performing. But maintaining law and order, under Mr. Hammarskjold's interpretation, does not extend to halting civil war between organized armed forces. It consists merely in protecting the lives and property of civilians.

This is a nice distinction, it is recognized, and may be a hard one to maintain in practice.

For example, UN observers point out, Mr. Hammarskjold ruled Aug. 31 that the UN "naturally must exercise exclusive authority as administrator" of Kamina and Kitona, the two Belgian bases which the UN is trying to insulate.

This means, the Secretary-General said, that "no military or civilian personnel will be permitted to come to, or stay at, the bases other than those serving the purpose of the United Nations."

Alternatives Slashed

Except for Soviet troops, however, Mr. Lumumba now has no alternative to UN assistance. A Pan-African conference which adjourned Aug. 31 indirectly censured him in a sharp manner, urging him to cooperate "frankly and loyally" with the UN. It denied him what he principally wanted: an African police force to fight its way into Katanga beside his army.

The next step, some UN diplomats say, may be an effort by Mr. Lumumba's political opponents in Léopoldville to remove him from the premiership. Few tears would be shed here if the effort were to succeed.

18a 1960

CONGO

Congo's Anthem Is a Mystery but Band Plays On

Washington Post

U. S. Army bandsmen were somewhat uneasy yesterday as they waited in a steady drizzle at National Airport for Patrice Lumumba, Premier of the newly independent Congo.

So new is the Congo that the Army band couldn't find copies o fthe Congo national anthem. Chief Warrant Officer Fred Rose spent most of the previous night searching. Not a copy was to be had anywhere in Washington.

Instead, the Band struck up "The Stars and Stripes Forever" when the Congo leader stepped from an Air Force transport to the boom of a 19-gun salute.

Dignitaries lined up to greet him huddled under a mobile blue canopy to keep out of the rain. The red carpet leading from the plane got soggy nevertheless.

Lumumba didn't seem to mind. Just in case, however, a State Department official draped a tan lightweight raincoat over the Premier's navy blue suit with which he wore a white shirt, knitted blue tie and brown, french-style shoes.

Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, chief of Naval Operations, who was all in white. sloshed with the Premier to review troops from the four services. During the review the Army Band played "Always" and "Remember."

Lumumba's greeters did manage to locate a number of Congo flags in advance. A blue banner with a row of small gold stars and one big one fluttered from the limousine in which he rode to town with Secretary of State Christian A. Herter.

At the airport, Lumumba responded to Herter's greetings in clipped, precise French which he delivered without a text. At Blair House photographers asked him to wave, but he didn't understand.

When an aide interpreted the shouted requests, Lumumba readily obliged.

Missionary Council Sends Congo Funds

EDINBURGH, Scotland (AP). — The International Missionary Council is sending $100,000 to the Congo to help establish a Protestant theological faculty.

DAY IS PEACEFUL IN LEOPOLDVILLE

The N.Y. Times

Only Diplomats and Press Find Calm Disturbing in Congo Capital

New York

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo Sept 4 — Leopoldville was as quiet today as it used to be on a Sunday under colonial Belgian administration, when the Flemish burghers took their ease in comfortable but now mostly empty villas in th ehills on the outskirts of town.

9-5-60

The rigid sabbath observance of the Belgians has persisted in the independent Congo, and the only signs of life in the European downtown quarters were white men a few white women seated at dusk at tables on the sidewalks drinking beer and eating ice cream.

P. 3

The beer halls and outdoor "dancings" in the African city were well patronized and jukebox hot cha chas enlivened the sultry sabbath air for a hundred yard around them.

Peace Thick As Buttermilk

The only sign that the Congo had disturbed the whole world in its birth pangs was the sight of occasional pairs of blue-helmeted Ghanaian soldiers of the United Nations. They strolled, rifles on their shoulders, in downtown streets keeping peace that felt as thick as if it had never been disturbed.

The 3,000 Europeans who remain among the "buildings"—pronounced "beeldeengs," what Belgians and Africans call the skyscrapers of Leopoldville — enjoyed their day of rest without alarm. They are the hard core that remains of the 20,000 Europeans who lived here last Jan. 1. For the moment they seem to have found a certain equilibrium.

Twenty Belgian men and two Belgian women took a copious lunch at the supmtuous Royal Club, one of the few institutions that independence has changed only by reducing its membership. Outside the dining room, white ducks quacked gently in a pool surrounded by a broad, greenish brown lawn.

Inside, barefooted, white-coated Congolese waiters moved quietly among tables serving wines from France—the cellar is still well stocked.

The only anxiety-ridden folk in town appeared to be the news men and western diplomats, who found the silence decidedly "pregnant." In hotels and diplomatic residences they discussed, uneasily, the rumors that even the sabbath could not stifle.

Rumor Is Denied

Over breakfast in the air-conditioned bar of the Memling Hotel, Serge Michel, spokesman for Premier Patrice Lumumba, denied an early morning rumor that Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga had been arrested.

Mr. Michel said also he had heard the Director of National Security telephone yesterday to Bakwanga to order the release of three British correspondents, who were arrested the day before when they arrived in a chartered plane from Elisabethville. He said the correspondents, representing the British Broadcasting Corporation, Reuters and The London Daily Express, were to be brought to Leopoldville. They had not arrived tonight.

There had been no further news from troubled Bakwanga. chief city of what dissident leader Albert Kalongi has proclaimed to be the autonomous Mining State of Kasai. A United Nations report Friday said that about 300 persons had been killed in fighting there.

Western diplomats wondered nervously what the increasing numbers of Communist-bloc citizens were doing to "infiltrate" the Congo on Sunday. Presumably Communist diplomats wondered similarly about Westerners, who were patently infiltrating nothing at all.

Major speculation centered on the "fourteen or fifteen" two-motor Soviet Ilynshin 14 planes turned over to the Congo last week. Onereason for the doubt about the number of planes is that they keep moving so constantly that it is difficult to count them.

Three arrived at Leopoldville airport Friday and yesterday from Stanleyville. One was marked "Republic of the Congo." The two others were without any markings other than the Congolese flag on the til.

Planes Are Active

Manned by Russian crews of eight men each, the planes took off again yesterday for various destinations, known and unknown. One returned last night after dark.

It is known that one plane flew Gen. Victor Lindula, head o fthe Congo Army, and members of his staff to Luluabourg, capital of Kasai, where he was scheduled to inspect troops involved in the Bakwanga operations.

A second Ilyushin is believed to have gone to Libreville, capital of the Gabo Republic, formerly a territory of French Equitorial Africa. It returned last night, reportedly with fewer persons aboard than when it left.

The information about the planes seemed to add up to little, and certainly did not suggest a move in force into secessionist Katanga, despite the fact that Premier Lumumba has said he will "liberate" Katanga in the immediate future and has asked for help in doing so from "any friendly power." The only conclusion observers from the West could draw was that the Soviet side was remarkably and mysteriously active.

CONGO BOLSTERS FORCES IN KASAI

The N.Y. Times

Reinforcements Are Flown to Aid in Heavy Fighting—Katanga Invasion Planned

New York

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—The Congo Army poured reinforcements into the battle-torn Bakwanga area of Kasai Province today. It also announced that it had set a secret date for the invasion of secessionist Katanga Province.

9-6-60

Ten Soviet Ilyushin-14 twin propeller planes, lent to Premier Patrice Lumumba's central Government several days ago, carried about 200 Congolese troops to Bakwanga from Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province.

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The planes, all of which bore the markings of the Soviet Union and were manned by crews in civilian clothes, landed at Luluabourg, capital of Kasai, before going on to Bakwanga, eighty miles away. They landed again at Luluabourg after making the trip, then took off again.

A Congolese officer at Luluabourg said the planes were returning to Stanleyville, 500 miles to the northeast, for more troops.

Fighting Reported Spreading

The troops were to reinforce other Government forces in the Bakwanga area, where fighting between central Government forces and Baluba warriors was reported to be heavy and spreading.

It was reported in Leopoldville that 400 persons were killed or wounded Saturday in the Kasai fighting.

The Baluba warriers in Kasai are supporting Albert Kalonji who has proclaimed the establishment of an independent Mining State in the Bakwanga area.

Mr. Kalonji is in "exile" in Elisabethville, capital of Katanga Province, which Moise Tshombe, Provincial President, has declared independent.

Army Issues Statement

A Congo Army statement signed by Col Joseph Mobutu was issued in Leopoldville today announcing that an invasion date for Katanga Province had been set. The date was not disclosed.

The statement said Congo army forces in the Bakwanga area were driving back the enemy.

Military experts in Leopoldville said the central Government would have to act fast in Katanga if it hoped to subdue the area. The land route from Kasai is extremely difficult and within three weeks heavy rains are due to fall, which would make roads a morass of mud.

The central Government has more than 100 Soviet trucks to help transport its soldiers.

Tribal opposition could impede a military advance in Katanga as it has in Kasai and Mr. Tshombe has a small army of his own, experts said.

Katanga is believed to have about forty airstrips where planes could land. Mr. Tshombe previously has had oil drums rolled on runways when he did not want planes to land at Elisabethville.

Another Menace in the Congo

The New York Times

New York, N.Y.

Mon 9-5-60

P 23

With savage jungle warfare already raging in one province and more threatened, the turbulent Congo now faces another and much greater menace. This menace arises from the Soviet attempt to circumvent the United Nations, which has assumed primary responsibility for the Congo, and to establish a Russian beachhead there in order, as charged by Secretary Herter, to throw the country into the Communist camp.

According to reports reaching Washington and the United Nations, the Soviets and their satellites are pouring into the Congo planeloads of "advisers" and "technicians," including military and intelligence experts, and are shipping in arms, ammunition and transport. Ostensibly this represents "mutual assistance" to the United Nations, as requested by the Security Council, but the United Nations sees none of it. All of it goes directly to strengthen Premier Lumumba in his conflict with the Congo federalists but with the obvious purpose of making him so dependent on Soviet aid as to render him a willing tool for Communist penetration.

This latest Soviet move is an open violation of the Security Council resolutions calling on all states to refrain from any action which might tend to impede the restoration of law and order or undermine the Congo's political independence. It is also in conflict with the formal resolution of the pan-African conference called by Premier Lumumba in Leopoldville which seeks to bar the cold war from the Congo and calls on him to give the United Nations "frank, loyal and wholehearted cooperation."

But this latest Soviet move also provides its own commentary on Senator Mansfield's plan to bar the cold war from Africa by agreement between the Soviets and the United States. This would involve the hastened withdrawal of American bases and troops from Africa without any assurance that the Soviets would not violate this agreement as they have violated all others and are now violating United Nations directives. The Soviets need no open bases to take over a country by subversive means.

Meanwhile, Secretary General Hammarskjold is scrupulously trying to keep an even balance between all sides to the point of reproaching Belgium for having left some transportless stragglers in the Congo beyond the agreed evacuation date. The Secretary General cannot but look into the Soviet moves and alert the United Nations for whatever action may be necessary to meet the new danger.

Moscow and the Congo

The New York Times

The increasing evidence of Soviet intervention in the chaotic and dangerous situation existing in the Republic of the Congo raises most serious possibilities. By turning over to Premier Lumumba's regime planes and trucks capable of use for troop movements the Soviet Government has clearly intervened in favor of one side in this new nation's complicated political and military struggle. The possibility arises that these Soviet planes, flown by Soviet pilots and serviced by Soviet technicians, may be used to bomb centers of resistance to Premier Lumumba or to carry Lumumba's troops into battle.

P. 8 E

The dangers implicit in these possibilities are grave. At the least, the flow of military and technical aid from the Soviet Union to Premier Lumumba may encourage him still further to press for United Nations exit from the Republic of the Congo well before peace and tranquillity have been restored to that now strife-torn area. Thus Moscow is effectively sabotaging the difficult U. N. mission.

Sun 9-4-60

Beyond that there is an even more serious possibility. If it should become plain in the weeks ahead that there is massive Soviet intervention in the Congo aimed at giving a pro-Moscow Government in Leopoldville complete control of that country, pressures would rise for counter-intervention by other great powers.

New York

N.Y.

It was undoubtedly realization of these dangers that induced the Pan-African Conference held in Leopoldville last week to urge Premier Lumumba to cooperate with the U. N. and to back the U. N. presence in the Congo as long as "the threat of outside interference continues." The responsible leaders of Africa understand the great dangers for the people of the Congo and of all Africa if their continent, or any part of it, becomes a battleground between the great powers arrayed on different sides of the cold war. The United Nations effort has been aimed at trying to prevent this by interposing a neutral and international force between the explosive elements that exist in the Congo. If Moscow should make that effort fail, it will have to answer before history for the disastrous consequences that could follow.

Good News—From the Congo

The New York Times

Among all the bad and baffling pieces of news that have come recently from the Republic of the Congo, are a few encouraging items from the World Health Organization. WHO was able to say, in a report issued toward the end of last week, that "the over-all health situation in the Congo is satisfactory."

New York

In the first place, the WHO representative at Brazzaville, across the river from Leopoldville, Dr. James McKenzie-Pollock, reports that his organization "enjoys the full trust and confidence of the Congolese authorities." WHO acts as an advisory body to the Congolese Minister of Health, coordinates health services throughout the country, keeps a check on water supplies, expedites food deliveries, arranges for sending medical supplies to hospitals and dispensaries and cooperates with Red Cross workers.

Mon 9-5-60

P 14

In Kasai Province, scene of hard fighting, WHO has been able to aid 180,000 refugees. In Luluabourg a Norwegian Red Cross team "has gained the confidence of the people in dealing at the local hospital, with casualties from the tribal fighting in the area." This team has now been sent into the interior, where its help was badly needed, and another Red Cross outfit was to replace it in Luluabourg.

It will be a long time before the Republic of the Congo or the other new nations of Africa south of the Sahara can have what the Western world—and especially our own country—would consider adequate health and sanitary services and medical care. The new nation, with such aid as it will accept and can get, must take up where the Belgians left off.

But it is encouraging to realize that in spite of the present turmoil and confusion, in the midst of passions released by the revolt against old-style colonialism, there are at least a few Congolese who are learning by personal experience something about the brotherhood of man. The U. N. has sent to the Congo soldiers who must fire if fired upon; it has also sent, or cooperated in sending, soldiers whose only enemy is mankind's oldest foe: disease.

18a 1960

Lumumba Threatens War On Katanga if U. N. Fails

The New York Times
New York

Insists Neutral Observers Be Sent to Congo—Assails Hammarskjold as Traitor in Dealing With Tshombe

Thurs. 8-18-60

P. 1

By United Press International.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 17—Premier Patrice Lumumba threatened today to invade secessionist Katanga Province with his Congo Army unless the United Nations complied with his request to send neutral observers to the Congo.

Mr. Lumumba called a special news conference to announce his decision. The country was declared under martial law by Mr. Lumumba last night for a six-month period of virtual military dictatorship.

[In New York, the Soviet Union officially informed Secretary General Hammarskjold that it disagreed with his ruling that United Nations troops could not be used to "subdue" the Katanga regime.]

While a cordon of Ghanaian and Congolese troops ringed his residence. Mr. Lumumba said he had been waiting for a month for the United Nations to solve the Katanga controversy.

"If no decision is taken on our request to dispatch neutral observers to the Congo thhe Government will regretfully be forced to consider other and faster solutions," Mr. Lumumba warned.

"The Congo Government will enter Katanga," he said, adding that the Congo army was "perfectly able to enter and settle the problem in a week."

Mr. Lumumba has asked that neutral observers be sent to the Congo because he contended that Mr. Hammarskjold was not being impartial in carrying out the Security Council's resolutions on the Congo.

"Unless the United Nations promptly carries out the resolutions of the security council," the Congo Premier said, "we will renounce United Nations aid altogether."

P. 3

Mr. Lumumba, who sent the police in a raid on United Nations headquarters yesterday, loosed a new blast against Mr. Hammarskjold today.

New York

"We condemn him because he has interpreted the resolutions in a personal fashion as if the Congo Government was non-existent," Mr. Lumumba said.

He said the contact Mr. Hammarskjold had had with President Moise Tshombe of Katanga and the assurances he had given him were "treason."

"Hammarskjold has no right to deal with Tshombe without first conferring with me," Mr. Lumumba said. "We must separate the United Nations in which we have complete trust and a Secretary General whose activities we have denounced in the name of justice and truth."

Lumumba Sets Conditions

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

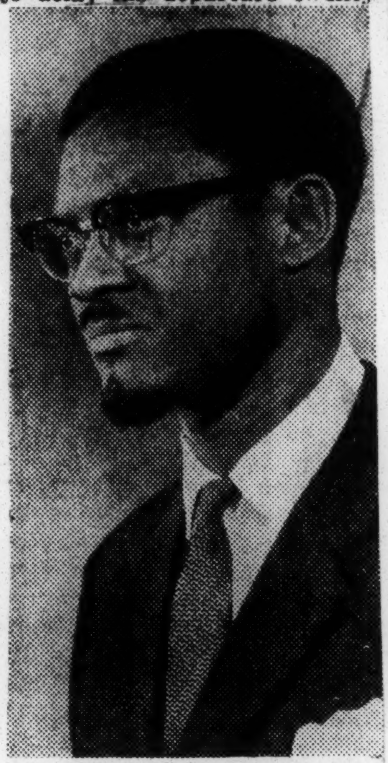
LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 17—The Congo will appeal "to any country that is disposed to help us" if the United Nations "does not give us satisfaction," Premier Lumumba said in his news conference.

He asserted that the acceptance of his request for neutral observers was an essential condition for the continuance of United Nations aid and for the return of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to the Congo.

Mr. Lumumba said a Congolese delegation would leave tonight in a Soviet Ilyushin 18 airliner to attend a Security Council meeting in New York.

"If we take a plane with markings of a certain country," he said, "it will be regarded as political decision." However, he went on, "those of whom we have asked help have refused."

This was an allusion to a request yesterday to United Nations authorities here for transport and to a request to Mr. Hammarskjold the day before for the Secretary General to delay his departure twenty-four hours so the Congo delegation could get a lift in his plane.



The New York Times

Premier Patrice Lumumba

The Congol delegation will be headed by Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga.

Another element was added to the Congol situation today with the presentation of credentials by the new Soviet Ambassador, Mikhail D. Yakovlev to Chief of State Joseph Kasavubu.

Mr. Lumumba continued his attacks on Mr. Hammarskjold today.

"We bear no grudge against the Secretary General," he said, "but we regard what he has done up to now as ineffective in applying the United Nations resolutions."

"I hope he does not come back, but if he comes with neutral observers, we will nevertheless welcome him with open arms," he said. "That is an indispensable condition."

He said a list of ten African specified as sources of observers in a message to the United Nations was "only a proposition" and it would be up to the Security Council to decide the composition of the observers.

CONGO

Moscow Supporting Lumumba's Demand For Observer Unit

The N. Y. Times
New York

Thurs. 8-18-60

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Aug. 17—The Soviet Union indicated today that it would support Premier Patrice Lumumba in his demand that neutral Asian and African observers be sent to the Congo to supervise the withdrawal of Belgian troops.

P. 3

Pravda, the official Communist party newspaper, said the Congolese public had become convinced that Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary General, was giving a free hand to Belgian forces and the secessionist movement in Katanga Province.

"This is why Premier Lumumba has found it necessary to declare that the Congolese people have no confidence in Hammarskjold and to demand that the Security Council should immediately send to the Congo a group of neutral observers from fourteen Asian-African countries," Pravda said in a dispatch from Leopoldville. An article of this kind usually heraids parallel statement of Soviet Government policy.

New Attacks Expected

The harsh criticism of Mr. Hammarskjold suggested that the Secretary General would come under attack by the Soviet Union when the Security Council meets.

Although the Soviet Union voted for the resolutions authorizing the United Nations' operations in the Congo, Moscow's propagandists have repeatedly denounced Mr. Hammarskjold.

Adopting the posture of benevolent protector of the Congo people, the Soviet Union has complained bitterly about the way Mr. Hammarskjold has carried out his delicate assignment.

Pravda condemned Mr. Hammarskjold for delay in bringing about the complete evacuation of Belgian troops from the Congo and for his negotiations with President Moise Tshombe of Katanga.

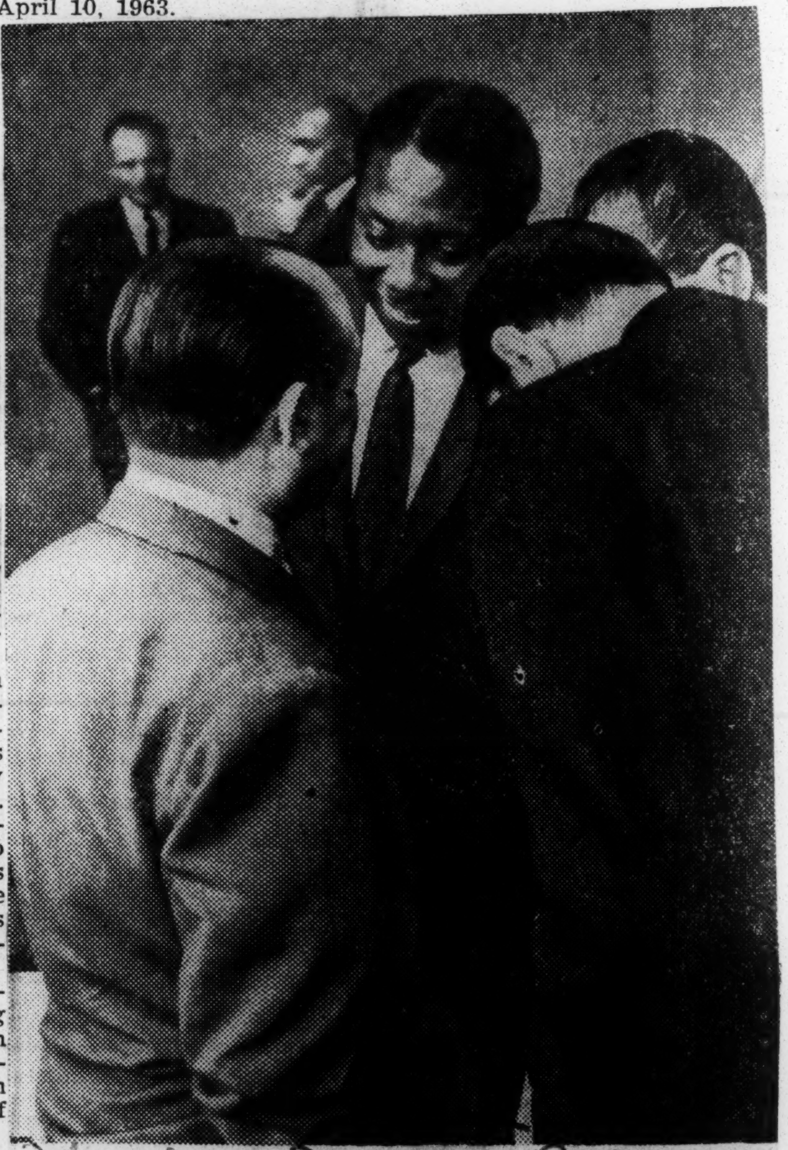
Pravda supported Mr. Lumumba's contention that the Security Council resolution required Mr. Hammarskjold to given necessary military assistance to the Congo Government against the Katanga regime.

U. S. Position Criticized

The article sought also to represent the United States as opposed to the Lumumba Government, thus, by implication, supporting Moscow's thesis that the Soviet Union is the "true" ally of the Africans.

Pravda said, "It is characteristic that the United States State Department representative declared that the American Government supported Mr. Hammarskjold's actions."

With the intensification of Soviet propaganda attacks on Mr. Hammarskjold there is growing belief here that the Soviet Union will not support his reappointment as Secretary General when his term expires April 10, 1963.



The New York Times

The N. Y. Times P. 3

CLOSE CONSULTATION: Mongi Slim, ~~left~~, Tunisian delegate to the United Nations, talking yesterday with African and Asian representatives before the meeting of the U. N. Disarmament Commission. Others are, clockwise from the left, Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana, Abdul Monem Rifai of Jordan, and Adnan M. Pachachi of Iraq.

New York

umumba Aides of 2 Ideologies; Some Lean to East, Some West

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Sept. 3—The intimate counselors of Premier Patrice Lumumba constitute a curious mixture of Marxist extremists and moderate products of colonial education whose orientation is toward cooperation with the West.

According to the counselors, they are consulted frequently—and completely dominated.

Chief among the moderates is Justin Bomboko, Minister of Foreign Affairs. His university education in Brussels was cut short in 1959 by an unhappy love affair with a Belgian girl whose parents opposed her marriage to a Congolese.

In recent month Mr. Bomboko has excited the admiration of Western diplomats and visitors from other African countries because of his calm in crises. One diplomat complained that he could not get in touch with the Foreign Minister in July because Mr. Bomboko spent so much time covering Leopoldville in a jeep trying to stop fights in the mutiny.

Another diplomat recounts that Mr Bomboko was waiting at the airport in July to welcome the first Tunisian soldiers of the United Nations force.

Outgoing Belgian refugees and soldiers identified with as a Lumumba Cabinet member.

The Belgians twice surrounded Mr. Bomboko and struck at him, calling him an "ape" and fearing at his clothes. The Minister, without losing his poise, retired each time to an ill-ventilated little waiting room.

Nevertheless, it was said, he did not react angrily, but simply waited for the Tunisians.

Less intellectually gifted but also moderate is Gen. Victor Lundula, a former top sergeant in the Force Publique and now the Congo Army's commanding general.

Settler of Differences

General Lundula has had the difficult job of settling the frequent differences between Congolese and United Nations forces. It is usually he who expresses formal Congolese apologies for the beating of Westerners mistaken by the Congolese for Belgians.

Heading the counselors who are Marxist extremists are Remy Mwamba, Minister of Justice, and Antoine Gizenga, Deputy Premier.

Mr. Mwamba heads the People's party, which publishes a Communist weekly newspaper.

Little is known about big and rugged Antoine Gizenga, the leader of the African Solidarity party. He was called to Brussels at the beginning of this year for the conference that shaped the law to govern the independent Congo. However, he spent little time at the conference because he was visiting Prague.

Serge Michel, a member of the Algerian National Liberation Movement who arrived here early in August, has become Premier Lumumba's adviser and spokesman. He has greatly improved the Premier's relations with the press and the working conditions of newsmen here.

Born of Russian parents, Mr. Michel was educated in France and Algeria. He describes himself as a stateless person. He has been condemned to death in absentia by a French military tribunal.

Andrée Blouin, daughter of a Frenchman and an African from the French colony of Ubangi Chari, is deputy chief of protocol. Married to a French Army officer, Mme. Blouin is nevertheless a devoted advocate of extreme African nationalism.

The New York Times
p. 3
Date 9-4-60
[illegible] N.Y.

18a 1960

CONGO

Lumumba Arrested in Congo

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On orders of Congo President Kasavubu, his former Premier, Patrice Lumumba, has been arrested, thus paving the way for restoration of order in the Congo Republic.

But it remains to be seen whether this is the final curtain in the turbulent and bizarre drama that has lasted more than two months, taxed the ingenuity and patience of United Nations officials and the calm of UN forces, threatened world peace, and brought untold misery to the Congolese.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, Mr. Lumumba, Sept. 12, was taken to Camp Leopold II, an army garrison, and was followed there soon afterward by his wife and two children.

Residence Surrounded

About 200 Congolese soldiers surrounded his residence overlooking the Congo River and Mr. Lumumba surrendered without a struggle.

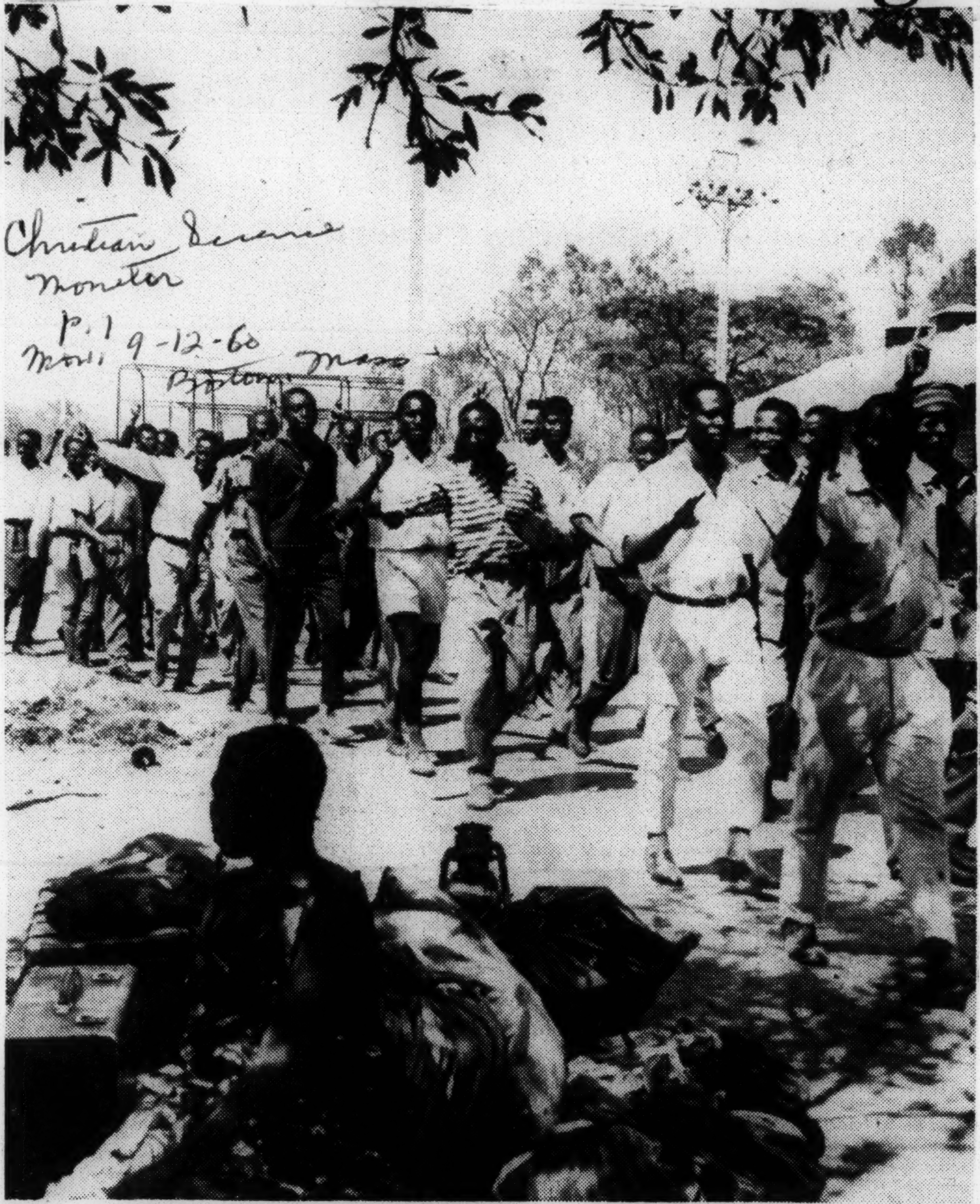
Senate President Joseph Ileo, a moderate, was chosen by Mr. Kasavubu as successor to Mr. Lumumba.

"I do not want any bloodshed. I will come with you," Mr. Lumumba told the soldiers.

The action followed a conference between President Kasavubu and the UN special representative in the Congo, Rajeshwar Dayal of India.

Reuters quoted Congolese Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko, who passed through London Sept. 12 on his way to the United Nations, as telling reporters there: "I hope to talk to the UN this evening. At the meeting I will explain the legal and political situation in the Congo."

Mr. Bomboko, representing the new government of Joseph Ileo, said Mr. Ileo was supported by the Congolese Army and his government was capable of uniting the Congo's tribes.



Christian Science
Monitor
P. 1
Mon. 9-12-60
Boston, Mass

Associated Press Wirephoto

Congolese Volunteers in Katanga Rally Against Lumumba

Cabinet Due

By the Associated Press

Leópoldville, Congo

Joseph Ileo, the moderate Senate President named by President Kasavubu already a week ago to form a new government, said he will soon submit a coalition Cabinet for Parliament's approval.

He told a news conference at Mr. Kasavubu's villa that he has consulted with political leaders, members of Parliament, and ministers throughout the Congo and "[illegible]" expressed determination to save the country." Among them, he said, are Katanga and Kasai secessionists who have accepted invitations to confer with him in Léopoldville.

A majority of the members of the Senate clearly opposed Mr. Kasavubu's firing of Mr. Lumumba. And one of the ministers Mr. Ileo himself named to his disputed government, Alphonse Songolo, issued a statement saying he was never consulted and that his allegiance is to "the legal government of the Congo."

[Reuters reported that Soviet propaganda attack on the United Nations action in the Congo was stepped up Sept. 12 in the wake of the UN refusal to let Mr. Lumumba broadcast over Léopoldville Radio.

Pravada Looses Charges

[Moscow Radio described as a "monstrous incident" the UN's refusal Sept. 11 to open the station to Mr. Lumumba. It said the British officer who turned down Mr. Lumumba's demand for entry was an "extremist of a colonizer."

[Meanwhile, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda charged the Atlantic Alliance powers with unleashing civil war in the Congo with the help of UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.]

The Belgian Radio said President Moise Tshombe of Katanga announced Sept. 11 he would seek total political independence for his province.

Mr. Tshombe declared the secession of Katanga from the central Congo Government after the Congo was given independence June 30, but he has been talking of a federation of Congo provinces.

He was reported Sept. 10 to have proposed a meeting of African chiefs of independent states to set up such a federal regime for the Congo.

Soviets Say UN Chief Oversteps in Congo

By William R. Frye

United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
9-13-60

United Nations, N.Y.

The Soviet Union has charged that United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold is "openly violating" Security Council resolutions on the Congo. It has demanded that the Council meet Sept. 13 to reverse Mr. Hammarskjold's policies.

Simultaneously, in new intensification of the Congo problem, Patrice Lumumba, who considers himself Premier, demanded that the UN provide him 20 aircraft, a "large quantity of arms and ammunition," and a "powerful radio transmitter" with which to rally support and suppress dissidents in the interior of the Congo.

"If we are refused the requested assistance," Mr. Lumumba said, "the government will be obliged to seek such assistance elsewhere."

Rival Delegations

Since he already has appealed to other African states to help him, diplomats here said he apparently wished to give the impression of a new appeal to Moscow.

Meanwhile, delegations of both rival camps in the Congo that of Mr. Lumumba and that of President Kasavubu, arrived in New York Sept. 12 to represent the Congo at the Security Council table.

Their presence provides the UN with several ticklish problems. The United States and some other countries would prefer to postpone a decision until the Congo Parliament has had an opportunity to endorse the Kasavubu Cabinet. If and when Parliament takes that action, UN diplomats would feel on stronger ground in seating the President's delegation.

Quick Ruling Sought

The Soviet Union is pressing for a decision immediately while Mr. Lumumba still is the legal Premier in some eyes.

Moscow's diplomacy has taken on a note of increased intensity which many consider ominous. The Kremlin's direct attack on Mr. Hammarskjold by name stripped away whatever veil there may previously have been over their antagonism.

Retreating a step or two to solidify his position with African countries, Mr. Hammarskjold announced Sept. 13 that all airfields in the Congo "are open for all civilian, humanitarian, and peaceful purposes."

Lumumba Demands Arms—or Else

He also withdrew the UN guard which had been placed around Radio Léopoldville.

Task for Council

What the Security Council must decide, in effect in choosing between the Lumumba and Kasavubu delegations, it is agreed here, is whether—and if so, to what extent—to support efforts to oust Mr. Lumumba.

As with the case of China, a decision on Congolese representation in the UN is expected to have great impact on the balance of political power at home.

Were the Council to seat Mr. Lumumba's team—a very remote possibility—Mr. Kasavubu undoubtedly would be finished as a significant political force. Were it to seat Mr. Kasavubu's representatives, on the other hand, Mr. Lumumba's position would be weakened, though not necessarily destroyed.

Soviet 'No' Looms

The expectation here is that a Western Council majority will seek to depose Mr. Lumumba by backing his rival.

The Soviet Union, however, almost certainly will vote "no" in that event. If Moscow contends that this is a veto, and the West argues that the veto does not apply, a further highly significant decision will have to be made.

If the Council majority decides that the veto does not apply, and hence overrules Moscow on the Congo question, a precedent will have been set under which the United States could not in parallel circumstances block the seating of Communist China.

Washington has contended in the past that the acceptance or rejection of a delegation's credentials is vetoable. Most other UN member countries disagree. The issue, however, has never come up for a test vote.

UN Action Denounced

Recent developments have indicated graphically how much easier it would be for the UN to deal with a Congolese government directed by Mr. Kasavubu than one in the hands of Mr. Lumumba.

That the Soviet Union is intensively backing the Lumumba forces received added confirmation in a series of fast-breaking developments.

Moscow Radio denounced as a "monstrous incident" the UN's refusal to let Mr. Lumumba broadcast from Radio Léopoldville. Pravda charged that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with the help of Mr. Hammarskjold, had unleashed civil war in the Congo. The article was headed, "Perfidy Under the Blue [UN] Flag."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov was closeted with Mr. Hammarskjold for some 90 minutes Sept. 11 in what observers believed was a stormy session. Valerian Zorin, newly appointed Soviet delegate, visited the Secretary-General for a shorter period Sept. 12.

Position Weakened

An exchange of notes between Mr. Hammarskjold and the Soviet Government was made public Sept. 11. In it the Secretary-General protested against bypassing of the UN by Soviet planes, trucks, and personnel. Moscow retorted, in effect, that what assistance it gave the Congo was no business of Mr. Hammarskjold's.

The over-all picture thus emerged of the Secretary-General on the one hand supporting Mr. Kasavubu and calling upon Moscow to keep off, while Moscow, on the other hand, insisted with increasing shrillness that it would back Mr. Lumumba.

Mr. Hammarskjold's position became less secure Sept. 12. An effort by Mr. Kasavubu to arrest and jail Mr. Lumumba apparently failed. In addition, Ghana publicly announced its support of Mr. Lumumba, threatening to place its UN troops at his disposal, and the United Arab Republic said in Cairo that it was pulling its manpower out of the UN command because of disagreement with Mr. Hammarskjold's policies.

The latter blow was particularly severe, since relations between the Secretary-General and U.A.R. President Nasser have been considered cordial.

Delegates Hesitant

The Security Council met briefly Sept. 12 but adjourned at United States instance without tackling the problem. Tunisia reportedly was prepared to ask for a fact-finding committee to go to the Congo and report on the "constitutional situation." The move was seen as a delaying tactic.

Several delegates are hesitant to take a stand until the outcome of the Lumumba-Kasavubu struggle becomes clear. They do not wish to attempt to influence that struggle. They say they recognize Mr. Lumumba's shortcomings but consider his legal position as strong as, or stronger than, that of Mr. Kasavubu, whose latest Cabinet has not been approved by Parliament.

The United States would escape a difficult dilemma if it could avoid making a choice at this stage. Washington's longstanding contention that it could legally veto the seating of Chinese Communist representatives in the Security Council is an embarrassment to it in the Congo case.

To be consistent, observers say, the United States would have to join the Soviet Union in arguing that Moscow could veto the seating of Kasavubu representatives—or even argue along this line if Moscow unexpectedly did not.

18a 1960

MOBUTU TO VISIT U.S.

The Montgomery Advertiser

Lumumba Power Grows As Strongman Falters

Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 10-23-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Col. Joseph Mobutu virtually abandoned his five-week-old military regime Saturday while his enemies redoubled efforts to bring Communist-leaning Patrice Lumumba back to power.

Mobutu, exhausted by his fight against opposition from all sides and rumbling revolt in his own army, announced a face-saving trip to New York and Western capitals next week to seek "understanding" for his almost defunct anti-Communist regime.

With the country torn by tribal warfare and near anarchy, the pro-Western group which ousted Lumumba rapidly withered away and the ex-premier's return to power seemed only a matter of time.

The U.N. Congo command openly pressed for "a return to legal democratic processes."

With an impassioned parliamentary majority favoring Lumumba, this clearly implied that the United Nations—despite its theoretical noninterference in the Congo's domestic affairs—prefers Lumumba to the present military regime.

Mobutu tried for weeks to persuade India's Rejeshwar Dayal, head of the U.N. Congo operation, to give official recognition to his provisional government of college graduates and to sanction the army's suspension of the Lumumba Parliament.

SLAMMED DOOR

Exasperated by consistent refusal, Mobutu slammed the door on Dayal and said he would appeal directly to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

At the same time, Dayal received Leopoldville provincial President Cleophas Kamitatu, one of Lumumba's most persistent supporters, and encouraged him to make another attempt to reconcile Lumumba with President Joseph Kasavubu.

Kasavubu, who fired Lumumba on Sept. 5, has lived in virtual isolation ever since and failed to give his active support to any of the groups trying to get the government machinery functioning without Lumumba.

There are indications that Kasavubu—dismayed by the ever-increasing chaos—might be less opposed to a reconcilation than he was a month ago. And Lumumba has indicated he would be less eager to call in "technical assistance" from the Soviet bloc than during his first term of office.

Congolese Units Riot, Murder 10

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Drunken Soldiers Rout Civilian Police, Terrorize Sector

Mon. 10-24-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—Screaming bands of Congolese soldiers occupied the African quarter of Leopoldville Sunday after a suburban clash in which 10 civilians were reported killed and many injured.

Col. Joseph Mobutu—with control of his rioting troops slipping rapidly out of his hands—took off on an "inspection trip" to the interior.

The United Nations appeared to be maintaining a hands-off policy as vicious—and often drunken—soldiers terrorized the population and put civilian police to flight.

In front of the city's central police station drink crazed soldiers stopped buses and forced all passengers into the street in a pretense of searching for concealed arms.

RIPPED OFF CLOTHES

With their cocked rifles in one hand, the soldiers converged on terrified groups of Negro women passengers and ripped off the upper part of their native costumes. As the screaming women sought vainly to cover themselves, male passengers shouted at the soldiers and threatened them with their fists.

The soldiers responded by savagely beating the men with their rifles and tearing up their identity cards.

Associated Press Photographer Horst Faas, who witnessed one such scene from his car, was roughly pushed into the street with rifles while soldiers searched the car for weapons. The soldiers then allowed Faas to drive on, but pointed their guns at him to prevent him from taking pictures.

The provincial government still faithful to deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba said 10 members of a Bayaka tribe community about 10 miles east of the city were killed Saturday night in a clash with Mobutu's soldiers.

SOLDIER SLAIN

One soldier also was reported killed. Details of the incident were confused and unconfirmable. Access to the area was barred by soldiers in an ugly mood.

One version said the Bayaka ambushed an army patrol and attacked it with bows and arrows, clubs and stones until the soldiers opened fire. Another said the troops went on a looting rampage and fired into a crowd.

Early Sunday morning soldiers moved in on the African city of

CONGO

300,000. With no officers anywhere in sight they set up road blocks and armed patrols which became more and more unruly.

Fear, hatred and anarchy reigned in the city all day. In some places there was an odd calm. Dance halls were filled with happy couples only a few yards from where civilians were being mercilessly beaten by soldiers.

There was no sign of provincial police and Ghanaian United Nations police which were to maintain order. An hour-long tour of the terrified city disclosed not a single civilian policeman on patrol.

FIGHTING INTENSE IN KATANGA BUSH

The N.Y. Times

Reports to U.N. List 22 Dead in Fierce Tribal Raids—Police Pact Approved

New York, N.Y.

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 18—The United Nations said today the situation in Northern Katanga was "confused" and dangerous. At least twenty-two persons were reported to have ben killed in savage fighting there in the last few days.

Bands of tribesmen armed with spears, poisoned arrows, machetes, rifles and bicycle chains are raiding villages in the bush country west of Lake Tanganyika. Meanwhile a veritable war is going on between the fierce Balubas and the Katanga police.

Europeans have been warned to keep out of areas controlled by Baluba tribesmen. Vehicles are often stopped at roadblocks and searched for foreigners who might be hidden in them.

Irish Troops in Area

United Nations sources said Irish troops of the United Nations force and Ethiopian and Mali units were stationed in the tense area .The Mali forces are being sent home following the collapse of the Mali Federation.

United Nations officials voiced hope for "re-establishment of order by peaceful means" in North Katanga as a result of a new accord between the United Nations and Katanga. An agreement eached in Elisabethville last Sunday between Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga, and Brig Inder Jit Rikhye of India, was approved by United Nations authorities here today.

Brigadier Rikhye is military adviser to Rajeshwar Dayal, the Indian diplomat, who is Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's special representative in the Congo. Importance was attached to General Rikhye's presence in Elisabethville, the capital of Katanga, at the same time as Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the Congo Army and head of the military regime in Leopoldville.

If the agreement is ratified by Mr. Tshombe, the Katanga police force would be decreased in two "defensive zones." United Nations forces alone would then be responsible for law and order in those areas.

The following two zones were defined by the United Nations:

First Region—The territory of Nyunzu and the post of Niemba; the territory of Kabalo; the territory of Manono; the Mulengo area in the northeast territory of Malemba Nkulu, and the northern part of the territory of Kabongo starting from Kitenge.

Second Region—The region of Mukula Kulu, Luena and Bukama, up to but not including Kabondo Dianda.

Policy of Defense

The United Nations forces in these areas would "not act offensively, but in a broad sense defensively," the United Nations said. The forces would resort to arms only to defend their encampments against armed attack and to protect mining, industrial or commercial establishments and "vulnerable points essential to the economy of the country," such as power lines.

The United Nations command will have to negotiate a truce during which the Katanga police would refrain from any "active intervention," except in the event of attack by tribesmen in such posts as it may retain in the defensive zones.

A United Nations spokesman said the Mali troops now leaving North Katanga would not be replaced and that "a Nigerian battalion due to arrive in the Congo near the end of this month would be stationed in Kivu Province north of Katanga.

MOBUTU APPEALS FOR TSHOMBE'S AID

The N.Y. Times

Congo Army Head Surprises Katanga by Flying There for 5-Hour Conference

Mon. 10-17-60

By The Associated Press.

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga, Oct. 16—Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, the Congolese Army strongman, and President Moise Tshombe of secessionist Katanga Province held a surprise meeting today. They reached what was called an agreement of mutual friendship and respect.

18a

There were few details. Neither would say why Colonel Mobutu flew here from Leopoldville for the meeting. But a Katanga Government spokesman said the Colonel had come to seek Mr. Tshombe's backing for his temporary Government in the central capital of Leopoldville.

"Tshombe is now a power to be reckoned with in the Congo and Mobutu realizes it," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, more tribal trouble was reported in Katanga. A Government official said the entire population of the central Katanga town of Luena—about 1,500 persons—took refuge from marauding Baluba tribesmen today in the town's only convent.

Visit is Suprise

He said Ethiopian United Nations troops and detachments of Katanga police had thrown a cordon around the convent and to "protect the population at all costs."

One white officer was killed and eleven persons were injured yesterday in fighting in that area with tribesmen hostile to Mr. Tshombe.

The meeting between Colonel Mobutu and Mr. Tshombe came as a complete surprise in Elisabethville. The army leader met nearly five hours with Mr. Tshombe at the President's residence. Both men said that they

Congolese Leaders Meet in Katanga

Moise Tshombe

Associated Press

Col. Joseph D. Mobutu

had a satisfactory round of talks that would lead to closer contacts between the central Congo Government and this province.

Asked if he had invited Mr. Tshombe to visit Leopoldville Colonel Mobutu replied "I made no invitation to the President nor did he press for one."

Mr. Tshombe termed the talks "most agreeable."

Two weeks ago a military delegation from Colonel Mobutu was expelled from Elisabethville within two hours of its arrival.

Katanga seceded from the Congo only eleven days after the former Belgian colony attained independence last June 30. No sovereign nation has yet recognized the province as a separate entity, not even Belgium. It has been criticized by the Soviet Union which charges that the United Nations engineered the secession.

Trip to Brussels Rumored

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 16—Colonel Mobutu was said to have flown to Elisabethville in an effort to win the collaboration of Mr. Tshombe.

There were rumors that Colonel Mobutu was on his way to Brussels. The Colonel's wife and their three small children left for the Belgian capital eight days ago. But Mme. Mobutu is scheduled to return here tomorrow.

Colonel Mobutu was last seen in public Friday night when he celebrated his 30th birthday at a party attended by army officers and friends.

During the last few days a rift has developed between the army leader and some of the young intellectuals he appointed as acting department heads of the civilian administration. Several members of this caretaker government of students and former students showed dissatisfaction with Colonel Mobutu's attitude toward the deposed Premier, Patrice Lumumba, and his followers.

Colonel Mobutu was criticized by the intellectuals for agreeing to United Nations tutelage and for being too lenient toward Mr. Lumumba and a terrorist campaign traced to members of Mr. Lumumba's party machine.

Colonel Mobutu's position would be strengthened if he could arrange the cooperation of Mr. Tshombe. The secessionist province of Katanga has, among other things, stopped transferring tax revenue to Leopoldville. Katanga's contributions normally accounted for 40 to 45 per cent of the central Government's budget.

As on every Sunday, Leopoldville was filled with rumors today. There were several reports, not immediately verifiable, that well-known political leaders had "disappeared."

At nightfall Leopoldville streets were deserted. Europeans and Africans preferred to stay indoors because of recent nocturnal assaults. Some episodes of banditry were said to have been committed by hoodlums wearing military uniforms.

Lumumba Bid For Radio Fails

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

From Press Dispatches

Premier Lumumba, backed by 20 armed men tried to seize the Leopoldville radio station at gunpoint Sunday but U.N. troops from Ghana turned him away.

No shots were fired and no one was hurt in the attempt by Lumumba to assert his authority against that of President Kasavubu, who for the second time has dismissed him and named Joseph Ileo, a moderate, as premier. Lumumba swore the Congolese army remained loyal to him. But this was debatable.

Both Kasavubu and Lumumba sent rival delegations off to plead their separate causes before the U.N. Security Council in New York.

Mon. 9-12-60

Other developments Sunday:

1. U.N. diplomats in New York say they expect a fight in the Security Council over which of two rival delegations from the Congo the councill will listen to. Debate on the crisis will resume Monday.

2. The Soviet press whipped up support for Premier Lumumba and backed his "legitimate and understandable" demand that U.N. forces quit the country.

Lumumba, backed by troopers armed with rifles and several civilians, arrived at the radio station which the U.N. command seized last week to prevent inflammatory propaganda broadcasts.

Atlanta, Ga.

"I'LL HAVE TO SHOOT"

A Ghana officer, Lt. George Short, 20-year-old Englishman, formally told the goateed Lumumba that the station was under U.N. control and he could not be admitted.

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"If your men try to resist I will have to shoot you," Short was reported to have declared.

A civilian with Lumumba leveled a pistol at Short and for one tense moment there was danger of bloodshed. But Short ordered his Ghanaian troops to disarm the Congolese. The well-trained Ghanaians moved in swiftly and disarmed the hesitant Lumumba men.

The incident lasted only 20 minutes. A group of angry Congolese milled around in the street as Lumumba faced the lieutenant, but there was no disorder. Nevertheless, blue-helmeted U.N. troops manned dugout positions that had been previously prepared.

ALL ELSE CONFUSED

Lumumba left, his cohorts trailing behind him, to lodge a protest at U.N. headquarters.

The dramatic incident was the only clear-cut event in the Congo Sunday. All else was cloaked in confusion.

Dispatches from the interior said some tribal fighting continued in the jungles of Kasai and Katanga provinces.

But the Republic of South Kasai — which used to call itself the "mining state"—and secessionist Katangans themselves formally agreed to observe a cease-fire arranged by the Congolese army and the U.N.

A team of 14 U.N. officers under Swedish Col. S. M. Mollersward went to the Katanga-Kasai frontier to supervise the truce between the Congolese forces and the Baluba tribesmen who had been waging bloody "no quarter" combat there.

In Elisabethville, the Katanga capital, Katanga President Tshombe again denounced Lumumba as a "criminal" who must be tried for "massacres and crimes" and vowed that Katanga would remain "completely independent."

He thus reversed his earlier call for a Congo confederation of states in one republic.

Lumumba ordered Thomas Kanza, one of the few college-trained Congolese, and Secretary of State Jacques Lumbala to fly to New York Sunday to appear before the U.N. Security Council.

Kanza, the Congolese minister-designate to the United Nations, has no love for Lumumba. But apparently he was taking part in Lumumba's government.

President Kasavubu, according to Radio Brazzaville in the neighboring Congo Republic (the former French Congo), sent Justin Bomboko to New York to argue the Kasavubu side of the argument.

Bomboko was Lumumba's foreign minister, but Lumumba fired him.

In New York, U.N. delegates generally predicted that the Soviet Union would object to the Council's giving a seat at its table to the Kasavubu group.

Some foresaw that if the Russions did that, the American delegation then would object to the Council's seating the Lumumba group.

Valerian A. Zorin will make his first appearance at the meeting as the newly appointed Soviet representative on the Council. He arrived in New York Saturday night to take over from Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov, who was called back to Moscow.

The Belgian radio reported that Kasavubu's delegation passed through Brazzaville in the old French Congo en route to New York but that Lumumba's was kept from leaving Brazzaville airport.

The broadcast said President Abbe Fulbert Youlou of the newly independent Republic of Congo whose capital is Brazzaville, barred Lumumba's representatives from taking off for New York and told them to go back across the Congo River to Leopoldville.

In Moscow the Communist Party youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda followed up a formal Russian note to U.N. Secretary General Hammarskjold refusing to suspend unilateral Soviet aid to Lumumba with a charge that "the so-called U.N. representatives in the Congo failed to do their duty."

U.N. Delays Showdown On Congo

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By MILTON BESSER

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — The U.N. Security Council decided Monday to put the Congo crisis on the shelf temporarily in the hope the situation in the chaotic African republic would be clarified.

Tues. 9-13-60

Despite Soviet opposition, the council voted, 9-2, for a U.S. proposal to adjourn subject to the call of President Egidio Ortona of Italy.

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The Soviet Union immediately requested a new meeting, but informed sources said there would probably be none before Wednesday.

U.S. Ambassador James J. Wadsworth said in a statement after the meeting: "There is not much point in talking until you have a sound basis of information on which to speak."

In the 15-minute council session Wadsworth called the delegates' attention to press dispatches reflecting "additional confusion" in the Congo. He proposed that, "in view of the lack of clarity in the situation," the council adjourn.

Valerian Zorin, Soviet deputy foreign minister, declared the proposal was not consistent with the council's interest in the Congo situation. But Wadsworth's motion was approved with only the Soviet Union and Poland voting no.

P. 9

Zorin then introduced a formal motion that the council meet again at 8:30 Monday night, but Ortona ruled that the council was adjourned and a request for a new meeting must be made either by request to him or Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

Atlanta, Ga.

The adjournment put off for the time being a sharp East-West clash over the struggle for power in the Congo between Soviet-supported Patrice Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu.

Just as the council ended its brief session, the U.N. announced that rival delegations from the Congo had arrived in New York. One represents Kasavubu and the other Lumumba.

Zorin is expected to demand that the council hear the delegation representing Lumumba. Any such demand will be opposed by the United States and other Western powers.

A U.S. spokesman said the move to delay debate had nothing to do with arrival of the Congo delegations.

The council's task was complicated further by announcement in Cairo that the United Arab Republic has decided to withdraw its battalion from the U.N. forces in the Congo.

Zorin called on Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold before man said it was a courtesy visit that lasted about a half-hour.

In advance of the council session Hammarskjold disclosed he had received an appeal from Congo President Kasavubu that the United Nations reorganize and train the national army under the president's supreme command as chief of state.

In a cable to the secretary-general, Kasavubu asked that the United Nations provide also for and provincial police units and assist in reactivation of the Congo's legal system.

KATANGA TROOPS GO TO AID KASAI

The Atlanta Journal & Constitution

Secessionists

March to Bolster 'Mineral State'

Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 9-4-60

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo, Sept. 3 (AP)—The vanguard of secessionist Albert Kalonji's volunteer army marched into Kasai Province Saturday to help guerrillas battling Congo government roops. Casualties there now are reported at 1,000, with 300 slain.

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About 250 volunteers crossed from Katanga province, an ally of Kalonji and his Kasai province "mineral state," said a Katanga Army spokesman. He reported they met no resistance.

The spokesman said the volunteers were "supervised by white technicians" — presumably Belgian officers. Kalonji has charged the Congo army in Kasai is led by three Communist Czechoslovak officers.

* * *

THE INVADERS headed for Luputa, a town 20 miles inside Kasai Province. Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba's army once was expected to use Luputa as a jumping-off point for an invasion of Katanga Province.

But the town now is reported cut off from supplies by guerrillas. And the Katanga army spokesman said Lumumba's main force was driven back to the defensive by guerrillas at Bakwanga, Kalonji's captured capital.

* * *

IN LEOPOLDVILLE, meanwhile, Lumumba's political opponents in the senate accused him of moving the young African nation toward a leftist dictatorship. Even one supporter assailed his policies.

The senate opposition was led by Syrille Adoula, who charged the Congo is headed toward dictatorship and demanded Lumumba cancel decrees restricting freedom. Adoula is a member of the Puna Party, whose president, Jean Bolikango, is under arrest.

* * *

UNITED NATIONS officials reported casualties in the Kasai Province fighting had reached 1,000, with nearly 300 dead. The brunt of this fighting was carried by anti-Lumumba guerrillas who were said to have upset the Congo's timetable for invasion of rebellious Katanga.

The Katanga army spokesman

said Kalonji's invading force was armed with automatic weapons and rifles.

The force was part of a volunteer battalion Kalonji recruited in Katanga from tribesmen hostile to Lumumba. After a few days of military training, they left this capital of Katanga Province Thursday by train for the border.

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* * *

THE INVADING force is expected to clear out Lumumba forces from Luputa.

Atlanta, Ga.

The latest information from Luputa is that 88 Congo troops were there but some had deserted and their morale was low.

A Katanga army spokesman said Congo troops had taken up defensive positions around Bakwanga, Kalongi's fallen capital 70 miles north of Luputa and were encircled by Baluba tribesmen loyal to Kalonji.

The army spokesman said Katanga's northern front—Kivu Province—was quiet and no Congo troop movements had been reported.

He announced that the Congo army was training about 1,000 tribesmen at an instruction center in Lokandu, more than 100 miles north of the border.

The spokesman said the Congo army intended sending troops south from Stanleyville and Watsa in the northeast Congo but it would be some time before they reached positions on Katanga's border.

However, it is reported that 10 Russian Ilyushin planes have reached Stanleyville and they may be used as Congo army transports for the Katanga front. Advices reaching Leopoldville said some of the planes have been repainted with the words "Congo Republic" on the side.

Lumumba Put In Jail, Freed

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga. P.1

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—Patrice Lumumba came roaring back through the streets of Leopoldville shouting "Victory" from a military jeep Monday night, only two hours after he was arrested and then freed.

The ousted premier sped to Leopoldville radio station after a tour of the African communes but was not allowed to speak.

Tues. 9-13-60

What happened at Camp Leopold, where Lumumba had been taken by army troops, could not be learned immediately.

Lumumba was in custody less than two hours. When he reached the radio station he said, "I am not arrested. The people are with me."

There were reports—all unconfirmed—that troops of Lumumba's Batatela tribe had managed somehow to free him from Camp Leopold.

The United Nations position meanwl appeared to be weakening.

The United Arab Republic has decided to withdraw its troops from the U.N. command in the Congo.

In Cairo, Deputy Presidential Affairs Minister Abdel Kater Hatem said the "United Nations forces have violated their mission."

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"The U.A.R. government considers the U.N. order to prevent Congolese forces from using Leopoldville Airport and the national radio station a flagrant violation of Congolese sovereignty," Hatem said.

It was the steadfast U.N. guard at the radio station that turned Lumumba back again. The radio station guard was greatly strengthened and barbed wire was strung after Lumumba's visit.

Six or seven military jeeps loaded with armed soldiers in camouflaged helmets came racing through the city with Lumumba, sirens sounding.

Ouster of Lumumba Is Must for Congo Peace

The Atlanta Constitution

The United Nations appears to be making progress in efforts to restore order to the Congo. U.N. troops finally have been given authority by Pres. Joseph Kasavubu, who, after weeks of staying in the background, has come forth to challenge Soviet-controlled Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Atlanta, Ga.

Kasavubu twice has dismissed Lumumba and for a time yesterday the latter was under arrest. The president, exercising his authority as chief of state, has formed a new cabinet with Joseph Ileo, moderate speaker of the Senate, to replace Lumumba. Leaning heavily on Soviet support, Lumumba has refused to accept Kasavubu's degree.

Tues. 9-13-60

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Meanwhile, the U.N. Security Council wrestles with the problem of rival delegations sent by Kasavubu and Lumumba. Since Lumumba has demonstrated his incompetence and an extraordinary ability to create chaos, the U.N. will have to cast its lot with Kasavubu. Both the United States and the U.N. now know they cannot work with Lumumba.

The power struggle between Kasavubu and Lumumba in reality is a struggle by the Soviet Union to achieve domination of the Congo. After supporting the U.N. resolution to restore order, the Russians have poured in planes, trucks, advisers and propaganda to support Lumumba.

World opinion—including the nations of Africa—support the United Nations. Whatever it takes to restore order and to circumvent the Soviets must be done—with full backing of the United States.

18a 1960

CONGO

Seven Airmen Injured by Congolese Return to U.S.

One Says Attackers Knew That Victims Were Americans

The N.Y. Times

New York

By GEORGE CABLE WRIGHT

Special to The New York Times.

WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 7—Some of the Congolese soldiers and policemen who severely beat eight United States Air Force men Aug. 27 knew that their victims were Americans, one of the victims said today.

Times 9-8-60

Until the report by the airman, First Lieut. Kenneth E. Stickevers of Valley Stream, L. I., it had been assumed that the unprovoked attack was prompted by a belief on the part of the Congolese that the fliers might be Belgian paratroopers.

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"Several of the policemen and soldiers who jumped me spoke fluent English," Lieutenant Stickevers said. "They ignored my protestations that I was an American, although I didn't scream it."

Lieutenant Stickevers and six of the other airmen who had been brutally beaten arrived at McGuire Air Force Base near here, after a flight from Frankfurt, Germany. They were later reunited with their families at their home base in Dover, Del.

Capt. Elbert L. Mott of Glenmore, La., the eighth injured airman, remained in the United States Army hospital at Wiesbaden, Germany, where he is still recuperating.

The attack on the American service men took place a few minutes after the group, crew of a Globemaster plane commanded by Captain Mott and transporting supplies to the United Nations force in the Congo, landed at Stanleyville Airport on a flight from Châteauroux, France. About 10,000 persons milling about the airfield viewed the assault.

After having been pummelled with rifle butts, clubs and military boots, the airmen were rescued by a group of Ethiopian soldiers attached to the United Nations contingent.

Each of the airmen here today wore plaster casts, bandages or both as they debarked from the C-118 transport plane that brought them to the nearby base this morning.

Besides Lieutenant Stickevers, the group included First Lieuts. Arman A. Kelsenberg of Tierz, Minn.; William M. Shaw Jr. of Ashville, N. C., and Gerald T. Henery of Washington, D. C.; T/Sgts. Frederick N. Kiser of Smyrna, Del., and Kenneth E. Bennett of Norfolk, Va., and S/Sgt. Brice E. Bossa of Sarasota, Fla.

Lieutenant Kelsenberg and Sergeants Kiser and Bossa arrived as litter patients. The other four men walked unsteadily from the big transport plane.

The airmen were greeted by Maj. Gen. William P. Fisher, commander of the Eastern Transport Air Force of the Military Air Transport Service. The general later pinned Air Force commendation medals on each of the seven men.

Two Canadian communications technicians who were assaulted with the Americans flew here this morning with the other airmen. They were transferred to another plane that took off for Montreal.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Maj. Gen. William P. Fisher, center, Commander Eastern Transport Air Force, talks with seven of eight U. S. airmen at Maguire Air Force Base. Litter patients are, from left: T/Sgt. Frederick N. Kiser, S/Sgt. Brice E. Bossa and Lieut. Arman A. Kelsenberg. Standing from the left are Lieut. Kenneth E. Stickevers, Flight Surgeon Richard F. O'Brien, base physician, General Fisher, Lieut. Gerald T. Henery, Lieut. William M. Shaw Jr. and T/Sgt. Kenneth E. Bennett. The seven fliers were warded the Air Force Commendation medal.

U.N. CHIEF PLANS REPORT ON CONGO

The N.Y. Times

But Hammarskjold Awaits Clarification Before Fixing New Council Appearance

New York

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 7—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold expects to report to the Security Council on the struggle for power in the Congo between President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Times 9-8-60

The basis of his report will be the steady flow of information he has been receiving from his top deputies in the new African republic, among them his executive assistant, Andrew W. Cordier, and his new personal representative, Rajeshewar Dayal of India.

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It was understood that the Secretary General was still considering the timing of the report, which would be his fourth since the Council empowered him to dispatch United Nations troops to the Congo in July. It was said that the report might be withheld until the situation in Leopoldville was clarified.

Favoritism Is Denied

Meanwhile, persons close to the Secretary General depreciated reports that he "favored" Mr. Kasavubu over Mr. Lumumba in their dispute. Western diplomats have made no secret of their belief that the Congolese President would be a more reliable administrator than Mr. Lumumba.

Reports here indicate that some African delegations also are discouraged by the continued unrest in the Congo under the Lumumba regime.

Mr. Lumumba is understood to have strong Soviet backing. Until the Leopoldville airport was closed by the United Nations forces yesterday, he was said to have been receiving military supplies from the Soviet Union for his attack against the self-proclaimed independent Mining State in Kasai Province.

Informed observers said that Mr. Hammarskjold had "leaned over backward" to avoid putting United Nations support behind either of the contestants for power in the Congo.

Financing of Force Studied

Mr. Hammarskjold also was understood to be giving considerable thought to means of financing the United Nations force in the Congo, which totals more than 16,000 men.

The Secretary General is expected to lay the problem soon before his advisory committee on budget matters, with recommendation that the cost be prorated among all United Nations members.

Unofficial estimates are that the first three months' activities of the multi-nation force in the Congo will come to about $40,000,000. By the end of the year, the amount may be raised to $75,000,000. It has been estimated that the continued presence of the force would cost about $200,000,000 a year.

U. S. Would Pay a Third

A prorated assessment of the force's costs would mean that the United States would pay a little less than a third of the bill and the Soviet Union about 13 per cent.

A similar means of payment was approved by the General Assembly for the United Nations Emergency Force sent to guard the border between Israel and the United Arab Republic in 1956 after Israel and France and Britain had invaded the Sinai Peninsula.

In this instance, however, the Soviet bloc refused to pay its share, asserting that the cost of the force should be borne by the "aggressor" nations, Israel, Britain and France. Some Latin-American countries have insisted that they are unable to pay the special assessment.

The force in the Middle East

New U. N. Council Session Looms on Congo Problem

The New York Times
New York

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

9-6-60

P. 1

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 5—The Security Council may be called into session again on the troubled affairs of the Congo, it was reported here tonight. Unofficial sources here speculated that any major change in the new African country probably would call for further Council consideration.

The belief was expressed following reports that Chief of State Joseph Kasavubu had ousted Premier Patrice Lumumba and had asked the United Nations to take over administration of the country.

Need Seen for Mandate

A United Nations spokesman, according to press reports, said that a new mandate would be required if the organization's powers in the Congo were to be broadened. Such a mandate could come only from the Council. Egidio Ortona of Italy is President of the eleven-nation body for this month.

Meanwhile, United Nations officials did not disclose whether any direct message had been received by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold either from Mr. Kasavubu or from Mr. Lumumba. Such word as might have been received from United Nations civil and military officers in the Congo also was unavailable tonight.

Rajeshwar Dayal, India's High Commissioner in Pakistan, was scheduled to have arrived in Leopoldville today as personal representative of Mr. Hammarskjold, succeeding the Secretary General's executive assistant, Andrew W. Cordier.

Reports of the new outbreaks in the Congo, with first Mr. Kasavubu and then Mr. Lumumba claiming control of the Government found Mr. Hammarskjold at his desk here this afternoon, despite the Labor Day holiday that otherwise had virtually emptied the big United Nations headquarters building.

P. 23

Mr. Hammarskjold and some aides had been busy, it was understood, discussing plans for the annual session of General Assembly, scheduled to open Sept. 20. News dispatches went in a steady stream this afternoon and evening to the Secretary General's office. There was no official comment, however.

New York

West Prefers Kasavubu

Western sources this evening left little doubt that they would prefer a regime under Mr. Kasavubu to a continuance of Mr. Lumumba's stormy administration. Mr. Kasavubu is considered considerably more conservative than Mr. Lumumba, who sometimes has been reported under strong Soviet influence.

Diplomatic observers said also that Mr. Kasavubu is known as an advocate of a federal republic in the Congo, as opposed to Mr. Lumumba's aim of a strong central administration. If federal forces should take over the Government, they believed, it might mean an end to the fighting in Kasai Province and the cleavage with secessionist Katanga.

President Moise Tshombe of Katanga is known to favor a federal system with large autonomy for the provinces. If some such regime were set up in the Congo, it was believed, Mr. Tshombe might be willing to sink his present differences with the central regime and take part in a federal administration.

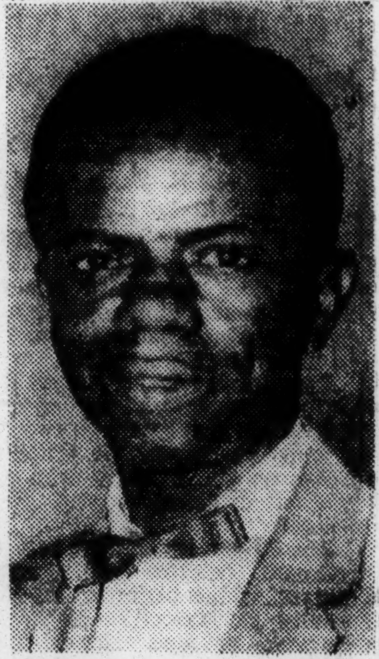
If the Security Council were to meet again on the Congo, James J. Kadsworth would be the United States representative. Henry Cabot Lodge resigned Sept. 3 to run for the Vice Presidency on the Republican ticket. Mr. Wadsworth was scheduled to begin active duties as head of the United States mission tomorrow morning.

Other Africans Dissatisfied

There was some speculation here on what role other African states may have played in Mr. Kasavubu's bid to take over the Congo Government. Some African nations are known to have become increasingly dissatisfied with Mr. Lumumba's policies and the continuing outbreaks in the Congo.

Last week the representatives of thirteen African states meeting in a pan-African congress in Leopoldville were reported to have warned Mr. Lumumba that such violent incidents as beatings of United States and Canadian personnel "must come to a halt."

Later the Congo Government offered apologies to Tunisia for an attack on that country made in the pro-Lumumba newspaper Congo. An editorial had implied that Mongi Slim, head of the Tunisian delegation here, had backed Mr. Hammarskjold against Mr. Lumumba in order to put the Secretary General "in debt."



NAMED BY KASAVUBU: Joseph Ileo, president of Congolese Senate. He was chosen by Joseph Kasavubu, the Congolese Chief of State, to replace Patrice Lumumba as Premier.

U. N. Role in Congo Reviewed

The direct involvement of the United Nations in the troubles of the Congo began July. On that date Premier Lumumba, whom Chief of State Kasavubu attempted to remove yesterday, asked Secretary General Hammarskjold for "military assistance."

The day before, Premier Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province had announced Katanga's secession from the new republic. He declared Belgian troops of the former colonial administration would remain in Katanga.

The United Nations had been watching the situation closely before the trouble broke out. Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche, who had gone to Leopoldville, capital of the Congo, for the independence ceremonies June 30, had remained to report to the Secretary General as the crisis developed.

On July 13, Belgian troops clashed with Congolese forces and took over the Leopoldville airport.

U. N. Force Authorized

The Security Council acted early the next morning after a meeting that lasted more than six hours. It authorized the Secretary General to organize and send a United Nations force to the Congo.

A message of clarification from the Congo Government had specified that "the purpose of the aid requested is not to restore internal situation in the Congo but rather to protect the national territory against act of aggression posed by Belgian metropolitan troops."

The resolution as adopted called upon Belgium to withdraw her troops and authorized the Secretary General "to provide the Government of the Congo with such military assistance as may be necessary until, through the efforts of the United Nations, the national security forces may be able, in the opinion of the Government, to fully meet their tasks."

The Soviet Union and African states had demanded the inclusion of the call on Belgium to withdraw. Because of this, Britain, France and Nationalist China abstained. The Soviet Union had also fought for stronger language condemning Belgium, but this was rejected.

The United Nations force was to have virtually the same functions as the United Nations Emergency Force sent to Egypt in 1956 in connection with the withdrawal of British, French and Israeli forces from the Suez Canal and Sina areas.

The force swere to be drawn from small powers, they would fire only in self-defense and they would not be permitted to interfere in internal affairs.

The United States and other great powers provided a swift airlift of troops and supplies. The first troop contingent, from Tunisia, arrived July 15.

Premier Issues Ultimatum

Two days later, Premier Lumumba issued an ultimatum to the temporary United Nations commander threatening to call in "Soviet Russian troops" unless all Belgian troops were removed within seventy-two hours. But the Congo Senate voted a resolution rejecting "energetically" any eventual Soviet intervention. There had been indications from the start that Premier Lumumba and other leaders did not see eye to eye on the approach to the United Nations.

On a visit to the United Nations at the end of July, Premier Lumumba showed extreme anxiety that the United Nations might seek to keep troops in the Congo after the last Belgians left.

Before leaving the Congo last week, Dr. Bunche said that suspicion was the main difficulty encountered by the United Nations there. He said Mr. Lumumba's Government was responsible for many rumors about Belgian spies and imperialist plots.

Baudouin, at 30, a Busy Ruler In Belgium's Congo Troubles

The New York Times

New York

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

Wed 9-7-60

9/15

The New York Times

King Baudouin

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 5—King Baudouin will reach his thirtieth birthday Wednesday at a time when the monarchy has a growing prominence in Belgian affairs.

The tall, quiet bachelor King has ruled since July 17, 1951, when his father, King Leopold III, renounced the royal powers in his favor. Beginning as a young man for whom his Belgian nation had a protective feeling, Baudouin has gradually won a name for himself as a gentle but firm monarch.

The troubled aftermath of the grant of independence to the Congo June 30 has involved Baudouin in Belgian political discussions. Two public demonstrations were held in Brussels in the first month after the Congolese outbreak, asking that the King suspend Parliament and rule personally. Following that, two weekly magazines coupled the Palace with the Cabinet crisis.

These magazines indicated Badouin had suggested to Premier Gaston Eyskens a fortnight ago that the Government should resign and a new ministerial team of men of affairs—leaders of Belgium in business and the professions—should be formed. The reports of such intervention by the King were officially denied and M. Eyskens reshuffled his old Cabinet last Friday.

Royal Restraint Customary

However, the presence of demonstrators in public squares calling on the King to rule and the publication of articles about royal intervention in the political crisis, even though denied, are new facts in the Belgian political scene. As one observer put it, the maturity of King Badouin has presented a new factor.

Experts on Belgian constitutional law say a monarch has quite a bit of latitude in his official conduct because he is the pre-eminent possessor of the legislative power, and the executive power is also vested in him. However, according to custom he is not expected to take the initiative.

There have been two earlier controversies about Baudouin's use of his powers.

Eighteen months ago when Premier Eyskens wished to replace Governor General Henri Cornelis in the Belgian Congo, M. Cornelis remained in the post and it was generally understood that this was by preference of the King.

Many Belgians were critical of this display of decisiveness. There was also some grumbling among Belgians in Leopoldville on June 30 when Baudouin, there personally to hail the new state, began his independence speech with a reference to Leopold II, founder of the Belgian colony. The critics thought the King might have omitted this reference simply because Leopold II had been made a symbol of "colonialism" by rabid Congolese nationalists.

Diverse Views in Nation

Belgians are divided on the amount of activity they favor for their King in governmental affairs. In fact, two Belgians out of five are dubious about the whole idea of the monarchy, according to political experts here.

Yet in times of stress, such as recently produced by the events in the Congo, the nation acclaims the value of the monarchy in holding this country together despite its divisions of language (French and Flemish), religion and economic interests. Baudouin was cheered recently when he went to the airport to meet civilians and troops returning from the Congo.

In the last year the King has visited many Belgian centers of trade, social service and military activities. After he made a trip to the United States in May, 1959, observers remarked that he had developed a new ease in his public appearances and this seems to have increased his popularity with Belgian crowds.

Because of the financial and emotional loss that many Belgians suffered when they fled from the Congo, the Government is omitting official celebrations at present. For example, National Day on July 21 went by with only a quiet formal observance.

U. N. an African Hope

The New York Times

But Congo Antagonisms Cause Strain As Continent's Bloc Gains Strength

New York

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

Wed 9-14-60

PARIS, Sept. 13—Three hot spots of Africa—the Congo, the broken Mali Federation and Algeria—are more closely linked by lines of force or weakness, that lead to Manhattan than by continental solidarity.

United Nations membership, in itself, has become an essential attribute of independence and sovereignty for many Africans. Indeed, the psychological importance of membership has in some instances worked in favor of the Balkanization of Africa.

News Analysis

Despite their bitter denunciation of "colonialist maneuvers" that "block African union," nationalists have shown extre reluctance to form any federation that would combine and reduce their representation in the United Nations.

9/14

The charm of belonging to an organization in which Togo and Chad are on the same footing as the United States and the Soviet Union is too great to allow African leaders to renounce their prerogatives in favor of union.

Stronger U. N. Desired

Africans are also proudly aware of their growing importance as a bloc in the United Nations. Their natural tendency is to want to strengthen the international organization.

The drama in the Congo is consequently agonizing for other African countries, chiefly because it seems to pit what North Africans have labeled "radical nationalism" against the United Nations' authority.

African neutralism is seen as shaken to its foundation by the opposition of the Soviet bloc to the United Nations displayed by Soviet support of Patrice Lumumba, whose position as Premier of the Congo is under dispute.

This antagonism is beginning to divide the continent into "cold war" blocs more profoundly than the ideological conflict of the "cold war" ever has.

Africans have come to regard the United Nations as their best tribune and Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold as their ally in their "struggle against colonialism." North Africans see in Mr. Lumumba's fight with Mr. Hammarskjold a blow to the man whose authority would be essential to any effective "internationalization" of the Algerian problem.

Tunisians Are Waiting

While President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia has talked in general terms of "linking the fate of Tunisia to that of Algeria" and thus internationalizing the Algerian rebels' conflict with France, no concrete move in this direction is expected until the Congo situation has clarified.

If Mr. Hammarskjold, whose cause Tunisia has championed boldly in the Congo crisis, should be defeated by the Lumumba-Moscow axis, the prospect of internationalizing the Algerian war through the United Nations would be greatly reduced.

Curiously enough there exists a community of interest between the French and Mr. Lumumba in their opposition to the United Nations.

In speaking disdainfully the other day of "nations called united" President de Gaulle found himself at least temporarily side by side with Mr. Lumumba, who has attacked the United Nations as "imperialist."

In Africa, Guinea and, to a lesser degree, the United Arab Republic have seemed to take the Lumumba-Soviet side against Mr. Hammarskjold, while Tunisia, Morocco, the Algerian nationalists, Ethiopia, Liberia, Togo and Cameroon have supported the Secretary General. Ghana seems for the moment to be on the fence.

Mali Dispute a Special Case

The Mali Federation, which split apart last month, is in a special situation. Sudan has retained the name Mali Federation and has pushed the federation's application for membership in the United Nations, already approved by the Security Council. But Senegal, which seceded from the federation, has been recognized by France and will be presented by France to the United Nations for membership this fall.

African sympathy will probably be with Sudan against Senegal. The idea of unity is dear to Africans, even though in practice most of them find it unattainable.

In addition, Modibo Keita, Premier of Sudan and the Mali Federation, is generally regarded as more "African" than Premier Mamadou Dia and President Leopold S. Senghor of Senegal. The affection of the Senegalese leaders for France is regarded by radical Africans as a weakness.

How Senegal and Sudan will line up on the Algerian question is not certain, although most observers believe Mr. Keita will throw his weight to the Algerian nationalists. At the same time Senegal, if it sends a representative to this year's General Assembly, may be tempted to prove its independence of France.

U.N. Yields Congo Radio, Eases Curb on Air Travel

The New York Times

New York

Senate and Lower House Vote Lumumba 'Special Powers'—He Appears to Gain in Fight to Retain Premiership

Wed. 9-14-60

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 13—The United Nations relinquished control of the Leopoldville radio station and reopened all Congo airports today to "peaceful traffic."

The moves came as Patrice Lumumba appeared to be recovering the ground he had lost in his struggle to remain Premier. Mr Lumumba is opposed by President Joseph Kasavubu, who has named Joseph Ileo to succeed Mr. Lumumba.

A joint session of the Senate and lower house tonight gave Mr. Lumumba "special powers." Presumably these would enable him to arrest the Ministers appointed by the rival Government of Mr. Ileo.

There was some doubt, however, about the regularity of the vote. The official who presided over the joint session, a Lumumba follower, announced that the vote was 88 to 25, with three abstentions—a total of 116 votes.

Earlier, however, he had declared that 113 Senators and Deputies were present. The quorum is 111.

The officials who voted were milling about at the time of the vote and an accurate count was difficult. But newsmen agreed that the number of persons present to vote did not exceed ninety.

Mr. Lumumba, who was arrested and then released by the army yesterday, was ordered rearrested today by Mr. Kasavubu.

Mr. Lumumba, despite the new arrest order, moved from his private to his official residence this afternoon.

A short time later he drove up before Parliament, his ministerial standard flying from the hood of his car.

The Parliament building was heavily guarded by Congolese military police, who had put light machine guns into position along the driveway to the entrance.

The Sentries saluted smartly as Mr. Lumumba, acting as if there had never been a threat to his regime or his person, strode into Parliament.

He took his deputy's seat in the front row of the chamber. He was accompanied by his key ministers, most of them also under the threat of arrest. No members of the rival Cabinet of Mr. Ileo were present.

Mr. Lumumba talked to the lawmakers for about twenty minutes. He charged that President Kasavubu and his followers had a plan to kill him. This, Mr. Lumumba said, put an end to all hopes for conciliation.

Mr. Lumumba implied that he was not certain of the attitude of the army. He charged that Mr. Kasavubu had subverted the army.

Last night, when he was detained at Camp Leopold II, the city's main garrison, the soldiers were so excited that they wanted to descend on the European section of the city and kill all whites, Mr. Lumumba asserted. Only his intervention had prevented disaster, he declared.

Earlier, forces loyal to Mr. Lumumba and their opponents played a weird game of cat and mouse in the streets of the city. Most of the time it was impossible to say which was the cat and which the mouse.

Ghanaian troops were pulled out of the radio station shortly after 11 A. M. They had occupied it for a week and twice had turned Mr. Lumumba back at bayonet point when he tried to enter the station.

A Ghanaian captain and five men were left in the building to protect United Nations technicians. His orders in the event of shooting between the opposing Congolese factions were to remove his men.

This morning Mr. Lumumba's opponents were the first to move.

Jean Bolikango, Information Minister in the Ileo Government, showed up a half hour after the Ghanaians had departed. He arrived with an escort of thirty military police in three jeeps and a troop carrier.

He went into the station and made a broadcast appealing to the nation to be reasonable, to go to work and to forget the "hate campaign" and "spy hunt" of the Lumumba Government.

While he was on the air a second detachment of soldiers arrived. Word spread that these were Lumumba forces and bystanders scattered. But Mr. Bolikango's aides explained that the second detachment was reinforcements sent by President Kasavubu.

Meanwhile, word reached the captain of the Ghanaian troops that Mr. Lumumba's forces were on their way to the station. When Mr. Bolikango, after his broadcast, wanted to address newsmen who had flocked to the station, the captain implored him to leave to avoid bloodshed.

Mr. Bolikango then left with the military police, leaving some of his troops behind. His convoy drove across the business section and pulled up in front of the city's leading hotel, where his soldiers deployed in front of the building while Mr. Bolikango held a news conference inside.

An hour later Mr. Bolikango drove back to the radio station and the near-by Information Ministry. But by that time the soldiers he had left behind had been reinforced by others and apparently had changed their mind about him. They refused to let him in.

Gen. Maurice Mpolo, Minister of Sports, and one of the most determined members of Mr. Lumumba's team, explained in Parliament later that he had "counter-attacked" at the radio station in the early afternoon.

Tonight, however, there was no way of telling who was controlling the station, or, for that matter, any other point in the city.

There was a strong possibility that the army as a whole was remaining aloof for the time being, letting both political factions operate more or less as they pleased.

The United Nations spokesman who announced that the radio station had been reopened and that air traffic had been restored, said the United Nations would retain physical control of the airfields. He said the United Nations reserved the right to ground any planes that were not engaged in "peaceful traffic." He did not elaborate.

He said that closing of the radio and airports had been intended as a temporary emergency measure.

The decision nevertheless was widely interpreted here as a "withdrawal" by the United Nations and as a move that was likely to work against Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Ileo.

Airports Opened to Civilians

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 13—The United Nations opened all airports in the Congo today to civilian traffic and ordered tighter restrictions on air movements of Congo troops and military supplies.

The order set a new pattern for the United Nations attempt to reduce the chances of conflict in the Congo by controlling its network of airfields. The order modified the earlier United Nations restrictions on all air traffic, except United Nations flights.

Belgian passengers here have had to travel about 700 miles by road and air to Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia to get a plane for Europe.

The new order will permit airlines to serve Elisabethville, Leopoldville and other Congo cities on regular and chartered flights. At all airports United Nations guards have been instructed to forbit the unloading or departure of planes carrying troops or military supplies.

The definition of what constitutes military supplies is likely to cause the United Nations some trouble. Before the ban the Soviet Union flew civilian planes to Leopoldville and turned them over to Premier Lumumba who used them as military transports.

The United Nations office here said it did not know what its policy would be toward civilian planes that might be flown into the Congo and put at the disposal of either of the two rival groups struggling to establish control of the Leopoldville Government.

Mr. Lumumba is opposed by President Joseph Kasavubu, who has named Joseph Ileo to replace Mr. Lumumba as Premier. Both groups have sent representatives to the United Nations.

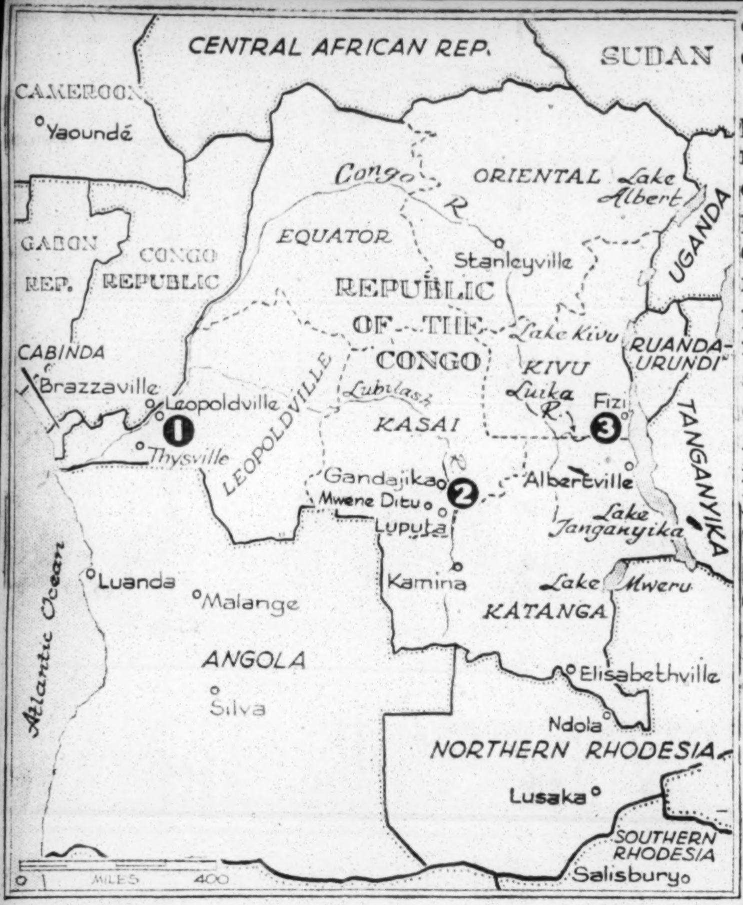
The first plane to arrive today from Leopoldville was a chartered civilian Ghanaian plane, said to be traveling to Southern Rhodesia to pick up "refugees from South Africa."

The new airport restrictions are not likely to make the Katanga Government happy. President Moise Tshombe of Katanga has insisted supplies and police forces must be moved by air to jungle areas to deal with tribal warfare.

A United Nations spokesman here said the ban on military movements included police forces from the Katanga Government.

There were reports here that the cease-fire ordered by the Congo Army command last week was still being violated by troops loyal to Mr. Lumumba.

Katanga's Ministry of the Interior said "heavy fighting" had been taking place in South Kasai, formerly Mining State. The area has proclaimed its independence under the leadership of Albert Kalonji. The Katanga ministry reported fighting at Gandajika, Laputa and Mwene Ditu between Congo Army troops and tribesmen loyal to Mr. Kalonji. "I am afraid I cannot define 'heavy fighting,' the Belgian spokesman at the ministry said.



The New York Times Sept. 14, 1960

CONFUSION IN THE CONGO: Premier Lumumba won a vote of support from Parliament in Leopoldville (1). Fighting between soldiers and dissidents in South Kasai (2) was reported and the presence of Congolese troops at Fizi (3) was confirmed by United Nations officials.

Progress in the Congo?

The New York Times

New York

The forces capable of producing disruption and chaos in the Congo are still too many to warrant anything but caution toward that situation, yet it may be that some progress is being made toward restoring normal life. The United Nations decision yesterday to reopen Congolese airports to non military air traffic and to permit the Leopoldville radio station to resume broadcasting may be key signs. So too was the realistic note sounded in yesterday's broadcast by the Information Minister in Premier Ileo's Government about the need to provide food and work for the Congolese people who have been the victims of the political turmoil which has raged in their country since independence was achieved.

One feature of the latest political trends in the Congo is the growing strength and effectiveness of the forces headed by President Kasavubu. Only a few days ago it seemed that Mr. Lumumba held the upper hand, controlling the armed forces and capable of swaying Congolese legislators with his obviously talented oratory. Now, however, President Kasavubu has shown himself to have effective military force available and it is Mr. Lumumba who has been on the defensive. But he has shown himself so adroit a politician that his possible comeback cannot yet be ruled out, and some of the latest news suggests he is doing just that.

The tragedy of the whole situation is that powerful forces are at work which place the needs of the Congolese people far behind other objectives. Mr. Lumumba's interest in personal power and in carrying on a war against dissident elements in Katanga and elsewhere has been made abundantly clear. The Soviet Union's prime emphasis is obviously upon obtaining a major political foothold in this new state, even at the cost of fanning conflict and disorder whose chief victims must be the Congolese people. Against these unhappy forces it is fortunate indeed for the Congolese people that they have leaders like President Kasavubu who understand that domestic peace and cooperation with the United Nations are the only sure road for their country's progress both toward full sovereignty and material improvement. But which forces will triumph remains to be seen.

DILLON LETTER FORGED

The N.Y. Times

Envoy to Congo Says Paper Is Being Circulated

New York

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 10—The United States Ambassador to the Congo, Claire H. Timberlake, said Saturday that a crude forgery purporting to a crude forgery purporting to be a letter of instruction to him from the State Department was being circulated here.

He said that the forgery was on a State Department letterhead, over the signature of Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon.

Tms 9-12-60

The forgery purports to show that the State Department regarded President Moise Tshombe of the secessionist province of Katanga as the only "suitable replacement" in the government of the Congo for Premier Patrice Lumumba.

U. N. FACES A TEST ON 2 CONGO GROUPS

The N.Y. Times

Unparalleled Situation Seen in Rival Delegations' Vying for Council Recognition

New York

By JAMES FERON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 12—United Nations officials said today that the presence of two Congolese delegations purporting to represent separte governments would produce an unparalleled situation here.

Tms 9-13-60

They said somewhat similar developments had occurred in the past, notably in situations concerning China and Iraq, but that those consisted of one delegation's trying to displace another instead of two vying for recognition as the legitimate representative of their country.

The rival delegations represent President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba. Each leader has announced that he has ousted his rival.

The Kasavubu contingent is headed by Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko. Mr. Lumumba's chief representative will be Thomas Kanza, who was scheduled to be permanent delegate to the United Nations. Both men have spoken here at previous Security Council debates.

Highly qualified observers, including experts in credentials, Security Council procedure and United Nations law, say they have no idea how the situation will be resolved. One diplomat who is a delegate to the Council said there was some hope that the Congo situation would "mature" enough in the next forty-eight hours to eliminate the problem here.

Bomboko Group Arrives

Mr. Bomboko's delegation landed at New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens, tonight only a few hours after the Security Council adjourned its consideration of the Congo problem. Mr. Bomboko declined to comment on the situation, saying he wanted to consult first with "the African group" and Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

The current confusion recalled an incident that occurred here in July, 1958, when a dispute developed over the seat held by Iraq in the Security Council. The crisis was a result of the revolution that brought Abdul Karim Kassim to power in the Middle Eastern nation.

The representatice of the prerevolutionary Iraqi regime was Dr. Abdul Majid Abbas. He continued to occupy the Council seat while Hashim Jawad, designated as representative of the new Iraqi republic, watched from the gallery and conferred with other diplomats in the lounge.

Messages containing claims to the seat were sent to the Secretary General from the foreign minister of the new Iraqi Government and from the Jordanian Government in Amman, which maintained that it had continued responsibility for Iraq's representation under provisions of the Arab Union, which had united the two countries. They were similar to messages received here last night from Messrs. Lumumba and Kasavubu.

The Soviet delegate, Arkady A. Sobolev, challenged the right of Dr. Abbas to remain in the Council.

The Iraqi problem was finally settled with the formal dissolution of the Arab Union. Mr. Jawad, his Government firmly in control at home, quietly took the place of Dr. Abbas. One diplomat said today that the Congo problem here might be settled in the same way, but more quickly.

18a 1960 CONGO

U. N. Council Refuses To Seat Lumumba Aide

The Washington Post

Washington D. C.

By Bruce W. Munn

The Washington Post P. 6

Thurs. 9-15-60 Washington D.C.

United Press International

The Congolese U. N. delegation of moderate President Joseph Kasavubu, headed by Justin Bomboko, third from left, poses outside Security Council chambers prior to meeting on the Congo problem. With him, from left, are delegates Ylofa Kadia, Josius Fele and Leon Badibanger. Lumumba's own delegation opposes this group.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 14 (UPI)—The U. N. Security Council, shaken by an Army coup d'etat in the Congo, refused tonight to give a seat in its Congo debate to a delegation appointed by Premier Patrice Lumumba.

The vote was not a final, decisive action against Lumumba but it reflected confusion over the fluid situation in Leopoldville where the Army announced it had seized power and ousted both Lumumba and his rival, President Joseph Kasavubu. Thurs 9-15-6

8 Members Abstain

The vote came on a Polish motion to seat the Lumumba delegation headed by Thomas Kanza. Only three nations voted for it—Russia, Poland and Ceylon—and it failed to pass. Seven votes are necessary for passage. Eight members abstained.

Thurs 9-15-60

The Security Council had been debating the merits of seating a Lumumba delegation or a Kasavuba delegation when an aide handed Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold news dispatches which said the Congolese Armv had overthrown Lumumba and Kasavubu and put Parliament into limbo.

Hammarskjold passed the bulletin to Egidio Ortona, Council president for September. Ortona read it quickly and passed it to Frence delegate Pierre Millet who raised his hands as if to say "What next?"

Mario Amadeo of Argentina spoke after the news dispatches were received. Without referring directly to them he said the situation in the Congo "is extremely confused, as proved by the news we are getting."

Page 6

Wtih a trace of sarcasm, the Argentine said, "I admire that type of vision which the representative of the Soviet Union has, to be able to see so clearly what the rest of us see as so unclear." He suggested that seating Kanza would imply taking sides in an internal Congo affair.

The Soviet delegate, Valerian A. Zorin, had declared Lumumba the only legitimate ruler in the Congo and demanded that his delegate be seated.

U. S. Ambassador James J. Wadsworth suggested that the Council reach an informal agreement not to seat for the time being the Lumumba delegation or one appointed by Kasavubu and headed by holdover Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko.

No vote was taken on Wadsworth's suggestion, which was accepted by tacit approval.

After the decision not to seat the Lumumba team, the Council adjourned until 8 p. m.

Major Wrangle Develops

A major procedural wrangle arose earlier in the Congo debate over the refusal of Council President Ortona of Italy to permit Guinea, a nonmember of the Council, to speak on the procedural question of which Congolese delegation should be seated.

Russia and Poland led an unsuccessful drive to gain a non-voting seat for Guinean Ambassador Caba Sory, but the Council upheld Ortona's interpretation that non-members of the Council invited to participate votelessly in a debate were not entitled under the rules to speak on procedural questions.

The vote on giving a voice to Guinea on the representation questions was 5-4 against, with Argentina and Ecuador abstaining. Tunisia and Ceylon joined Russia and Poland in voting for the proposal.

Situation Not Clear—

Lumumba Is Jailed, Freed Shouting 'Victory, Victory'

P. 2 Birmingham-Post-Herald

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Sept. 12 (AP)—Patrice Lumumba came roaring back through the streets of Leopoldville shouting "victory" from a military jeep tonight only two hours after he was arrested and then freed.

The ousted premier sped to Leopoldville radio station after a tour of the African communes, but was not allowed to speak.

What happened at Camp Leopold, where Lumumba had been taken by Army troops, could not be learned immediately.

Lumumba was in custody less than two hours. When he reached the radio station he said, "I am not arrested. The people are with me."

Tues. 9-13-60

There were reports—all unconfirmed—that troops of Lumumba's Batatela tribe had somehow managed to free him from Camp Leopold.

Birmingham. Post

Six or seven military jeeps loaded with armed soldiers in camouflaged helmets came racing through the city with Lumumba, sirens sounding.

Lumumba occasionally raised his voice above the din through a loudspeaker to shout "victory, victory."

But whether it was a victory or not could not be determined in the confusion.

One or two newsmen in the radio station at the time Lumumba appeared asked him what he intended to do.

Lumumba claimed he was the victim of a coup d'etat and said: "I decree this evening a general mobilization. We must tell the people."

Later he said, "I accuse the United Nations of being responsible for all."

Even the most hardened observers of Congo life were astonished by the day's events.

Lumumba had been taken out of his residence by armed soldiers. He was followed by his wife and children and a car piled high with baggage. Two hours later he was free again.

Lumumba did not return to the official residence of the premier after his unsuccessful visit to the radio station. Instead he went to the villa where he had lived before independence on Boulevard Albert.

There, both Congolese troops and Ghana police and troops of the UN force were on guard.

In all the excitement, the power struggle between the left-wing ex-premier and the Congo's moderate president, Joseph Kasavubu, remained unresolved.

Kasavubu, as chief of state, named a new 23-man government to replace Lumumba's red-backed regime and halt what Kasavubu has called a drift toward chaos and Communism.

Kasavubu's premier - designate is Senate President Joseph Ileo.

Whatever the outcome, the Congo is certain to remain an issue in the cold war. The Russians have backed Lumumba with a fleet of planes, 100 trucks and scores of technicians, all sent in outside UN channels.

18a 1960

CONGO

Moscow Says U. N. Chief Prevents Congo Solution

The New York Times

New York

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 13—The Soviet Union accused Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold today of "personally" standing in the wav of a settlement in the Congo. The charge was made in a letter sent by the Soviet representative, Valerian A. Zorin, to the president of the Security Council, Egidio Ortona of Italy.

9-14-60

The Soviet delegate asked for a Council meeting at 3 P. M.

[illegible] statement, Lumumba cable, U.N. report, Page 16.

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today, but he did not get it. It was decided instead that the Council would meet tomorrow.

The eleven-nation body will first sit tomorrow morning to decide on its report to the General Assembly, which convenes next Tuesday. The Council then will reassemble to continue its debate on the Congo.

P. 1

The Council was expected to hear two delegations from the Congo, both of which arrived here last night.

Congolese See Africans

One was appointed by President Joseph Kasavubu and the other by the ousted Premier, Patrice Lumumba. Members of both conferred today with delegates of other African states preparatory to coming before the Council.

Meanwhile, quiet moves were under way to see if explosive problems involving new African states could not be settled peacefully.

Mr. Hammarskjold talked today with the representatives of Ghana and Ethiopia. Both countries have furnished contingents to the United Nations force in the Congo.

Members of the Asian and African group of nations also met. One problem they considered was the breakup of the Mali Federation. Most members, however, are concerned mainly about the Congo situation and some are understood to be opposed to Mr. Lumumba's stand against the United Nations.

Enclosing the phrase "United Nations Force" sarcastically in quotation marks, the Soviet letter asserted that:

¶Full support was not being given to the legal government of the Congo, as the Security Council had demanded.

¶United Nations administration of the Congo, with its take-over of airfields and the national radio station in Leopoldville, was "in effect an occupation," supplanting the evacuated Belgian troops by United Nations soldiers.

¶"Flagrant interference" in the internal affairs of the Congo had been permitted by the Secretary General "personally," because he refused to intervene on th esied of the central Government in the secessionist movements in the provinces of Kasai and Katanga.

Lumumba, Asks Arms Aid

The United Nations received from Mr. Lumumba today a request for military aid, paralleling the petition from President Kasavubu yesterday for military experts to train his army.

New York

Mr. Lumumba asked for "twenty aircraft with crews," a "large quantity of arms and ammunition" and a "powerful radio transmitter."

Mr. Lumumba told the Secretary General that "as the United Nations does not wish to assist the Government in the restoration of law and order in the interior of the country on the ground that this involved domestic disputes in the settlement of which the United Nations cannot intervene, the Government is compelled to request such assistance."

If the military aid were not forthcoming, the message said, the Lumumba regime would be "obliged to seek such assistance elsewhere."

Soviet Aid Reported

Mr. Lumumba has already received planes, trucks and aircraft from the Soviet Union, it has been officially reported here.

Official dispatches to the United Nations appeared today to show that the release of the Leopoldville radio station and the local airfield had somewhat eased the situation in Leopoldville.

A United Nations report said that two platoons of the Congo Army had gone to Ndjili Airport at Leopoldville yesterday, laid down their arms and enlisted with the United Nations force as working parties.

Another report indicated that the Congo Parliament would take charge of the Leopoldville radio station. It said Parliament would see that the transmission facilities were not used to advance one cause or the other in the Congo.

It was at the radio station that Mr. Lumumba's troops tried Sunday to force United Nations troops out. One of the ousted Premier's bodyguards was reported to have drawn a pistol on United Nations guards.

Today's report said that only military policemen of the United Nations force remained in the station and that all airfields in the Congo were now open for "all civilian, humanitarian and peaceful purposes."

LUMUMBA BIDS U.N. GIVE UP CONTROLS OR FACE OUSTER

The N. Y. Times

New York

Congo Premier Is Supported by Senate in His Dispute With the President

Fri. 9-9-60

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 8—The Government of Premier Patrice Lumumba decided today to demand the immediate withdrawal of all United Nations troops from the Congo.

P. 1

Mr. Lumumba indicated later, however, that the demand would be made if the United Nations did not relinquish its control of the Congo's airports and national radio.

The Premier first announced the decision to the Senate after it had given him a resounding 44-to-2 vote of confidence. By that vote the Senate rejected President Joseph Kasavubu's dismissal Monday of Mr. Lumumba as Premier.

[Meanwhile, a force of Congolese soldiers was said to have invaded the secessionist Province of Katanga, United Press International reported.]

When the Senate's presiding officer asked Mr. Lumumba to submit a request for United Nations withdrawal to Parliament for approval the Premier replied that this was not necessary. He said he had informed the Senate out of courtesy.

At a news conference later Premier Lumumba toned down his statement to the Senate with the condition that unless the United Nations abandoned its "occupation" of the radio and the airports he would demand its immediate withdrawal.

This conditional threat was contained also in a seven-point memorandum that the Premier said he was submitting to the United Nations tonight. The memorandum listed United Nations moves that the Lumumba Government regards as interference in internal affairs. The Premier gave no explanation for the contradiction between his Senate speech and his later statements.

In addressing the Senate Premier Lumumba charged that the United Nations, by seizing the airports and the radio, had sought to impose military occupation on the Congo.

"They want to have us in slavery," he exclaimed. "They cannot stay."

Congo Army Praised

From now on the Congo Government will maintain law and order with its own national army, the Premier said.

"This is a matter of pride for us," he said, adding that the Congo Army was disciplined and well led.

He said that United Nations technical assistance, as distinct from "military interference," would still be welcome. Military assistance from "our African brothers" also will be welcome, he said.

Senate members greeted Mr Lumumba's declaration with enthusiastic cries of "freedom! freedom!"

P. 6

Mr. Lumumba drove from the Senate session to his residence where he gave a victory celebration.

New York

A clandestine radio station went on the air immediately afterward, inviting the Congolese population to rally around President Kasavubu. The broadcast declared the Lumumba Government illegal and warned that if the Premier did not relinquish his post by Saturday the entire population of the Leopoldville area would be "mobilized" against him.

The station called itself Radio Freedom and was believed to be controlled by Mr. Kasavubu's party, the Association of the Lower Congo, known as Abako.

Today's Senate vote was the second parliamentary victory for Mr. Lumumba in two days. Yesterday the lower house voted, 60 to 19, to "invalidate" both the President's dismissal of the Premier and the Premier's subsequent dismissal of the President.

The atmosphere in the Senate initially was hostile to Mr. Lumumba this morning. Two ministers of his government who had countersigned the President's dismissal spoke against him. They were Justin Bomboko, Foreign Minister, and Albert Delvaux, Minister Resident in Belgium.

Mr. Delvaux gave the arrival of Soviet planes "carrying arms" as the reason for his break with Mr. Lumumba. He charged that the planes were being used in a "war between brothers," in an allusion to the campaign being waged by the Congo Army against dissident Baluba tribesmen in Kasai Province.

The Soviet Union has given Mr. Lumumba fifteen to seventeen Ilyushin planes with crews and about 100 trucks with technicians.

Premier Patrice Lumumba

U.A.R. TO PULL OUT U. N. CONGO FORCE

The N. Y. Times

Cairo Aide Criticizes Seizure of Radio and Airports—Lumumba Supported

New York

CAIRO, United Arab Republic, Sept. 12 (Reuters) — The United Arab Republic has decided to withdraw its troops in the Congo from United Nations control immediately, it was announced today.

9-13-60

Later an official source said Cairo recognized the Congo regime of Premier Patrice Lumumba and was ready to pull out its troops if Premier Lumumba asked it to.

P. 20

The original announcement was made by Lieut. Col. Abdel Kader Hatem, Deputy Minister of Presidential Affairs.

Deviation Charged

LONDON, Sept. 12 (Reuters) —The Cairo radio, monitored in London, quoted Colonel Hatem as saying the United Arab Republic was removing its troops in the Congo from United Nation command because the United Nations forces deviated from the mission entrusted to them.

Colonel Hatem said the U.A.R. battalion joined the United Nations forces in compliance with a Security Council resolution to send forces at the request of the Congo Government.

"The mission of those forces," he said, "was to supervise the evacuation of Belgian forces from the Congo and to assist the Government and people of the Congo in protecting their independence.

"But developments of the situation in the Congo have revealed that the United Nations forces have deviated from the mission entrusted to them."

Referring to an order of the

United Nations command to seize the Leopoldville radio station and Congo airports and to prevent the Congo Government from using them, Colonel Hatem was quoted by the Cairo radio, "the United Arab Republic considers this action as a flagrant violation of the Congo's sovereignty."

"The United Arab Republic is of the opinion that the occupation of the Congo airports by the United Nations forces, preventing the legitimate Government from using them, constitutes a new danger to the independence and unity of the Congo. It also gives a chance to imperialistic powers to destroy the independence of the Congo," the radio quotes the colonel.

Colonel Hatem said the U. A. R. liaison officer attached to the United Nations commander, Gen. Carl von Horn, had told him the U. A. R. battalion would not open fire on Congolese forces and demanded the withdrawal of the battalion from the Leopoldville airport.

General Von Horn refused the U. A. R. demand, Colonel Hatem said.

KATANGA INVADED BY CONGO TROOPS

The N. Y. Times

Lumumba's Soldiers Said to Have Entered Province From the North

New York

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo, Sept. 8 (UPI)—An estimated 200 to 300 Congolese troops have invaded the secessionist province of Katanga, according to information reaching this capital of Katanga tonight.

Fri 9-9-60

There was no official confirmation.

It was not immediately known if the Congolese troops had met with resistance from the forces loyal to Katanga's President, Tshombe, who has proclaimed his province's independence from Premier Patrice Lumumba's government in Leopoldville.

The reports said the invasion was launched in the northern part of Katanga, on the border with the Kivu Province of the Congo, one of the strongholds of Mr. Lumumba's supporters.

A Congolese patrol was signed yesterday on a reconnaissance mission on the Kivu-Katanga border.

The invasion could spark a major civil war in the Congo. Mr. Lumumba has been threatening to invade Katanga for several weeks and bring it back under control. Mr. Tshombe countered these threats by training an army, with the assistance of Belgian experts, and by mining roads and bridges leading into the province from the Congo.

Earlier today, the United Nations refused to allow Katanga to send a police force to a troubled area where tribal factions were reported fighting.

Katanga protested the action that was part of a general United Nations ban on all unscheduled flight in the Congo.

No Hint by Lumumba

Mr. Lumumba gave no hint of any immediate invasion plans for Katanga during his long speech to the Congo Senate earlier in the day.

The invasion was reported in the Kongolo region of Katanga. Kongolo is on the Congo River more than 400 miles north of Elizabethville.

Observers here said restive conditions among tribes in the region made the situation doubly serious for the Katanga government.

It was not immediately known how large a force Mr. Tshombe had in the invasion area.

The Kongolo region is under control of United Nations troops from Senegal and Sudan, formerly the Mali Federation.

Mr. Lumumba has a strong following in the northern part of Katanga as well as in the Congo province bordering it.

Two days ago, nine Katanga policemen were killed when they were ambushed by Mr. Lumumba's followers in the region.

18a 1960

CONGO

Army Rules Congo, Ousts Both Chiefs

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs 9-15-60

p. 2

By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — The chief of staff of the Congolese army said Wednesday night the army is taking control to save the Congo.

Col. Joseph Mobuto, 30, said the army will rule until the struggle for power is settled between President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba.

In the shifting fortunes of the Congo, Mobuto has eben a Kasavubu man.

Mobuto asked full U.N. support. He also appealed for the cooperation of Congolese and foreign technicians.

Mobuto said it still was not clear what the positions of Kasavubu and Lumumba would be, but he called for the army to carry on and save the nation. His announcement was made in a brief radio broadcast.

There were reports that Lumumba was fleeing to his home town of Stanleyville, but these accounts could not be confirmed.

The announcement by Mobuto came shortly after Joseph Ileo, who was named premier by Kasavubu to replace Lumumba, claimed the army was swinging its support to the president.

Ileo also told newsmen Kasavubu had removed Gen. Victor Lundula from his post as army commander, replacing him with Mobuto.

The support of the army has been seen as a possible decisive factor in the fight between Kasavubu and Lumumba for leadership. But the army has been badly split along tribal lines and has been marked by a widespread lack of discipline and control.

Lundula was a former sergeant under the Belgians and became a general and commander after the Congo received its independence June 30.

Meeting in secret with reporters in his apartment in downtown Leopoldville, Ileo said most newly promoted senior Congolese officers pledged their loyalty to Kasavubu at a meeting called by the president.

"The outcome in the Congo depends on the army and police," Ileo said.

Lumumba earlier broadcast an appeal for unity and turned to Parliament for a new vote of support.

Parliament was called to vote on a retroactive constitutional amendment aimed at invalidating Kasavubu's Sept. 5 decree removing Lumumba as premier and appointing Ileo, a moderate, in his place. Tuesday, a lightly attended rump session of Parliament, packed with Lumumba's supporters and guarded by pro-Lumumba troops, voted him dictatorial powers.

Kasavubu, meanwhile, summoned numerous political leaders, including some of Lumumba's own ministers, to meet with him at his official residence.

It appeared that some responsible leaders on both sides were still trying hard to patch up the quarrel between Lumumba and Kasavubu.

While these intensive political maneuvers went on in Leopoldville, reports from Elisabethville, Katanga, said Baluba tribesmen, spurred on by witch doctors, had overrunt he tin-mining center of Manono.

Airplane pilots and refugees reaching Elisabethville said there had been a two-day battle, with hundreds of Balubas pouring into Manono, 400 miles north of Elisabethville. One unconfirmed account said 70 tribesmen had been killed.

The reports said the Balubas were fighting the police garrison in Manono and one said the town was in flames. Two planes flew out the wives of African policemen and some white men and women.

The government of secessionist Katanga Province has asked the U.N. Command for permission to send more troops to Manono, but the request so far has been turned

In his radio address in Leopoldville, Mobuto gave no details on what his next step might be.

Since the Congo became independent Mobuto has appeared to be a moderate who appreciated the dangers facing the new nation. He took a major role in the negotiations with the United Nations over the control of Leopoldville airport.

Burn Files For Quick Getaway

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By ANDREW BOROWIEC

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — Communist infiltrators burned documents and packed up Friday night in preparation for a dismal getaway from the Congo.

Sat. 9-17-60

Their adventuring effort to exploit a foothold in central Africa appeared to be ending in failure.

Patrice Lumumba, the puppet they had been shaping up, had vanished, and the facade of Soviet power with him.

p. 1

The Communists from Eastern Europe started their preparations to leave on renewed ordes fom the new Congolese amy strongman, Col. Joseph Mobutu. He said they must clear out before another nightfall.

PACKING AT EMBASSY

Papers were burned in the courtyard of the Czech Embassy. Workmen then nailed covers on big wooden crates.

Three carloads of Soviet officials left the Soviet Embassy. Other cars loaded with suitcases stood in the courtyard.

"We are all leaving tomorrow," said a correspondent for the Soviet news agency Tass.

The corespondent said the Soviet Embassy had received a formal request to leave the country from President Joseph Kasavubu.

48 HOURS TO GO

Col. Mobutu Wednesday announced he was giving the Communist bloc 48 hours to leave the Congo. The first signs that they would obey came Friday night.

The Russians and their Communist allies had moved into the Congo in a big way after independence June 30. They poured in men and equipment outside the U. N. Congo effort, setting off sharp disputes with Western nations and the United Nations.

p. 2

The collapse of the Communist venture came as Mobutu moved swiftly to consolidate his power.

Atlanta, Ga.

Congolese troops arrested 20 members o fLumumba's personal staff at his luxurious villa, and there were reports that the disputed pemier himself had been nabbed at a hideout in town.

Roundabout reports received in Europe indicated Lumumba may have fled the Congo, but there was no confirmation. The Belgian radio said Lumumba had left his residence in Leopoldville under protection of U. N. Guinean soldiers. The Brussels report said he was taken to a hiding place but gave no other details. It attributed its information to military sources in Leopoldville.

Mobutu, the young army staff chief whose star is rising as Lumumba's fades, staged a dramatic show of force with the arrests. His soldiers also banned a scheduled meeting of Parliament, which has been inclined to string along with Lumumba.

A company of grim-looking Negro infantrymen made the raid on the villa, with rifles cocked.

U.N. Ghana soldiers on guard duty there stood by idly.

The Congolese raiders rounded up all the staff they could find. The Lumumba men emerged sullenly, but offered no resistance. They were herded into a truck and driven away, presumably to Camp Leopold II.

That is the military base on Leopoldville's outskirts where Lumumba narrowly escaped lynching Thursday by Congolese soldiers infuriated over reports of kinsmen massacred in Lumumba's recently halted war against secession-minded Baluba tribesmen in Kasai Province.

President Joseph Kasavubu protested to the United Nations that the Ghana soldiers who sheltered Lumumba in their officers' mess building had prevented service of a warrant he issued for Lumumba's arrest. The president declared this was interference in the Congo's internal affairs.

Soldiers loyal to Kasavubu in fact arrested the Communist-backed nationalist leader for a couple of hours last Monday, but he talked his way out of it.

Mobutu, 29, had put teeth in his Wednesday proclamation that the army was taking over for the rest of the year to oust the Communists and run the government with Western technical help.

The main aim of Friday's arrests was believed to be to prevent the Lumumba group from escaping to Stanleyville, 800 miles northeast of the capital. Stanleyville is the Congo River city where Lumumba—twice sentenced there to prison while the Congo was a Belgian colony—claims his strongest support.

Many of the pro-Lumumba senators and deputies talked of going to Stanleyville to hold a rump session of the suspended Parliament. Mobutu's men kept watch on airport traffic.

Barring of the Parliament meeting annoyed a lot of the legislators, for President Kasavubu himself had summoned them with an announcement that they were to hear an important declaration. He didn't say what it would be about

When the deputies and senators arrived they found Mobutu's soldiers barring all access.

Want Council to Meet in Congo

The Pittsburgh Courier

Disorder, Chaos Sights for UN Heads If Lumumba Gets His Way

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 9-24-60

By ALFREDO GRAHAM

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—Bread lines, milk lines, naked babies, disorders, chaos . . . are among the things Congo Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba wants to bring to the attentions of the United Nations Security Council in a very dramatic way—he would like them to come and see for themselves.

That is why he requested UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to hold the next meeting of the security council in Leopoldville, capital of the Republic of the Congo.

There is no legal barrier to the security council meeting being held in the Congo capital.

Article 28 (3) of the UN charter would facilitate this, Mr. Lumumba has pointed out to the secretary general in his letter. The section reads: "The security council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the organization as its judgment will best facilitate its work."

It is reported that a number of Asian and African member nations of the UN are in favor of Mr. Lumumba's bid.

Bitter UN Congo debate shifts to General Assembly

The Afro-American, Baltimore, M.D.

Sat 9-24-60

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Bitter debate over the Congo and a proposal to send a UN Security Council subcommittee for an on-the-spot survey of the trouble in the Congo Republic continued late Thursday in the United Nations Security Council

The motion to send a Security Council subcommittee to the Congo to attempt to straighten out the dispute between the new Republic's Premier, Patrice Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu was introduced by Ghanaian Ambassador Alex Quaison - Sackey, who had been invited to participate in the Congo debate.

The mediation group, under the Ghana Ambassador's plan, would include two African representatives, one from Asia, one from Latin America, probably Ireland and one area not yet decided upon.

* * *

THE SECURITY COUNCIL refused late Wednesday to seat a delegation appointed by Premier Lumumba.

The motion to seat the Lumumba delegation, headed by Thomas Kanza, was made by the Polish delegate and was supported by three nations of the 11-member body—Russia, Poland and Ceylon.

The vote of seven nations would have been needed for passage of the resolution to seat the Lumumba group.

* * *

THE SOVIET delegate, Valerian A. Zorin, had claimed that Lumumba was the only legitimate ruler in the Congo and demanded that his delegates be seated.

After the receipt of the news of the Army's coup d'etat by Col. Joseph Mobuto U.S. Ambassador James J Wadsworth suggested that the Council reach an informal agreement for the time being to seat neither the Lumumba delegation nor the one appointed by Kasavubu. The suggestion was approved.

On Thursday, however, Premier Lumumba told a news conference that Colonel Mobuto had been arrested, that he (Lumumba) had the full support of the Army and that Colonel Mobuto had been placed under arrest.

* * *

THE PREMIER said that Mobuto "had been corrupted by imperialists to carry out a coup d'etat against the popular legal government."

This was 12 hours after Colonel Mobuto said Wednesday night that he had taken over the administration of the Congo.

Lumumba declared Thursday that the army had halted Mobutu's "coup," and had protected Lumumba himself from "imperialist aggression."

The dispute over alleged Communist penetration of the Congo continued in the UN Thursday as U.S. Delegate James J. Wadsworth ch[illegible]ed that the Soviet is trying to cover up its own penetration of the Congo by smearing the United Nations.

* * *

WADSWORTH CALLED for an embargo against shipment of arms into the Congo by any one other than the United Nations.

Soviet Delegate Zorin earlier had accused Secretary General Hammarskjold of being a "willing tool" of the Western powers.

He charged that he had taken steps not authorized by the Security Council which "no doubt were aimed at undermining the lawful government and depriving it of the possibility of governing the country."

In a blistering retort, Wadsworth accused the Soviet of tions in the Congo . . . by slandering the Secretary General, the United Nations countries and even some of the countries contributing troops."

PATRICE LUMUMBA OF THE CONGO

. . . "round and round she goes"

What Is in Store For Congo Future?

The Pittsburgh Courier

By CECIL GREGORY

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo—Fate has seemingly placed the fortunes of the Republic of Congo on her proverbial wheel and set them spinning with unpredictable happenings.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

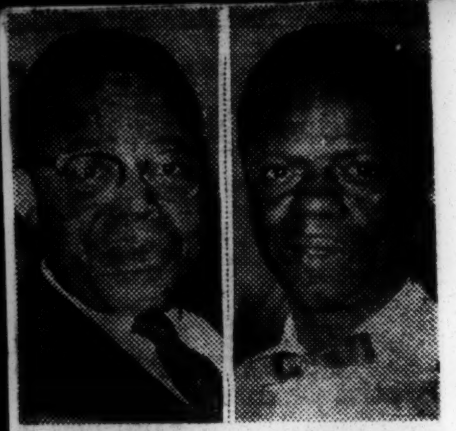
Events here during the past 10 days have approached the complexion of a kalaidescope as the wheel changes color in tune to the old axiom, "round and round she goes, and where she stops nobody knows."

Sat 9-24-60

It is well nigh impossible to get a clear view of what is happening here. It is also equally impossible to say who is in charge of the government here and how long the leadership will last.

At this writing these things are a certainty:

- 1. There is a three-cornered fight on for the leadership of the Congo. Patrice Lumumba, still retaining the confidence of a majority of the parliament and citizens here in Leopoldville and Stanleyville, is faced with a serious challenge from Col. Joseph Mobutu if he hasn't been assassinated by enemies.
- 2. President Joseph Kasavubu's fortunes now seem brighter in view of Mobutu's defection from the ranks of Lumumba's forces. But both he and his handpicked successor to Lumumuba, Joseph Ileo, are faced with the problem of getting together a new Parliament.
- 3. Although the Lumumba Government is either in or out and the same goes for Mobutu, the Congo invasion of Katanga Province is under way.
- 4. The ousted of Communist envoys and diplomats and technicians from Congo by the Congolese forces leaves Lumumba without any source of help save that of such African



Kasavubu **Ileo**

" . . . where she stops, nobody knows"

friends as Ghana, Guinea and the United Arab Republic which have been in his corner all along.

As the Congo now stands today, anarchy has just about stepped into the picture with all sorts of ominous portents for the future. If the Lumumba government is through, then the question arises, "Just what or who represents the legitimate rulers of the Congo people?"

This is a question that the UN cannot decide. It can only be answered by the people of the Congo and this privilege, it now seems, is no longer theirs.

18a 1960

CONGO

HEADLINE PERSONALITY

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

Mobutu Man of Action Who Doesnt' Look Part

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Staff Writer

Fri. 9-30-60

P. 4-A

LEOPOLDVILLE, Sept. 30.—Nobody would be likely to pick Col. Joseph Mobutu out of a crowd to lead a revolution or pacify an angry and divided army.

Only 30 years old, the 150-pound Congolese army chief of staff looks like a drawing board planner, not a man of action.

Two weeks ago he pushed his way through a crowd of sweating correspondents in the bare salon of Leopoldville's Hotel Regina and announced he was taking over the Congo until the end of the year. The immediate reaction was outright disbelief.

When he followed this up with the announcement that the Russians and Czechs had 48 hours to leave the country, there were gasps all over the room. They were followed by cheers from curious Belgians who had forced their way into the conference room.

Triumphs Over Reds

The Russians departure two days later with their propaganda planes and their Czech partners probably is the greatest tribute the Congo's military dictator has received in his short career.

Another part of Col. Mobutu's bold seizure of power was to "neutralize" President Joseph Kasavubu and the former Premier Patrice Lumumba and close down parliament.

Parliament has remained closed. Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba are still "neutralized," despite considerable maneuvering behind the scenes.

Most important of all, Col. Mobutu has managed to keep a tight grip on the Congo's volatile 25,000 man army. Army units no longer rule the city, striking a blow for Mr. Lumumba one day and one for Mr. Kasavubu the next.

FULL NAME—Joseph Mobutu.

CLAIM TO FAME — Congo Strongman.

BIRTHDAY—October 14, 1930.

EDUCATION—At Coquilhatville in Equator Province in Congo and Institute of Social Studies in Brussels.

JOBS—Seven years in Force Publique, some time with general staff in Leopoldville. Entered journalism and rose to editor of Actualities Africaines, a fortnightly news magazine.

Nothing is certain in the Congo, but for two weeks Col. Mobutu has held the army in check and ended the wild political free-for-all which threatened to tear the country apart.

Plots on Life Fail

Col. Mobutu has escaped at least two attempts at assassination since he seized power. He is guarded by his Congolese troops even more closely than the United Nations troops guard Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba.

Visitors at his bungalow in Camp Leopold II have to pull their trousers up to the knees to prove they have no concealed knives. An armored car with a machine gun stands outside the house all day.

Col. Mobutu calls himself "a Christian above all' and friends say he is indeed a deeply religious man.

In the Congo, where the Belgians were not lavish with education, Col. Mobutu seems to foreigners a "good brain," although perhaps somewhat naive. He went to school in the Equator city of Coquilhatville and then took a course at the Institute of Social Studies in Brussels.

He served seven years in the old Force Publique or Colonial army, being assigned to the operations section of the general staff in Leopoldville for a time.

Edited News Magazine

He entered journalism, a job for the elite here, while still in the army and wound up as editor of a fortnightly news magazine, "Actualities Africaines."

Col. Mobutu's friends say he thirsts for knowledge and is a real Congolese patriot and idealist. They believe him when he says he has no political ambitions and just wants to see an end to political discord and a beginning to the task of constructing a nation.

He has been much in evidence since the earliest days of trouble in Leopoldville.

In the frequent clashes and disagreements involving the army and the United Nations forces, Col. Mobutu did the most to smooth the way for the United Nations.

If he can keep the army paid, escape assassination, and resolve the bitter struggle between Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba, he may yet emerge as the hero of Congolese independence.

Mobutu Orders Reds Out; They're Packing

New York Herald Tribune
New York

By United Press International

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo Republic, Sept 16.—Congolese Army strongman Col. Joseph Mobutu today warned Soviet and Czech diplomats to get out of the country by noon tomorrow or he would arrest them and throw them out.

Sat. 9-17-60

Immediately after receiving the ultimatum, the Czechs, who had ignored previous demands to leave, began burning documents at the embassy.

P. 1

Col. Mobutu followed up the warning with the announcement he was sending troops to surround the embassies which have been headquarters for the swarm of Communist diplomats and "technicians" who flocked to the Congo at the behest of pro-Russian Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Reds Packing

[Soviet - led Communists packed up Friday night in preparation for a dismal getaway from the Congo, it was reported by The Associated Press.

[The Communist effort to exploit a foothold in central Africa appeared to be ending in failure. Mr. Lumumba, the puppet they had been shaping up, had vanished, and the facade of Soviet power with him.

[Three carloads of Soviet officials left the Soviet Embassy building. Other cars loaded with suitcases stood in the courtyard. "We are all leaving tomorrow." said a correspondent for the Soviet news agency Tass.]

Col. Mobutu said, meanwhile, he had unconfirmed reports that Soviet Ilyushin air liners were trying to fly Congolese troops here from Stanleyville, Mr. Lumumba's stronghold. He said he had alerted the U. N. to refuse the air liners permission to land if the reports turned out to be true.

Col. Mobutu also sent soldiers to the official Lumumba residence and arrested twenty of the disputed Premier's aids. Col. Mobutu was living up to a vow to arrest the Lumumba men who tried to discredit him yesterday by saying he himself had been arrested.

Mr. Lumumba was in a Leopoldville house being guarded by U. N. forces from Ghana. Although Col. Mobutu said yesterday Mr. Lumumba was under house arrest, he said today he would not arrest the thirty-five-year-old Premier if he kept quiet.

P. 4

Troop reinforcements were summoned by Col. Mobutu's office from other areas of the strife-torn nation "to reinforce my means of action."

News Apr. 11

Sitting in the pleasant living room of a split-level yellow stucco house at Surburban Camp Leopold, where Baluba tribesmen tried to kill Mr. Lumumba yesterday, Col. Mobutu proclaimed his ultimatum before newsmen.

The showdown between Col. Mobutu and the communists began Wednesday, when Col. Mobutu announced his determination to "neutralize" both Mr. Lumumba and moderate President Joseph Kasavubu.

Parliament Closed

Col. Mobutu carried out his threat to close the Parliament. Soldiers, many of who said they were loyal to Mr. Kasavubu, patroled the front of the building while pro-Lumumba Senators and Deputies sought ways to held sessions. Turned away by soldiers, the parliamentarians gathered in a park across the street and got into heated arguments.

Mr. Lumumba's supporters were trying to get the parliament to strip Mr. Kasavubu of his powers which he used Sept. 5 to proclaim the Lumumba government dissolved.

Mobutu Steps in Middle

Since then Mr. Lumumba has defied him, tried to unseat Mr. Kasavubu and has denied the legality of the government of Premier Joseph Ileo set up by Mr. Kasavubu.

Col. Mobutu, vowing to prevent the quarrel from deepening, dispatched soldiers to the big main post office with orders to stop all telegrams, whether from Mr. Lumumba or Mr. Kasavubu.

While vowing to separate the arch-rivals, Col. Mobutu also swore to throw out the Reds.

[The Russians and their Communist allies had moved into the Congo in a big way following independence June 30. They poured in men and equipmet outside the U. N. Congo effort, setting off sharp disputes with Western nations and the N. N., the A. P. reported.]

Katanga Invasion Halted

Elisabethville, Katanga, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Congolese Army invasion of rebel Katanga Provinve from the north appeared today to have been called off for the second time.

A Katanga government spokesman said 300 soldiers who hiked in thirty-six miles from Kivu Province to a point near the town of Kongolo "seem to have disappeared." Perhaps they were discouraged by the fact that a bridge had been blown up in their path by defense forces. A U. NU. Mali detachment kept watch at the chasm.

Report 20 Balubas Slain

Unconfirmed reports which reached Elisabethville today said Katanga troops have slain from twenty to forty Baluba tribesmen who raided the mining town of Luena and terrorized the mine staff.

U. N. troops have sought to guard refugees and hold down destruction there and in other affected centers. But Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe's government declares they're not enough.

It handed over a note to the U. N. for Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold demanding that the U. N. compensate Europeans (mainly Belgians) for damages suffered at Manono, a mining town 400 miles north of Elisabethville.

U. N. Called at Fault

"There is no doubt that in Manono the U. N. prevented the Katanga forces from carrying out their task (of defense) and prevented reinforcements being sent there to take the necessary steps to quell the uprising," the government said.

"The U. N. carries the whole sponsibility for the damages suffered by the white population as a result of rioting and looting."

A Time for Congo Statesmanship

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Tue. 10-25-60
P. 16

In more than one sense, the Congo crisis is passing into a new phase. The renewal of disorders on the part of Congolese troops, the uncertain maneuvers of Colonel Mobutu—these are current developments with probably short-range significance. But there is another side to the Congo crisis. Its consideration should prove a sobering one for Congolese politicians who have been putting their own hopes for personal advancement ahead of their country's need for order and unity.

At one time it was possible for such leaders to explain their conduct on the grounds of fighting this or that "imperialism." That time has passed.

In view of Soviet refusals to bear part of the cost, other peoples, and Americans in particular, are being asked to furnish funds to put the Congo on its administrative and economic feet. This would be hard enough to do—and expensive enough—even with the cooperation of all Congolese leaders.

Between now and the end of 1961 something like $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 will be needed to finance the UN's work in the Congo. Already UN officials are concerned to know where the money is coming from.

It is time the Congo's leaders made some notable gestures indicating increasing maturity. One such indication would be an invitation by them to the UN to help promote the formation of a "caretaker" government. This would be a coalition of all rival interests which could suspend internal political warfare while food distribution, public safety, sanitation, and other elementary necessities of community life could be organized, and while work toward a constitution could go forward.

Such a development need not be regarded as UN "tutelage." A voluntary move by Congolese leaders in this direction would be a more mature expression of sovereignty—and a surer sign of the right to it—than has yet come from the Congo.

Congo Troops Try To Hang Lumumba; Are Foiled by U.N.

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Philadelphia, Pa.

Balubas Rip And Claw At Premier

Fri. 9-16-60
P. 1

From Our Wire Services

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 15.—Wild Congolese soldiers tried to smash into Premier Patrice Lumumba's U.N.-guarded hide-out to lynch him Thursday.

Lumumba broke out and fled, but one of his attackers tore the shirt half off his back.

Lumumba's army commander, Gen. Victor Lundula, who had cowered in a laundry closet, was stripped of his rank and taken out of the camp mess hall by a back door, quivering with fear.

IN HOUSE ARREST

Army Chief of Staff Col. Joseph Mobutu, who had been reported jailed earlier by Lumumba supporters, proclaimed the pro-Russian Lumumba would be held in house arrest.

Mobutu, who led an army coup Wednesday night, said he would occupy the Parliament building and repeated he would close the Soviet and other Communist embassies in 48 hours.

U.N. Security Council Debate—Story on Page 3

Lumumba holed up all day long in a second floor bedroom of the U.N. officers' mess at Camp Leopold while Baluba tribesmen in his Congolese army demanded his surrender.

SOLDIERS BATTLE

The soldiers were from the Bakwanga area where pro-Lumumba forces have been accused of massacring women and children.

Ghana U.N. troops pushed back the pressing soldiers, who battled through the camp with pro-Lumumba Congolese.

One Baluba tribesman was stopped as he tried to throw a hand grenade into the mess hall. Another was shoved back trying to crash up the stairs to shoot Lumumba with a submachine gun.

The Ghana troops, led by British officers, decided, to hustle Lumumba out. They made a break for an army truck.

SWINGS BELT AT PREMIER

One Baluba swung a leather belt at the Premier. Another raked with his nails and tore Lumumba's shirt into tatters.

Lumumba, wearing only slacks and the white sports shirt, with its tails hanging out, had a set smile. He was surrounded by Ghanian troops and Congolese gendarmes who fended off the Balubas screaming for Lumumba's life.

The Premier, who only a month ago was the guest of the United Nations in New York, was hauled into the truck which roared off in a burst of speed.

DAY IS CHAOTIC

It was a chaotic day that seemed to leave Kasavubu and Mobutu in command, though for how long was anybody's guess.

Lumumba's aides insisted Thursday morning he had everything under control and that Mobutu was under arrest.

But Lumumba's visit to Camp Leopold, the base of the 3000-man Congolese army garrison of Leopoldville, showed that was wrong.

P. 3

Lumumba hoped to rouse the army against Mobutu, but was assailed by Congolese soldiers who are concerned over reports of casualties among their relatives in the now quieted Kasai province civil war.

Phila Inq
P. 9

"It was a very close shave," a British officer of the Ghana troops said. "The men were very, very angry. It looked as though nothing would stop them.

"A few men were knocked down, but nobody was hurt.

"Lundula and Lumumba looked very frightened, indeed."

Forces loyal to President Kasavubu clearly held the upper hand at the end of a chaotic 24 hours of coup and countercoup in which no one could say for sure which side was winning.

To cheers of Belgian settlers, Mobutu announced at a sidewalk cafe Wednesday night that he and the army had seized power from the politicians and intended to throw out the Communists and run the country for the rest of the year with western technical assistance.

Thursday, a Lumumba spokesman, Serge Michel, told newsmen Mobutu was arrested on Lumumba's orders 12 hours after he announced this coup. A left-wing French expatriate, Michel is Lumumba's chief press aide.

The Camp Leopold incident showed otherwise.

A Baluba uprising in the interior of rebel Katanga province was reported spreading Thursday.

A Katanga Government spokesman said despite cease-fire orders, 300 of Lumumba's troops invaded Katanga from the north.

He said the troops moved in along a railway line toward Kongolo, their first major objective. Katanga forces have started defensive action, he added.

(The Belgian radio said a U.N. observation plane was shot at and made a forced landing near Kongolo.)

The uprising is staged by Baluba warriors egged on by witch doctors and following leaders who prefer Lumumba to Katanga's secessionist Premier, Moise Tshombe. Some are armed with old rifles, others with battle axes and bows and arrows.

The Katanga Government protested to the United Nations that the Irish U.N. troops in Manono failed to protect houses, shops and other property from rebel looting.

The Irish unit protected Katanga police and troops and Belgian civilians when the Balubas entered and organized the evacuation of refugees.

Wild Congo Troops Try to Kill Lumumba

New York Herald Tribune
New York
P. 1

U. N. Soldiers Aid His Escape; Mobutu to Close Red Embassies

Fri. 9-16-60

© 1960, United Press-International

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo Republic, Sept. 15.—Wild Congolese Army soldiers today tried to snatch Premier Patrice Lumumba away from U. N. guards at Camp Leopold II to kill him. Mr. Lumumba was rushed away, his shirt torn half off his back.

P. 1

Mr. Lumumba's Army commander, Gen. Victor Lundula, who had cowered in a laundry closet, was stripped of his rank and taken out of the camp mess hall by a back door, quivering with fear.

Army chief of staff Col. Joseph Mobutu, who had been reported jailed earlier by Lumumba supporters, proclaimed that the pro-Russian Lumumba would be held in house arrest.

Col. Mobutu, who led an Army "coup" last night, said he would occupy the parliament Building and he repeated that he would close the Soviet and other Communist embassies in forty-eight hours.

Mr. Lumumba holed up all day long in a second floor bedroom of the U. N. officers' mess at Camp Leopold II while Baluba tribesmen in his Congolese Army demanded his surrender.

The soldiers were from the Bakwanga area where pro-Lumumba forces have been accused of massacring women and children.

[The angry Congolese soldiers tried twice to lynch Mr. Lumumba, The Associated Press reported. They were twice foiled —first by U. N. Ghana troops, then by Congolese police of Col. Mobutu, the Congo's emerging strongman.

["Koboma, Koboma! (kill), kill!)," the soldiers shouted at the disputed Premier as he finally escaped, panic stricken.

[Lumumba had lost his grip on many of his Congo followers, both military and civilian, in a fight against President Joseph Kasavubu and Col. Mobutu, the twenty-nine-year-old Army Chief of Staff.

[It was a chaotic day that seemed to leave Mr. Kasavubu and Col. Mobutu in command. Col. Mobutu appeared to be master at Camp Leopold where about 3,000 Congolese troops are quartered.]

Ghana U. N. troops pushed back the anti-Lumumba soldiers who battled in the camp with pro-Lumumba Congolese.

One Baluba soldier was stopped as he tried to throw a hand grenade into the mess hall.

P. 9

Another was shoved back trying to crash up the stairs to shoot Mr. Lumumba with a submachine gun.

New York

Escapes in Truck

The Ghana troops, led by British officers, decided to hustle Mr. Lumumba out. They made a break for an Army truck.

Fri. 9-16-60

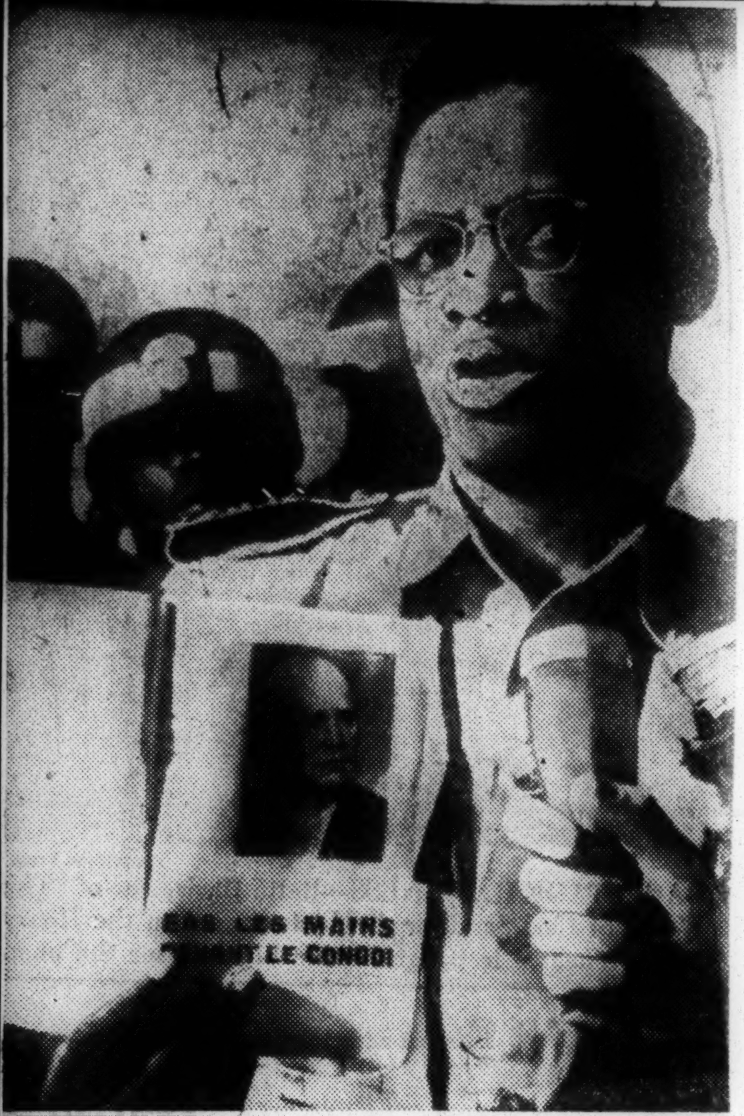
One Baluba swung a leather belt at the goateed Premier. Another raked with his nails and tore Mr. Lumumba's shirt into tatters.

Mr. Lumumba, wearing only slacks and white sport shirt, with its tail hanging out, wore a set smile on his face. He was surrounded by Ghanian troops and Congolese gendarmes who fenced off the screaming Balubas demanding Lumumba's life.

Balubas Driven Back

The Premier, who only a month ago was the guest of the U. N. in New York, was hauled into the three-quarter-ton truck. He stood up in it, hanging on one of the supports for its canvas cover.

The Ghana troops and the



Associated Press radiophoto

IN CONTROL OF CONGO — Col. Joseph Mobuto, Army Chief of Staff, as he addressed press conference in Leopoldville. Earlier yesterday he had been reported under arrest by Premier Lumumba's forces.

gendarmes smashed at the milling Balubas to drive them back as the truck roared off in a burst of speed.

As the truck drove off and the Balubas had their attention on the Premier, Gen. Lundula, was led from the rear of the mess hall.

He had hidden in terror in the laundry closet of another dwelling in the camp until he managed to reach the mess hall to join Mr. Lumumba.

Army Factions Fighting

Mr. Lumumba, who has bitterly denounced the U. N. in the Congo, had to swallow his pride and turn to the foreign soldiers to protect his life.

An American spokesman said he was being protected at his own request.

The latest flareup occurred after anti-Lumumba civilians demonstrated against the thirty-five-year-old Premier in the streets, only to be dispersed by pro-Lumumba factions.

Some shooting occurred at Camp Leopold after Mr. Lumumba was removed and Ghana troops said there had been "violet" fighting between opposing Congolese Army factions.

18a 1960

CONGO

Reds Leaving Congo On Kasavubu's Orders As Lumumba Vanishes

U.S. Stands Firm on Congo, U.N.

The Atlanta Constitution

By MILTON BESSER

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — The United States Friday ruled out any compromise with the Soviet Union over the issue of full support for Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and the U. N. operation in the Congo.

Atlanta, Ga.

This raised the prospect of a Soviet veto in the U. N. Security Council of a U. S. resolution expressing confidence in Hammarskjold and the convening of an emergency session of the full 82-nation General Assembly within 24 hours.

Sat. 9-17-60

The dramatic turn came as the United Nations was preparing for its regular fall General Assembly which opens Tuesday. An emergency session could be under way late Saturday.

P. 1

Sir Claude Corea of Ceylon and Ambassador Mongi Slim of Tunisia were still trying to work out some kind of compromise that might avoid calling an emergency session, but the prospect of success was admittedly dim.

Corea told the council that the United States and the Soviet Union had the same over-all objectives on the Congo, and appealed to both big powers to find a common approach.

But Ambassador James W. Barco, deputy U. S. representative, denied immediately this was so.

"Soviet statements. both in and outside the council, are attacks on the United Nations action in the Congo in almost every detail," Barco declared. "They attack the secretary-general, the U. N. Command, and the actions of the United Nations forces.

P. 8

"Our reaction to this attack is clear. The United States stands for the continuation of the U. N. effort in the Congo, as do the distinguished representative of Ceylon and the majority of the members of this council. The representative of the Soviet Union has made clear that the Soviet Union does not.

Atlanta, Ga.

"That is the issue. It is something that must be faced. It is, in fact, the paramount issue on which there can be no compromise if this organization is to survive as an effective instrument for peace."

A U. S. spokesman said the United States will insist upon putting to a vote its resolution.

Valerian A. Zorin, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, was asked by a reporter if his opposition voiced to the U. S. resolution meant he would vote against it. The reply was yes, thus indicating that the Soviet Union's 90th council veto was upcoming.

The United States was regarded as certain to ask for an emergency session if the Soviet Union casts the veto. Under the General Assembly's 1950 "uniting for peace" resolution an emergency session can be called within 24 hours by the vote of seven council members, when a veto prevents the council from acting in the interests of peace.

Diplomats expressed belief the United States can obtain the six other votes.

Planes for Congo Return to Soviet

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By LYNN HEINTZERLING

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—Five Soviet transport planes being flown here to assist in Premier Patrice Lumumba's military adventures have turned back toward the Soviet Union.

Thurs. 9-15-60

The planes would have increased the size of the air fleet furnished by Moscow to 16. Presumably, the closing of the Congo's airports by the United Nations persuaded Moscow it was futile to add to the grounded Ilyushin planes supplied to Lumumba.

P. 2

The airports now have been reopened but the United Nations controls plane movements and prevents flights that might contribute to the civil strife.

The Soviet planes were being flown to the Congo in short hops from the Soviet Union. It is not known just where they were turned back but apparently they were not far from the Congo when the airports were closed.

Ten other Ilyushins had been operating in the Congo, flying Congolese troops and supplies into Kasai Province where hundreds were killed and scores of villages burned in a short but fierce outbreak of fighting. Another in Congo service is Lumumba's private plane.

The turnabout of the five planes was disclosed by Congolese officials well acquainted with the aid being furnished by the Soviet Union.

U.N. Saves Life Of Lumumba

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

Fri. 9-16-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—Angry Congolese soldiers tried twice Thursday to lynch Patrice Lumumba. They were twice foiled—first by U.N. Ghana troops, then by Congolese police of Col. Joseph Mobutu, 29, the Congo's emerging strongman.

F. P. 11-11

"Koboma, Koboma! Kill, Kill!" the soldiers shouted at the disputed premier as he finally escaped, panick-stricken, from a visit to Camp Leopold II.

Page 1

Lumumba had lost his grip on many of his Congo followers, both military and civilian, in a fight against President Joseph Kasavubu and Mobutu, lanky, army chief of staff.

It was a chaotic day that seemed to leave Kasavubu and Mobutu in command, though for how long was anybody's guess.

Lumumba's aides insisted Thursday morning that he had everything under control and that Mobutu was under arrest.

Fri. 9-16-60

But Lumumba's visit to Camp Leopold, the base of the 3,000-man Congolese army garrison of Leopoldville, showed that was wrong.

Lumumba hoped to rouse the army against Mobutu, but was assailed at Camp Leopold by Congolese soldiers who are concerned over reports of casualties among their relatives in the now quieted Kasai Province civil war.

Page 7

With his own Gen. Victor Lundula, Lumumba took refuge in the officers' mess of the Ghana brigade of the U.N. Command.

Armed Congolese tried to get at him in the building, but Ghana troops shoved them away. Some were thrown out after a struggle on a stairway.

"It was a very close shave," a British officer of the Ghana troops said. "The men were very, very angry. It looked as though nothing would stop them.

"A few men were knocked down, but nobody was hurt.

"Lundula and Lumumba looked very frightened indeed."

For seven hours Lumumba and his general were besieged in the building. The Congolese pointed three machine guns at the mess door but let Ghana officers move in and out freely.

Then Mobutu sent his police to the rescue.

Blue-helmeted Ghana riflemen escorted Lumumba to the entrance soon after the warm, tropical night closed on the camp.

Screaming soldiers, many in steel helmets with camouflage nets, broke the police cordon as Lumumba was pushed into an army truck.

Lumumba's white sports shirt was torn.

The police formed a barrier of bayoneted rifles. The truck finally whisked Lumumba away to his residence, as Congolese soldiers shook their fists and roared for his death.

The truck dropped him at his residence overlooking the Congo River, where he apparently will be free to try again to regain mastery over the Congo.

U.N. Turns Down Lumumba

The Atlanta Constitution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI). The U.N. Security Council, shaken by an army coup d'etat in the Congo, refused Wednesday night to give a seat in its Congo debate to a delegation appointed by Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Atlanta, Ga.

The vote was not a final, decisive action against Lumumba but it reflected confusion and insecurity over the fluid situation in Leopoldville where the army announced it had seized power and ousted both Lumumba and his rival, President Joseph Kasavubu.

Thurs. 9-15-60

THREE FAVORED

The vote came on a Polish motion to seat the Lumumba delegation headed by Thomas Kanza. Only three nations voted for it—Russia, Poland and Ceylon—and it failed to pass. Seven votes are necessary for passage and eight members abstained.

P. 2

The Security Council had been debating the merits of seating a Lumumba delegation or a Kasavubu delegation when an aide handed Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold news dispatches which said the Congolese Army had overthrown Lumumba and Katavubu and put Parliament into limbo.

WHAT NEXT?

Hammarskjold showed no emotion as he read the first bulletin and passed it to Egidio Ortona, council president for September. Ortona read it quickly and passed it to French delegate Pierre Millet who raised his hands as if to say "What next?"

Dr. Mario Amadeo of Argentina spoke after the news dispatches were received. Without referring directly to them he said the situation in the Congo "is extremely confused, as proved by the news we are getting."

With a trace of sarcasm the Argentine said, "I admire that type of vision which the representative of the Soviet Union has, to be able to see so clearly what the rest of us see as so unclear." He suggested that seating Kanza would imply taking sides in an internal Congo affair.

The Soviet delegate, Valerian A. Zorin, had declared Lumumba the only leigitimate ruler in the Congo and demanded that his delegate be seated.

U.S. Ambassador James H. Wadsworth suggested that the council should reach an informal agreement not to seat for the time being the Lumumba delegation or one appointed by Kasavubu and headed by holdover Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko.

No vote was taken on Wadsworth's suggestion, which was accepted by tacit approval.

Congolese Here Seek Education

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.
Mon 10-3-60

Five Congolese college students — vanguard for more than 200 expected in this country this year — came to town yesterday expressing a love for soccer and a wait-and-see attitude about almost everything concerning their new nations.

Alphonse Manzimba, 21, a husky, athletic-minded Leopoldville resident, summed up Congolese students' opinion when he said, through an interpreter: "The people in my country need all the help we can get now, and we refuse to judge anyone yet until we see how they treat us."

However, he said, this excluded Belgian soldiers.

Andre N'kanza - Dolumingu, 24, unofficial spokesman for the group, said the Congolese appreciate the material gains the Belgians gave his people, but objected to the "intellectual stifling." He said that at present there are only 17 college graduates in the country.

The students, 20 of whom will come here on 5-year African-American Institute grants, first thought of leaving their universities when they were forced to close during the recent crisis. They said that the Catholic schools are reopening now, though.

The five young men, poised and well dressed, speak little English, and will spend their first year here at the Institute of Modern Languages, where Institute officials Marcel Rocca and Charles Philbrook served as interpreters for the French-speaking youths yesterday.

N'kanza-Dolumingu would like to study mathematics, Manzinba, economics, Bernard-Claude Bbu, 22, international relations; Samuel Balthazar Mompongo, 22 nuclear physics, and Robert Kwetwende, 25, education.

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.
Mon 10-3-60

By Douglas Chevalier, Staff Photographer

Pictured are five of more than 200 Congolese college students who will study in the United States. From left are Bernard-Claude Mbu, 22; Andre N'kanza-Dolumingu, 24; Robert Kwetwende, 25; Samuel Balthazar Mompongo, 25, and Alphonse Manzimba, 21.

U. S. 'Uranium Plot' Charged by Lumumba

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

By Michael Goldsmith

Mon 10-3-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, Oct. 2 (AP)—Patrice Lumumba told a cheering crowd of dinner guests last night the secession of Katanga Province was a Belgian-American plot to prevent the Congo's uranium falling into Soviet hands.

The ousted premier turned out in style at a banquet given by Gen. Lansana Diane, commander of the Guinea contingent in the United Nations force, to celebrate the second anniversary of Guinea's independence from France.

It was Lumumba's first public function since President Joseph Kasavubu fired him Sept. 5.

About 200 dinner guests—all but a handful of them clearly vigorous supporters of the anti-Western brand of African nationalism—were present for the lobster, the fried chicken and the speeches.

They clapped and cheered as Lumumba blamed the Belgians, French and Americans for all his difficulties and declared these countries enlisted the United Nations to keep the central government from putting down the Katanga secession, "where our brothers were being massacred" by the government of Moise Tshombe with European aid.

Lumumba said he could have had millions of dollars from the United States if he had been willing to "mortgage the national sovereignty."

"They were interested in Katanga, our only wealth. 'Who will get the Katanga uranium?' they asked. 'Maybe it will go to the Russians. We must prevent that at all costs.' That is the real truth of it."

Lumumba said he is ready to cooperate with Western nations provided they respect the Congo's freedom.

"We never have been and never will be Communists," he said. "We are simply nationalists who are fighting for the freedom of Africa. We were never against the Belgians or against the Europeans. It is they who were against our elementary rights."

He conceded the Congo problem is no longer one of "Belgian aggression" but of internal dissension.

He said President Kasavubu is not his enemy and "the day will come—maybe tomorrow, maybe the next day—when I will again shake hands with Mr. Kasavubu."

Never once did he refer to strong man Col. Joseph Mobutu, who expelled the Russian and Czechoslovak ambassadors and demanded the removal of Guinea and Ghana troops from the Congo for trying to help Lumumba.

Katanga Trouble Called Belgian-American Plot

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Mon, 10-3-60

Lumumba Raises Issue Of Uranium

P. L.

Associated Press Wirephoto

PUTTING HOUSE IN ORDER? . . . Col. Joseph Mobutu, strong man of the Congo, leaves the United Nations headquarters in Leopoldville. After several conferences last week, Mobutu installed a group of 27 graduate technicians to get the Government going. His efforts have been endorsed by President Joseph Kasavubu.

Leopoldville, Oct. 2 (AP) — Patrice Lumumba told a cheering crowd of dinner guests Saturday night that the secession of Katanga was a Belgian-American plot to prevent the Congo's uranium from falling into Soviet hands.

The ousted Premier turned out in style at a banquet given by General Lansana Diane, commander of the Guinea contingent in the United Nations Force, to celebrate the second anniversary of Guinea's independence from France.

The Communist-supported ex-Premier arrived at the fashionable restaurant of the capital's zoo in a limousine escorted by a Jeep full of Guinea soldiers, armed with submachine guns.

Greeted By Diane

He was greeted by Diane and the diplomats of the only other African nations which still recognize him as Premier — Ghana, Morocco, and the United Arab Republic.

It was Lumumba's first public function since President Joseph Kasavubu fired him September 5.

About 200 dinner guests — all but a handful of them clearly vigorous supporters of the anti-Western brand of African nationalism—were present.

They clapped and cheered as Lumumba blamed the Belgians, French, and Americans for all his difficulties.

He declared these countries enlisted the U.N. to keep the central Government from putting down the Katanga secession, "where our brothers were being massacred" by the Government of Moise Tshombe with European aid.

Turned To Soviet

"When the U.N. refused to act against the secession, and when the Americans and their allies refused to give us the means to do the job ourselves, . . . we turned to the Soviet Union," he said.

"The Soviet Union responded immediately and sent us some planes. And then the West shouted 'Lumumba is a Communist. He has to be brought down at any cost.'

"We never have been and never will be Communists," he said. "We are simply nationalists who are fighting for the freedom of Africa. . . ."

He conceded the Congo problem is no longer one of "Belgian aggression" but of internal dissension.

Mobutu Not Mentioned

He said President Joseph Kasavubu is not his enemy, and "the day will come—maybe tomorrow, maybe the next day—when I will again shake hands with Mr. Kasavubu."

Never once did he refer to strong man Col. Joseph Mobutu who expelled the Russian and Czechoslovak ambassadors and demanded the removal of Guinea and Ghana troops from the Congo for trying to help Lumumba.

Diane, a tall, thin African wearing a French uniform with Russian-style shoulder boards, delivered a violent blast at France and Western "colonialists."

He also repeatedly called on the Congolese to stop acting "like children" and settle their differences — while Lumumba listened grimly and was obviously displeased.

At one point Diane declared: "They say we are Communists . . ."

An unidentified Nigerian in a blazer called out in an English-accented voice, "Quite right, too," and stalked out of the room.

U. N. to Meet Today on Congo; Lumumba Wins Parliament Vote

New York Herald Tribune
New York City
Wed. Sept. 14-60
pj

U.N. Rebuffs Red Charge It Backs 'Colonialism'

By United Press International

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The United Nations Security Council today called an emergency meeting on the Belgian Congo Republic for tomorrow morning after rebuffing Soviet demands for an immediate session.

Egidio Ortona, of Italy, Council president this month, announced the Council will meet in private at 11 a. m. He said it would draft its annual report to the General Assembly and then adjourn to the Security Council chamber to resume its debate on the Congo at the request of Russia and Yugoslavia.

The Russian Move

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin, in an attempt to force U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's hand on the Congo, had demanded a crisis meeting today, charging that the United States, Belgium, their NATO allies and the U. N. command in the Congo were "openly attempting to replace one set of colonialists by another."

The Council rejected this demand.

Rival Congo delegations of President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba were in New York—and laying plans to put their cases in the Congo's constitutional crisis before the Council.

The delegations of Guinea and Ghana, both steadfastly behind Mr. Lumumba in the long-running political crisis in the Congo, were keeping under wraps Thomas Kanza and a four-man delegation sent here by Mr. Lumumba.

Congo Minister's Plans

Justin Bomboko, Foreign Minister in the new Congolese government formed by Mr. Kasavubu with Joseph Ileo as Premier, insisted that he would not talk until he had a chance to discuss the situation with Mr. Hammarskjold and the Afro-Asian group.

Herald Tribune—UPI

Herald Tribune photo by Ted Kell

RIVALS FOR CONGO U. N. SEAT—Thomas Kanza (left), representing Premier Lumumba, and Justin Bomboko, representing President Kasavubu, after they arrived here yesterday.

Lumumba Will 'Arrest Any Who Cause Trouble'

New York Herald Tribune
New York N.Y.
Wed. 9-14-60
pj

By United Press International

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo Republic, Sept. 13.—A joint session of the Congolese Parliament tonight voted "full powers" to Premier Patrice Lumumba in his struggle with President Kasavubu. The announced vote was eighty-eight for Lumumba, twenty-five against and three abstentions.

Chamber President Joseph Kasongo, who presided at the joint session, said there were 116 members present—five more than a quorum. But reporters counted only ninety-four members at the session.

Twenty-Minute Speech

The vote came after a twenty-minute speech by Mr. Lumumba and after a series of speakers had pleaded for the Premier and the President to get together and settle their differences by negotiation.

Mr. Lumumba said: "I have no desire for power, I only want the country to be saved." He said the only way he could do this was to receive "full powers." They are to be effective "until the present crisis is solved."

Mr. Lumumba hailed the action as legal and a mandate to "arrest any person causing trouble."

Compromise Urged

For the debate, a "reconciliation commission" had urged compromise and suggested direct talks between Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu. It was a day of see-saw developments with both rivals attempting to marshal enough strength to oust the other.

Earlier Jean Bolikango, information minister for Mr. Kasavubu, had broadcast over Radio Leopoldville that Mr. Lumumba's "reign of terror" was over, but by dusk troops apparently loyal to Mr. Lumumba were in control of the station, when Mr. Bolikango returned, the troops refused to let him in.

Mr. Kasavubu did not show upat Parliament. He and Mr. Bolikango were conferring at Mr. Kasavubu's residence on the Congo River six miles out of town with Joseph Ileo, the man Mr. Kasavubu appointed as new Premier to replace Mr. Lumumba.

The United Nations withdrew today from Radio Leopoldville, leaving a token force of seven men under a corporal in charge.

Airfields Open, Too

[Congo airfields were reopened by the U. N. to non-U. N. traffic. A U. N. spokesman said the radio and airfield restrictions were lifted "to facilitate the return to normalcy," it was reported by The Associated Press.

[The U. N. said its decision to withdraw from the radio station followed an assurance by leaders of the Congolese House and Senate that Parliament would undertake to supervise the station so that it is "not used for ends contrary to peace and public order."]

The powers granted to Mr. Lumumba were so broad they were so broad they were not specified or limited in any way.

Most of Mr. Lumumba's opponents were not present—either refusing to attend the Parliament session or unable to come from some of the troubled areas of the Congo.

After the vote the victorious Mr. Lumumba drove straight from the Parliament to the radio and was promptly admitted. The U. N. had barred him from entry twice since the week end when it was holding the station.

New Session Today

Parliament will now meet tomorrow morning to vote changes in the fundamental law which will make it impossible for the President to name or dismiss ministers without Parliamentary consent.

The vote also is expected to be made retroactive to Sept. 1 to invalidate Mr. Kasavubu's dismissal of Mr. Lumumba. Mr. Lumumba also had fired Mr. Kasavubu but neither had made the firing stick.

Mr. Lumumba's information minister, Anicet Kashamura, asked for the "full powers" for Mr. Lumumba. He was followed by speaker after speaker who warned that without the full powers being voted to Mr. Lumumba, Mr. Kasavubu might dissolve Parliament during the night.

There was no other indication he planned to do so.

Among the powers mentioned as needed by the government was the power to arrest members of the Kasavubu-appointed Cabinet if they showed up at government offices and tried to take over.

Interior Minister Chrystophe Gbenye also demanded that if he had the power to arrest "trouble makers" he also should have the powers to arrest the man behind them—Mr. Kasavubu.

But Mr. Lumumba said he intended to use the powers "democratically" and not upset the Congo's institutions.

He gave a long account of his brief arrest and three hour detention last night by Kasavubu backers. He told Parliament his soldiers were so angry they wanted to descend on Leopoldville and kill all the whites. Mr. Lumumba said he restrained them.

He said he had been ready continually for reconciliation with Mr. Kasavubu but that Mr. Kasavubu's acts in naming a new Cabinet and in trying to arrest him showed the President was not sincere.

"The plan was that I was to be assassinated," he told the chamber.

He said Mr. Bolikango was admitted to the radio station with the agreement of the U. N.

"But I gave the order to the troops who chased out the rebels," he said.

Food and Jobs

and jobs for city workers, many of whom have been left with on source of income, it was reported by The Associated Press. Later, Mr. Bolikango pleaded with newsmen for the West's help. He said: "Independence has brought misery, terror and fear to the Congo: we don't want our people to tell you that we had clamored for independence to create starvation."]

Mr. Lumumba said a Parliamentary commission would work with the government in the direction of policy "to see that we take the right course."

Red China Offers Lumumba Finances

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta (3), Ga.
Sat 10-1-60
P7

By WILBUR G. LANDREY
(United Press International)

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI)—Communist China recently offered Premier Patrice Lumumba's government $2.8 million in direct aid but rejected an appeal for volunteer troops, Congolese army chief of staff Col. Joseph Mobutu said Friday.

In another development, Lumumba and Katanga President Moise Tshombe returned to political action with statements opposing Mobutu's plan for a roundtable conference in Leopoldville to straighten out the Congo chaos. Lumumba claimed parliament still is behind him.

Mobutu, in an interview with United Press International, displayed a letter signed by Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai, which he said was written by Antoine Gizenga, Lumumba's vice - premier.

Gizenga ha dappealed for volunteers, money, and supplies in a Sept. 8 letter, Mobutu said. He said Chou offered the money but added "as far as other aid and means of transport that the Congo had asked for are concerned, the Chinese government .... is studying the request."

VOLUNTEERS NOT APPROPRIATE

The letter said due to the present situation and because China is so far from Africa, "it is not appropriate that it send military volunteers."

Mobutu said Chou's letter, dated Sept. 12, was found in Gizenga's briefcase when he was arrested last week on charges of plotting to overthrow the army chief. He was released later at the request of the United Nations command.

Lumumba convened an "extraordinary session of parliament" in his heavily - guarded house and announce it had signed an appeal to the U. N. General Assembly to sen dan inquiry an darbitration commission to the Congo. The United States, Russia, and six African nations would form the commission, he said.

REJECTS MOBUTU'S CALL

Lumumba claimed the signatures of a majority of the lower house, 74 out of 137 members, and more than 40 members of the 84-seat Senate were on the appeal.

He said it also rejected Mobutu's call for a roundtable conference, which Lumumba earlier had endorsed.

President Tshombe of Katanga Province also said he will not attend the conference under present conditions. Tshombe's mineral-rich province has proclaimed its independence from the rest of The Congo.

He said he will attend only if the meeting is held on neutral ground instead of in Leopoldville, if the delegates are "carefully chosen," and if he is informed officially of who is directing the central government in Leopoldville.

18a 1960

CONGO

Red Harassing In Congo Hit

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 9-2-60

By JOHN SCALI

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Herter accused the Soviet Union Thursday night of trying to "complicate rather than assist" United Nations efforts to restore order in the Congo.

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The Sovie aim, he said, is to gain Communist control of the African republic through a "collapse of order" there.

Herter spoke out in a speech prepared for the annual dinner of the American Bar Assn. He denounced Soviet actions in the Congo as "the central obstacle to the establishment of a world of order."

MOSCOW DOMINATION

In a review of East-West tensions, Herter charged the Kremlin leaders with clinging to a Marxist-Leninist dream of communizing the world. He said Soviet bosses probably are thinking in terms of a federation of all countries dominated by Moscow by physical coercion and force.

Pledging the United States to continue to strike for a just peace for all, Herter said this government is ready "to train and equip" U.N. peace forces.

SUPPORT EFFORTS

"We support and encourage U.N. efforts to support standby peace arrangements which would permit it to act even more properly and effectively in future crises," he said.

"To this end, we will encourage other countries to respond at the next meeting of the General Assembly to the secretary-general's continuing effort to obtain national contingents for possible service in future U. N. forces.

SPECIALIZED DUTY

"We are prepared to see our assistance used to train and equip these earmarked contingents for the specialized U.N. types of duty. Nations which do not earmark forces should, we believe, earmark logistic and transport facilities."

Herter said that despite Soviet obstructions the world today is nearer a rule of law han it has ever been.

He said the three basic elements of American foreign policy are: 1. to ward off the threat of immediate war; 2. to press ahead "along constructive lines" in the meantime by safeguarded international agreements such as disarmament and 3. to strive for an ultimate goal of a world of law rather than force. In talking about disarmament, Herter emphasized that any complete East - West arms reduction plan must be accompanied by an international police force.

Congo Army In Mutiny

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI)—Troops of Premier Patrice Lumumba's army were reported Thursday to have mutinied in several regions of the Congo where fighting continued on outlying fronts.

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Heavy fighting was reported in the Bakwanga area between Congolese troops and tribal forces of Albert Kalongi, president of the "mining state" which has proclaimed independence from the republic.

Unconfirmed reports told of "slaughter" by Lumumba's soldiers firing indiscriminately at anything that moves in the Bakwanga area. One report said the troops had killed many children in a school they seized.

Representatives of the African nations began a major effort to patch up relations between Lumumba and the United Nations, and to try to restore calm and stability to the violence-torn Congo.

Officials said 12 Moroccan officers would be brought into the Congo, presumably to start training and disciplining unruly Congolese soldiers.

Unconfirmed reports indicated mutiny of Congolese troops at Inongo about 400 miles northwest of here on Lake Leopold II. Another report of "grave troubles" at Banningville, 200 miles to the northeast, was said by U.N. officials to have been exaggerated.

The United Nations had reports of "some disturbances" by the Congolese army around Port Franqui and Luebo. The disturbances in many cases were caused by troops not having been paid or supplied, U.N. officials said.

There were other unofficial reports of trouble at Kikurt and Kengs, both east of here, but no details were available.

The fighting at Bakwanga in Kasai province and other spots centered on differences between federalist leaders Kalongi and Katanga Province President Moise Tshombe and Lumumba, who is trying to impose central control over the entire Congo.

Communications from the mining state are limited, and most reports of fighting around Bakwanga have come from amateur radio operators. These reports Thursday told of heavy fighting in and around the city.

Serge Michel, Lumumba's press aide, claimed the Congolese army commander at Bakwanga reported the city quiet, but sporadic fighting continuing in the outskirts. Baluba tribesmen battling the Congolese army are armed with muzzle loading rifles, spears and bows and arrows.

Katanga Army Commander Roger Crevecoeur claimed that Baluba forces had retaken the Bakwanga airport from Congolese troops.

Lumumba Is Warned By 12 African States To Cooperate With U.N.

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs, 9-1-60 P. 1

Gets Report Of Setback In Kasai

By LYNN HEINZERLING

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—African neighbors bluntly told Premier Patrice Lumumba's government Wednesday to stop harassing the United Nations and cooperate in U. N. efforts to end the chaos within this two-month-old nation.

The Lumumba setback in the conference of independent African states coincided with a report from Elisabethville of reverses for his troops in their campaign against rebels in Kasai province.

Russia delivers a strong protest to U.N. against continued presence of Belgian forces in the Congo. Page 12.

CLAIMS VICTORIES

Albert Kalonji, the Baluba chieftain who proclaims himself president of a Mineral state in southern Kasai, claimed his troops have recaptured Bakwanga, his capital, and three other towns [illegible] Lumumba's men occupied [illegible] week. Independent confirmation was lacking.

Lumumba was on hand for the opening of the 13-nation conference of independent African states, which he opened at the Palace of Culture last Thursday while his police outside used warning shots and wielded gun butts to break up a demonstration against him.

NOT CONSULTED

The premier, who has attacked the United Nations off and on and spread the suspicion that its motives are imperialistic, sat quietly as the resolution calling for Congolese cooperation was read.

But he bounded back a little later with a complaint the Congo had not been consulted about U.N. moves. He suggested "incidents would have been avoided if from the beginning a spirit of cooperation had existed between representatives of the United Nations and those of the government of the republic."

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta Ga.

The conference pointed out that the United Nations entered the Congo "at the express request of the government of the Republic of the Congo" and intended to "safeguard her independence, her unity and her territorial integrity."

Thurs, 9-1-60

The resolution noted that the U. N. mission was designed to prevent the Congo from becoming involved in the cold war. The United Nations was praised for "the work of peace it brings to the Congo" and for promotion of the withdrawal of Belgian troops.

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GREAT HOPE

Lumumba, who has repeatedly called for the withdrawal of U. N. white troops, and who has harassed Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold, reasserted confidence in the United Nations and its members. But he added: "Our great hope is that this organization pursue its objective with more efficacy for the great happiness of humanity."

The premier asked that Congolese and U. N. troops join forces to pacify the country. His troops, he said, are burning with impatience and "obsessed with the idea of immediately entering Katanga to liberate their brothers."

The southeast province of the Congo, Katanga has proclaimed its independence. It is allied with Kalonji's Mineral state.

SABOTEUR CHARGE

Lumumba charged that colonialists, meaning Belgians, had created a general staff of "saboteurs of our national independence" in Katanga.

He said the withdrawn Belgian troops have been replaced in Katanga by Belgian gendarmes disguised as "technical advisers" to train Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe's police.

Lumumba, who is relying more and more on the promises of the Soviet Union and its satellites while his government is being infiltrated by agents of the East, said the African conference has taught the West a lesson.

RISK FRIENDSHIP

"The Western world has understood," he said, "that it is no longer possible to continue its play without risking the complete loss of Africa's friendship."

He added that peace will not be complete in Africa "until the West puts an immediate end to its colonial enterprises."

18a 1960

CONGO

LUMUMBA WARNS CONGO WILL BAR U.N. 'OCCUPATION'

N.Y. Times
[illegible]
Sat. 8-27-60

Force Must Follow Belgian Troops Out, He Says—Council Pledge Noted

P.1

TROOPS MOVE IN KASAI

Pact of Federation Between Dissident Mining State and Katanga Reported

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 28—Premier Patrice Lumumba declared today that United Nations forces would have to withdraw from the Congo as soon as the Belgian forces left.

The United Nations was asked to come here "solely to drive out the Belgians," the Premier said. "We do not want another occupation."

Premier Lumumba said he hoped Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold would "honor his promise" to bring about a Belgian withdrawal within eight days of the Security Council's last meeting. The Council met on Sunday.

"If on the eighth day [Sunday] there is a single Belgian soldier left on our territory, we shall know who committed sabotage," the Premier said.

[Meanwhile, the Brussels radio reported that the secessionist Katanga Province and Mining State in Kasai Province had signed a pact of federation, according to The Associated Press. Congolese troops in Kasai are taking up positions to insure security there, Reuters said.]

Immediate Action Doubted

Mr. Hammarskjold told the Council last Sunday: "I have received the formal assurance of the Belgian Government of the withdrawal of all combat troops within at the most eight days."

Observers here felt that Mr. Lumumba would not act upon his threat to demand the withdrawal of the United Nations force immediately after all the Belgians left. The Premier has made similar threats before, these observers noted.

Mr. Lumumba is understood to have told visitors that a period of at least two months would be needed after the completion of the Belgian withdrawal before the Congo Army would be able to assure law and order.

Mr. Lumumba called reporters to his residence to thank them for doing a fine job in "frequently trying" circumstances. He was referring in particular to an incident last night during the opening of the Pan-African Conference. Congolese military policemen fired over the heads of about 1,000 anti-Lumumba demonstrators and dispersed them with rifle butts. Several of the correspondents were roughed up by his soldiers.

P.2

He told the newsmen, "there is no opposition in the Congo." "You saw the enthusiasm of the crowd yesterday," he added, smiling.

Meanwhile, the Congolese Senate this morning gave a standing ovation to a speaker who denounced Mr. Lumumba as a "dictator" and called for his removal. The denunciation was made by Senator Sebastian Fele, who had been elected on Mr. Lumumba's ticket in Oriental Province. Senator Fele was arrested two weeks ago when he tried unsuccessfully to send a telegram to the United Nations protesting what he called the dictatorial character of the Lumumba regime.

Senator Freed From Jail

Mr. Fele was released from prison two days ago after the Senate voted to protest his arrest. He was arrested again yesterday for a brief period when he tried to collect a refund at the post office for the telegram that had been intercepted.

Mr. Fele belongs to the Congo National Movement, Mr. Lumumba's party.

Cyrille Adoula, also a Senator, accused Mr. Lumumba of having acted in flagrant violation of "basic law" in proclaiming a state of emergency while the Senate was on vacation. "Basic law" takes the place of a constitution, which is yet to be written. The attacks by Mr. Fele and Mr. Adoula were said to be the sharpest ever made in the Senate or Assembly.

Travelers returning from Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province, reported that Government notices had been posted announcing a ban on all political parties in the province. The notices said any group wishing to act as a political party must get permission from the Lumumba Government. Stanleyville is the area where Mr. Lumumba's Congo National Movement has been strongest in the past.

The Premier said this morning he would fly to Stanleyville tomorrow for two or three days with some of the delegates to the Pan-African Conference, which opened here yesterday.

Lumumba Writes to Bunche

At his news conference today Mr. Lumumba also said he had written to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche this morning asking the United Nations to hand control of the country's airports to the Congo Government. He said Dr. Bunche's response to a similar written request a week ago had been "hesitant."

The United Nations force took control of the Leopoldville airport earlier this month after Congolese soldiers mauled a Canadian officer and roughed up others there.

A United Nations spokesman said Mr. Lumumba's letter had not been received. He said the airport at Stanleyville was taken over from the Congolese by an Ethiopean company yesterday. Stanleyville airport had been also a scene of clashes between Congolese soldiers and United Nations personnel.

The Premier's decision to leave the capital tomorrow came as a surprise. The Pan African Conference, scheduled to last until Tuesday, was called at Mr. Lumumba's suggestion. The Premier seemed disappointed that only nine delegations out of the twenty he had invited showed up.

Most of the delegations present are headed by relatively unknown officials. Only the United Arab Republic and Tunisia sent major aides. Cairo delegation is headed by Hussein Zulficar Sabry, Deputy Foreign Minister and one of President Nasser's principal advisers on African affairs. Tunisia sent her Foreign Minister, Dr. Sadok Mokkadem, and Mongi Slim, her chief delegate to the United Nations. Both arrived here today.

Habib Bourguiba Jr., Tunisia's Ambassador to France, has been here for some time.

Belgium Orders Troops Out

ELISABETHVILLE, Aug. 26 (Reuters)—All Belgian troops in Katanga will be pulled out by the end of this month unless "something goes wrong," Gen. Roger Gheysens, Belgian commander in the Congo, said tonight.

They will be airlifted out of Kamina by United States aircraft, he said. General Gheysens said orders for total evacuation came through from Brussels last night.

General Gheysens also said the United Nations had specifically requested that the technicians stay on. They run the complex installations at the 195-square mile base, which employs 14,000 Africans.

Asked if the United Nations would ahve to answer for the safety of the Belgians remaining at the base and elsewhere in Katanga, General Gheysens replied: "I told them that it was their repsonsibility."

CONGOLESE POLICE CLASH WITH FOES OF LUMUMBA RULE

N.Y. Times
[illegible]
Fri. 8-26-60

Shots and Melee Accompany Premier's Talk at Opening of Pan-African Parley

P.1

By THOMAS F. BRADY
Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 25—Rifle shots punctuated the keynote speech of Premier Patrice Lumumba at the opening today of a pan-African conference here. The Congo police fired to disperse anti-Government demonstrators.

More than a score of the demonstrators were kicked and beaten with rifle butts by soldiers and hustled into military vans. Some of the prisoners were bleeding as they were taken away.

The demonstration was believed to have been organized by the Association of the Lower Congo, known as Abako, which favors a Congo confederation rather than the centralized government that Mr. Lumumba is seeking to solidify.

Joseph Kasavubu, the Congo Chief of State and head of the Abako party, did not attend the opening session of the conference.

There were no United Nations troops on hand at the conference, at the Cultural Center in the African quarters of Leopoldville.

Boos Greet Lumumba

The demonstration began as Premier Lumumba drove up with a heavy police and military escort. He was greeted by booing and cries of "Down with Lumumba!"

Then the demonstrators unfurled banners saying:

"We demand the immediate resignation of the fascist Lumumba Government," "Down with neo-colonialist, fascist Lumumba," "Down with the Demagogue Lumumba," "We demand the liberation of Kalonji, Makoso, Fele — If not blood will flow."

Gabriel Makoso, an opposition newspaper editor, and Sebastian Fele, an opposition Senator, have been imprisoned by the Government. As far as is known, however, Albert Kalonji, secessionist political leader of lower Kasai Province, is still at liberty.

Police and Troops Gather

The police and soldiers, startled by the demonstration, began to mass in front of the demonstrators. Mingling with the crowd were government supporters carrying placards saying, "Congo for the Congolese, Africa for the Africans" and "Lumumba, our unquestioned leader."

Inside the half-filled conference hall, Premier Lumumba began his speech to delegates of nine African states. Twenty countries had been invited, and other delegations are expected tonight or tomorrow.

Mr. Lumumba said, "We are here to hasten the independence and unification of Africa."

His words blared out over loudspeakers at the crowd of about 3,000 spectators and demonstrators.

P.6

At that point the police began to shove with rifle butts at a concentration of demonstrators. From then on Mr. Lumumba's speech and the battle outside produced a sort of wild point and counterpoint.

Stones Throw At Police

The remonstrators retreated and some fled, but those with banners stood their ground about twenty paces from the police, whose rifles pointed directly at them. Others in the crowd threw stones over the heads of the sandard bearers at the police and soldiers.

The demonstration appeared to involve only one sector of the crowd. The others remained neutral.

The police ostentatiously loaded their rifles and charged the demonstrators just as Mr. Lumumba's voice said: "Delegates, here you are face to face with the reality of the Congo."

The police grabbed the banners and tore them up, arresting and beating those who held them. Then then began to fire, apparently in the air. None of the demonstrators, by then running across the field, was seen to fall.

Then the policemen and soldiers turned attention to newsmen who had watched the affair and photographed the beating of prisoners. Col. Joseph Mobuto, Congolese Chief of Staff, announced that he had received orders to pick up all cameras and tape recorders.

The soldiers then seized cameras and recorders and tossed them into a jeep.

Newsmen Roughed Up

Some newsmen who protested were roughed up.

Andrew Borowiec of The Associated Press was jerked away from a telephone when he tried to make a call and he was pushed with rifle butts to keep him away from the phone booth.

Russel Howe of The Washington Post and Times Herald was choked by a soldier with the strap of his camera case because he resisted.

After protests by United States and British diplomats, Colonel Mobuto returned some of the cameras, but the films were confiscated.

Premier Lumumba's voice continued to roar out over the loudspeaker, but he made no reference to what was occurring outside.

The meeting inside did not have much enthusiasm because of the absence of eleven nations.

Countries represented, besides the Congo, were Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Morocco, Sudan, Togo, and the United Arab Republic. Delegations from Tunisit, the Algerian Provisional Government, and possibly Libya are still expectd to arrive.

Status Of Parley Reduced

The conference was first announced as meeting of chiefs of states and then reduced to the level of foreign ministers. Thus far only one foreign minister, Dr. Albert Franklin of Togo, has arrived. Other delegations are headed by lesser ministers or deputy ministers or diplomats.

In his speech, Mr. Lumumba said:

"We all know, the world knows, that Algeria is not French, that Angola is not Portuguese, that Kenya is not English, that Ruanda-Urundi is not Belgian. We know that Africa is neither French nor British nor American nor Russian, but African.

When Mr. Lumumba and the delegates emerged after the first session cheers were louder than boos from the remaining spectators.

Policemen Shoot Strikers

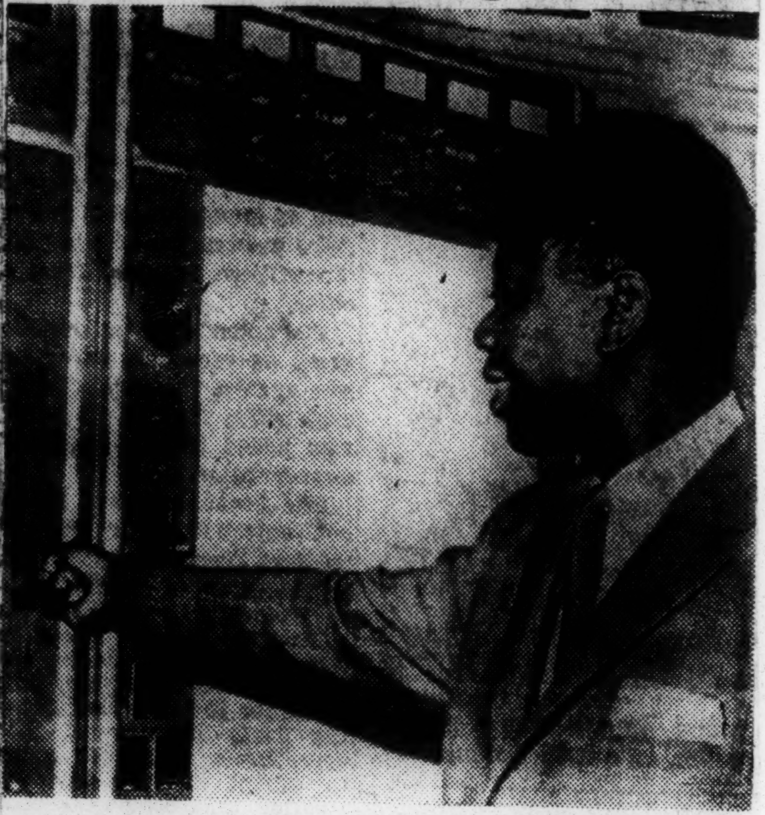
Earlier in the day, in an industrial suburb of Leopoldville, the Congolese police fired on strikers at a textile plant and wounded at least two persons.

The strikers, demanding higher wages, had occupied the plant. The police were called to drive them out, but could not get them to leave the street in front of the building.

After a charge with truncheons, the police opened fire, and two strikers fell with leg wounds.

Ghanaian forces of the United Nations then arrived and rounded up the policemen. They examined the police weapons to see that none was still loaded and sent the policemen away. A Ghanaian officer said the Congolese police had arrested four persons.

Tension Holds in Congo Provinces



United Press International

President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province flips the switch to open new radio station in Elisabethville. He is preparing for invasion by central Government troops.

European

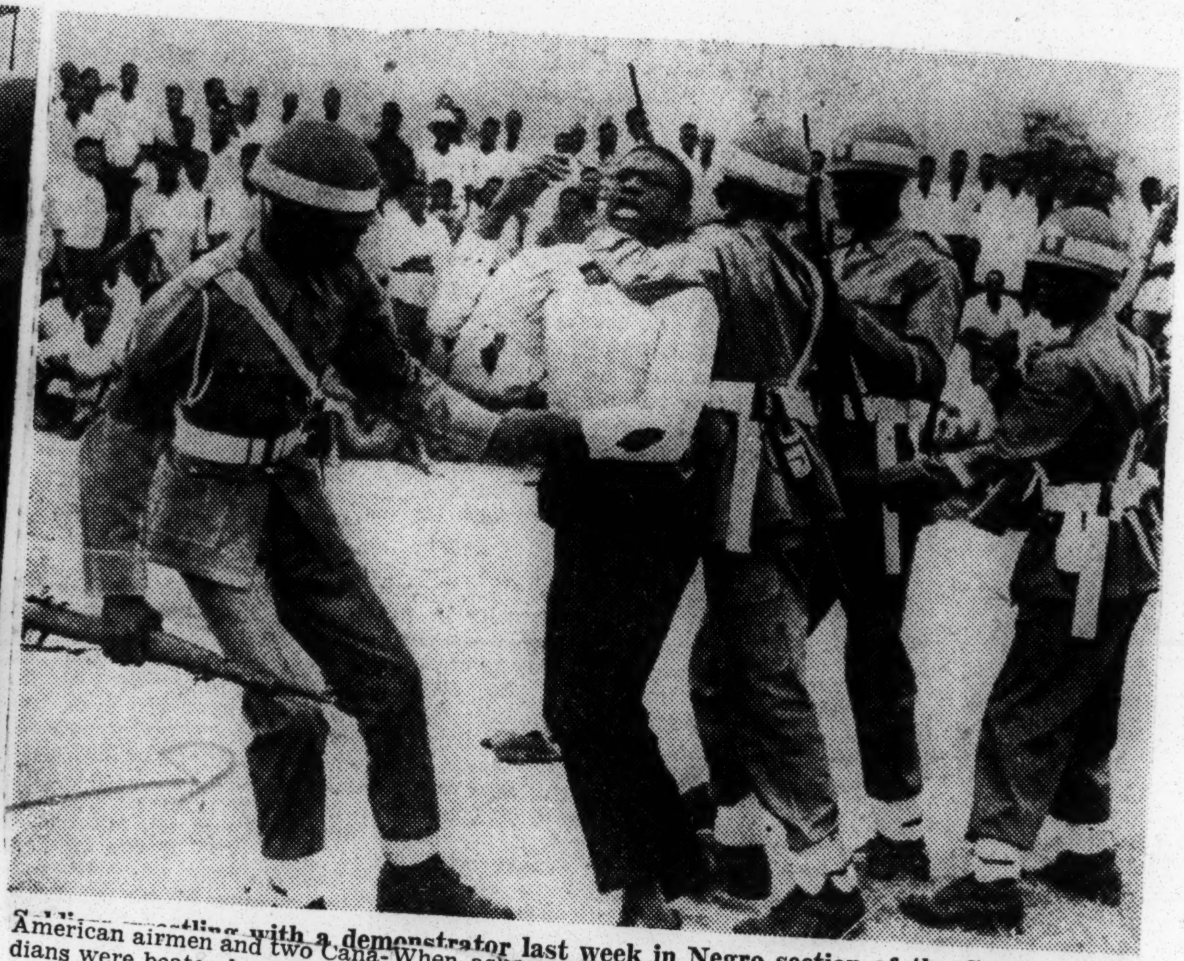
Albert Kalonji, Baluba tribal chief. He has declared part of Kasai Province independent and called upon President Tshombe for help.

18a 1960

CONGO

Associated Press

Troops fire into fleeing rioters. Anti-Government demonstration took place during the opening session of a five-day meeting of delegations from the free African countries.



S[illegible] [illegible]tling with a demonstrator last week in Negro section of the Congo capital

PAN-AFRICA TALKS BACK U.N. IN CONGO

N.Y. Times

~~New York~~

Conference to Ask Lumumba to Cooperate—Belgians Complete Withdrawal

~~Wed.~~ 8-31-60

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 30—The pan-African conference meeting here decided today to urge Premier Patrice Lumumba to maintain "close cooperation with the United Nations." This became known as it was announced that the last Belgian combat troops had left the secessionist province of Katanga.

P7

Most of the thirteen states represented at the conference, which was convoked by Premier Lumumba, have called on him to exercise prudence. One North African delegate said the conference theme had become "calm down Lumumba."

The conference decision will be made formal in a final declaration to be published tomorrow.

A United Nations spokesman said he had been informed that the Belgian troops in Katanga—the last in the Congo—had left on schedule last night at the end of an eight-day limit announced by United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

The spokesman said, however that one contingent of Belgian had left on a wood-burnin train for the Belgian trusteeship of Ruanda-Urundi and tha wood-burning trains "are unpredictable in their progress."

N.Y. Times

New York

The departure of the Belgians constitutes the achievement o one of the major goals of the United Nations intervention ir the Congo. However, Premie Lumumba is expected to tak exception to the fact that certain noncombat technical military personnel have remained a the former Belgian base at Kamina in Katanga.

Wed. 8-31-60

P5

The United Nations spokesman said he could not estimate how many noncombat Belgian personnel remained, except to say "not very many."

Mr. Lumumba has said also that once the Belgian troops had gone he would press for the withdrawal of United Nations troops.

A three-man United Nations committee, headed by Brig. I. J. Rikhye of India, left for Kamina to study problems facing nearly 15,000 Congolese supported by the base who will now be without employment.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who has been Mr. Hammarskjold's personal representative here, crossed the Congo River this afternoon to board a plane in Brazzaville for his return to New York.

Before leaving he and his temporary replacement, Andrew W. Cordier, executive assistant to Mr. Hammarskjold, called on Chief of State Joseph Kasavubu. United Nations quarters reported that Mr. Kasavubu had apologized for Saturday's incidents at Stanleyville, in which eight American airmen and two Canadians were beaten by Congolese.

Beatings Discounted

The Stanleyville incidents were discounted tonight by Serge Michel, French Leftist, who is Mr. Lumumba's press spokesman.

Returning with Mr. Lumumba from a three-day visit to Stanleyville, M. Michel said:

"It was simply on altercation that lasted three or four minutes between the American aviators and the Congoless, astonished at having seen American plane circle repeatedly above the Stanleyville airport. None of the aviators was seriously wounded ,as anyone knows who has visited them at the Leopoldville hospital where they are being cared for."

The American said they circled the airport because its beacon was functioning poorly and they wanted to be sure where they were. The maneuver was said to have provoked rumors among the Congolese, who were excited by Mr. Lumumba's repeated exhortations against "Belgian spies," that the plane ws dropping Belgian parachutists.

Visitors reported the injured Americans and Canadians were recovering their sense of humor. When asked if they would like to make an automobile tour of Leopoldville, one replied: "No thanks. What this country needs is tourists who are more resistant than we are."

None of the airmen is in any danger, doctors report, although one was diagnosed as suffering from a superficial skull fracture. They are expected to be flown out of the Congo tomorrow.

African Parley Ends Work

The Pan-African conference here concluded its major work after five days of deliberations. Its final declaration is said to include the following major points:

¶Support of Congo unity and territorial integrity and backing of the Central Congo Government, without specific mention of Katanga.

¶Agreement that African aid must be "in harmony with the United Nations." The conference apparently did not raise the question openly of direct military aid to the Congo.

¶An exhortation to the Congo and to the United Nations for cooperation. This appears to imply the continued United Nations presence in the Congo.

¶A call for an "African summit meeting" at a place and time not fixed. The declaration indicates, however, that the conference should be held in time to formulate a consensus of African views for this year's session of the United Nations General Assembly that opens Sept. 20.

The declaration is also reported to urge the Congo to keep the "cold war" out and to avoid the direct intervention here by any of the great powers.

Support of U. N. Made Clear

The conference also made clear that Africans support the United Nations and Mr. Hammarskjold despite mr. Lumumba's bitter criticisms. Mr. Mammarskjold was reported to have addressed notes to some of the African powers represented asking them to urge prudence.

The conference sent a letter to Dr. Bunche, one delegation chief said, expressing gratitude for his work here and asking him to convey the thanks of the conference to Mr. Hammarskjold for the efforts of the United Nations. This action appears almost to constitute a censure of Mr. Lumumba.

The delegates said that they intended to meet privately with Mr. Lumumba to express their disapproval of Saturday's beatings of United States airmen and Canadian technicians. Although Mr. Lumumba called the conference, he absented himself from it for his visit to Stanleyville.

Death's Reported in Kasai

A United Nations military source disclosed today that reports from Bakwanga in Kasai Province indicated that several persons had been killed in fighting between the Congol Army and Baluba tribesmen who support the secessionist move of Albert Kalonji in that region.

Premier Lumumba's troops entered Bakwanga Saturday, as Hunisians in the United Nations garrison there remained aloof from the "internal issue." Nevertheless, a United Nations plane evacuated five wounded Congolese soldiers to Leopoldville yesterday on "humanitarian grounds," military sources said.

Reports to the United Nations said "many dead bodies" were lying in front of the headquarters of the eighty-man Tunisian garrison in Bakwanga. A United Nations spokesman, who did not confirm these reports, said the Belgian population of Bakwanga, which is not numerous, was living in a club of the diamond mining company there guarded by Tusisian soldiers.

The spokesman said that the diamond mine was reported to have been closd because of the arrest of one of its executives.

Invasion Build-Up Reported

LEOPOLDVILLE, Aug. 30 (AP)—Reports that the Congo army is girding for an invasion of Katanga Province swept Leopoldville today. Communist newsmen hinted that the troops now in Kasai Province were getting Communist help in forming mobile invasion units.

A correspondent said 100 Soviet trucks that arrived last week had been dispatched to the interior.

Meanwhile, Albert Kalonji, secessionist leader in Kasai, began recruiting a private army in Elisabethville, Katanga's capital. A Baluba chieftain said Mr. Kalonji sought to recapture the Kasai area he calls Mining State and its capital, Bakwanga, which he lost to Premier Lumumba's troops Saturday.

U. N.'s Task in the Congo

The New York Times

With his country facing chaos and civil war Patrice Lumumba, the reckless but Soviet-backed Premier of the Congo, now threatens to precipitate a new conflict with the United Nations. He raises an issue that goes to the very heart of the U. N.'s mission as guardian of international peace and security. Having been denied the use of U. N. forces and facilities to impose his dictatorial rule on the whole nation he announces that he will demand the withdrawal of the U. N. troops as soon as the last Belgian troops leave, which they are scheduled to do by Monday.

P. 18e

In Mr. Lumumba's view the U. N. forces, sent at his request, have only one function, and that is to get the Belgians out. Once that is accomplished their further presence would in his eyes merely replace the Belgian occupation with a U. N. occupation in the service of a new "imperialistic colonialism." He proclaims that after the Belgians are gone "total peace and calm will reign in the Congo."

N.Y., N.Y.

Unfortunately, there is no assurance that this would be the case. On the contrary, there is every indication that the departure of the U. N. would remove the last stabilizing influence that can check new violence, new atrocities and a civil war. That is evidenced by anti-Lumumba riots in Leopoldville, where no Belgian troops remain, by tribal warfare in the provinces, and above all by Premier Lumumba's proclaimed determination to subdue by his own forces, and if necessary by "volunteers" from other countries, including Soviet Russia, the dissident provinces of Katanga and Kasai to which he is dispatching troops.

As regards the internal struggle, in which Premier Lumumba seeks to impose his centralist regime on provincial forces demanding federation, the U. N. has proclaimed its non-intervention. But the U. N. troops do keep out alien "volunteers" who could convert the Congo into another Korea.

Sat. 8-31-60

Under the precedent established by the U. N. Emergency Force in Egypt such a force can be stationed in a country only with the consent of its Government. But the U. N. forces in the Congo are in a different position. They are there not only to get out the Belgians, but also, under Security Council resolutions, to help in restoring law and order and to enforce the Security Council's decisions which bar any action by any other state that might undermine the Congo's territorial integrity or independence.

Furthermore, the length of their stay is regulated by written agreement between the U. N. and the Congo which provides that the U. N. troops will be maintained in the country until such time as it (the U. N.) deems the task to have been fully accomplished. And under Secretary General Hammarskjold's interpretation, accepted by the Security Council, the task will be successfully accomplished only when the Congolese people are able by democratic processes to determine the form of government under which they want to live.

BELGIUM CLEARING HER LAST TROOPS FROM THE CONGO

The N. Y. Times
New York

Tues. 8-30-60

Technical Personnel Staying at Two Bases Until U. N. Arranges Withdrawal

P. 1.

NEW FRICTION APPEARS

Lumumba Regime Demands Complete Ouster—Clash Reported in Kasai

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 29—All Belgian combat troops will be withdrawn from the Congo "by dawn tomorrow," Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche of the United Nations said here today.

The last Belgian soldiers were expected to leave from the Belgian bases at Kamina in Katanga Province and Kitona in the Lower Congo.

At the last United Nations Security Council session Aug 21 Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold said all Belgian combat soldiers would leave the Congo "within a week."

[Meanwhile, in Elisabethville it was reported that ten soldiers loyal to Premier Patrice Lumumba's central Government were wounded Sunday in a clash in Kasai Province with forces backing a secessionist move there, a Reuters dispatch said. Premier Lumumba, in Stanleyville, moderated his attacks on Belgians following the beating of Americans and Canadians at the airport there.]

New Friction Building Up

Despite Dr. Bunche's announcement, new friction appeared to be building up.

The government of Premier Lumumba contends that the withdrawal order was meant not only to cover troops but also 1,500 Belgian military technicians at the two bases and an unspecified number of Belgian officers training the military police of President Moise Tshombe of secessionist Katanga Province.

A United Nations commission headed by J. J. Rikhye of India and former President Lasso Galo Plaza of Ecuador started work today on a study of the economic and social problems involved in the Belgian evacuation of the bases.

United Nations officials made it plain that the evacuation of technical personnel would be spread over an extended period.

Belgium retained the bases at Kamina and Kitona and a naval base at Banana under a friendship treaty concluded before the Congo became independent. The treaty has not been ratified and Mr. Lumumba has denounced it on several occasions.

Africans Urge Restraint

The N.Y. Times

As the final withdrawal of Belgian troops approached, most observers here predicted that Mr. Lumumba would not immediately revive his threat to call for the withdrawal of United Nations troops.

New York

Last week the Premier declared in a news conference that the United Nations forces would have to leave after the completion of the Belgian withdrawal.

Since then, however, delegates from several independent African nations have been discussing the Congo situation and the United Nations role with Congolese officials at a Pan-African conference that convened here last Thursday.

Tues. 8-30-60

Most of the delegates were understood to have advised the Congolese to cooperate with the United Nations.

P. 2

Most delegates were also reported to have urged caution in dealing with Katanga. Premier Lumumba's threat that he will invade the province is taken seriously in conference circles.

The Congo Senate, where anti-Lumumba forces are strong, approved a motion today asking the United Nations forces to stay in the Congo after the Belgian withdrawal.

The motion also said the United Nations should have responsibility for maintaining public order. It added that United Nations troops should be ready to "interfere in internal conflicts," including tribal conflicts.

The motion is in conflict with Mr. Lumuba's announced policy. He has consistently asserted the Congo Army had the responsibility and right to maintain public order.

Bunche Leaving Congo

Dr. Bunche, who has been Mr. Hammarskjold's personal representative in the Congo for two and a half months, will leave for New York tomorrow.

Andrew W. Cordier, executive assistant to the Secretary General, will be in charge here until Mr. Bunche's successor, Rajehwar Dayal of India arrives.

A United Nations spokesman disclosed today still another incident involving United Nations staff members and Congolese authorities. A Liberian colonel and an Australian major were arrested with their Norweign pilot, Yugoslav co-pilot and Swedish interpreter at Kwamouth, 100 miles north of here.

They had been sent to Kwamouth to investigate Congolese reports that "Belgian spies" had landed there. The investigation showed that all planes that had touched down in the area had belonged to the United Nations.

Kasai Clash Reported

ELIZABETHVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 29 (Reuters)—Ten soldiers loyal to Premier Lumumba's government were seriously wounded in a skirmish with forces supporting the secessionist effort in neighboring Kasai Province, reports reaching here said today.

The reports said the clash took place Sunday at Luputa in Kasai.

The area borders on the north of Katanga Province and the town of Kongolo, where many Congolese oppose the secessionist moves of Albert Kalonji in Kasai and Moise Tshombe in Katanga.

Belgian officials said they feared any success for Premier Lumumba in the region would bring the local population up in arms in his support.

Meanwhile, Katanga has almost sealed off its northern borders against the threat of several hundred central government troops in Kasai.

Some reports here said a twenty-five-man "technical mission" in civilian clothes had

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ed in Kasai's provincia al of Luluabourg about ten days ago. They said the mission included Russians and Eastern Europeans.

Katanga troops have machine guns and other heavy arms at strong points along the border. So far there has been no fighting between opposing sides of the border, authoritative sources said.

Earlier, United Nations troops took over key positions on the routes to Katanga in an effort to prevent a civil war.

Press Plot Against Congo Exposed

The Afro-Am.
Baltimore Md.

AFRO correspondent discovers European newsmen team up with Colonial powers

By CHARLES HOWARD SR.
AFRO Correspondent

Sat. 9-17-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, Republic of Congo — There is no doubt that the European press particularly the element which represents the colonial powers, is determined to do its part in wrecking the Lumumba Government.

p. 1

This is why the reported intra-government clash involving Premier Patrice Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu is not to be taken at face value.

* * *

FOR EXAMPLE, the last press conference held by Dr. Bunche, before he left here, was attended by some 75 correspondents, including a large number of reporters from colonial powers districts.

All seemed determined to see that this venture in independence in the Congo shall not be a success and that the UN efforts shall be burdened as much as possible.

* * *

AS A RESULT of the attitude of these reporters, I am not very popular with the local press set-up. It appears they thought I came here to bow to the European press views.

In press conference, they (the reporters) try to cut off my questions by asking others before the press officer can answer me.

It appeared they wanted to shoot me for asking if all the Belgian troops had left the Congo.

here. As for the reporters there are some "dark ones," but I suppose they represent something other than the African point of view.

p. 2

This is the only conclusion I could reach after listening to reporters' questions and studying their conduct and attitude. The press is part of a plot to oust Lumumba. The slightest disturbance in any area was pounced upon as a nation-shattering event and one presaging a national uprising.

For example, the report was circulated in the world press that Lumumba had ordered all UN forces out of the Congo by Aug. 30.

On arrival there, I inquired of Dr. Bunche before he left and others about this report. No one had ever heard of such a demand by Mr. Lumumba.

Dr. Bunche said the two paramount problems now facing the Congo are the necessity of the Lumumba government to establish a working, meaningful adminstration.

Secondly, the fear of increased tribal warfare is one of the problems the Central Government must deal with.

* * *

DR. BUNCHE SAID Tshombe, president of the Katanga Province, depends, for his strength, upon the presence of Belgian troops.

Here in Leopoldville, I drove through what is known in African parlance as the "native quarters", which is the area where the Congolese live.

It is absolutely fantastic in its squalor.

It seems almost unbelievable that so much primitiveness could live next door to so much grandeur, as the Belgians had built for themselves out of the "blood, sweat and tears" of the black man here.

* * *

I LOOKED OUT of my windows a few minutes ago and saw five Congolese women with huge bundles on their heads, walk off the sidewalk to clear the way for the white men to pass.

They have not yet realized they are free of Belgian rule.

It will take sometime for this realization to find its way into the thinking of the average Congolese.

With 70,000 people in this city out of work, the challenge to the Lumumba government is heavily loaded to the economic side.

His government must solve its economic problem or face serious consequences. It takes more than freedom to run a country.

Mark Twain looked deep into Congo

The Afro-Am.
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 9-10-60

CHICAGO (ANP) — Mark Twain, best known for works such as "Tom Sawyer" and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," made some cogent observations of the African scene of his day that are timely almost 60 years later.

p. 17

According to the great author's autobiography published by Harper in 1959, Mark Twain in 1901 wrote the following about conditions in the Belgian Congo:

"The royal palace of Belgium is still what it has been for 14 years, the den of a wild beast, King Leopold II, who for money's sake, multilates, murders and starves half a million of friendless and helpless poor natives in the Congo state every year and does it by the silent consent of all the Christian powers except England, none of them lifting a hand or a voice to stop these atrocities, although 13 of them are by solemn treaty pledged to the protecting and uplifting of those wretched natives.

"In 14 years Leopold has deliberaely destroyed more lives than have suffered death on all the battlefields of this planet for the past thousand years."

Methodists take survey in Congo

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Led by Bishop Newell S. Booth, the first missionaries to re-enter the Central Congo Methodist Conference area since the evacuation of missionaries July 12-13 have completed a survey of Methodist centers.

Sat. 9-10-60

On returning to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, after the five-day survey, Bishop Booth cabled the Methodist Board of Missions in New York: "Completed Central Congo survey. Conditions and spirits excellent. Property in perfect order."

p. 2

Indications are that the missionaries may be returning to the Congo, in limited numbers, within the near future. The return will be on invitation of the African Christians.

In all probability, at first it will be only the men, with families remaining in Southern Rhodesia or returning to the United States (the women and children of five families already have returned).

Never Seen Before

Afro-American

United National Secretary Dag Hammarsjkold travels from New York to Leopoldville and back in an effort to conciliate Congo Premier Lumumba who demanded that all Belgian troops be withdrawn.

Hammarsjkold substituted Swedes for Belgians and went back to the Congo.

Baltimore, Md.

Now he's flown back to New York.

The Congo won't accept Swedes or any white troops. They want soldiers from African nations.

Sat. 9-24-60

We've never seen U.N. officials shuttling back and forth like this before to accommodate Africans.

We predict Lumumba will get UN troops from Africa and all Belgians will have to leave the Congo.

p. 4

The United Nations is being forced to do slowly what it should have done weeks ago at once.

Lumumba Government accused, supported as UN struggles with Congo controversy

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

By STEVE DUNCAN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.— The Guinean Ambassador said here Friday he had received no word that his government had threatened to pull out its 745-man contingent from the UN forces in the Congo.

Sat. 9-17-60

p. 1

"I have no resolutions from my government," Sory Cebe told the AFRO, when asked to comment on reports of possible withdrawal of Guinea troops from the UN forces.

The withdrawal threat was mentioned by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold in his address to the emergency session of the Security Council called in hopes of settling the explosive Congo impasse.

* * *

WITHOUT NAMING Guinea, Mr. Hammarskjold said that a national detachment had stated it wanted to pull out from the force until the UN "ceases its flagrant interference in internal Congolese affairs."

This brought a warning from Mr. Hamarskjold that outside troops not attached to the UN contingent would have to be regarded as foreign forces and the Security Council would have to consider their continued presence in the Congo.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN Under Secretary, on his return from 2½ months in the Congo said he felt the worst of the crisis in the beleagued Republic was over.

p. 21

Elaborating in light of the present crisis, he told the AFRO he meant that with the presence of UN forces to keep order he could not see another situation comparable to the chaos resulting from the Congolese army mutiny.

* * *

"I SAID THERE would be plenty of difficulties and I was right," added Dr. Bunche.

The 11-man Security Council met 3½ hours Friday and then adjourned until 3 p.m. Saturday without getting close to a solution to the thonny Congo dilemma.

Friday night the security Council vetoed a USSR proposal that the meeting on the Congo be held in Leopoldville as requested by Premier Patrice Lumumba.

The resolution by Vasily V. Kunzetsov, a Soviet first deputy Foreign Minister, held up other business for two hours before it was rejected.

* * *

VOTING WITH the Soviet Union were Poland and Ceylon.

Agreeing with US Ambassador James J. Wadsworth were Argentina, China, France, Italy and United Kingdom. Ecuador and Tunisia abstained.

Mongi Slim of Tunisia, a member of the Security Council, was the only member of the African bloc in the discussion on the Congo crisis.

Delegates from Yugoslavia and Indonesia were granted permission to address the body.

Mr. Slim spoke against the USSR proposal to hold the Security Council meeting in the Congo as it was at the moment and only then decide whether it should convence in Leopoldville.

Mr. Slim said he was unable to support the Soviet proposal in view of the material difficclities involved in holding a council meeting in Leopoldvile and the fact that "We are on the eve of an Assembly session" which would also take up the Congo question.

In answer to the Soviet bloc argument that no Congolese representatince were present at the council meeting, Mr. Hammarskjold noted that on Aug. 22 and 27, he had invited the Congolese Government to station a liaison officer in New York but had received no reply.

* * *

MR. HAMMARSKJOLD told the Security Council he believed it would achieve its aims in the Congo only if it requested that all assistance to the Congo be channeled through the United Nations.

This step, he said, would solve the problem of military assistance to Katanga Province and also the problem of "abuse of technical assistance" in other parts of the Congo.

Mr. Hammarskjold said this would also serve in localizing the conflict and would aid in a peaceful solution of the Congo's demestic problems, without interference from outside influence.

* * *

HILGLY CRITICAL of the Lumumba government, Mr. Hammarskjold said he had reports that on Aug. 29, Lumumba troops slaughtered hundreds of Balubas tribesmen in the Bakwanga region.

In the Kuai region, he said, Congolese National Forces "have engaged in slaughter not only of combatants but also of defenseless civilians."

The Secretary General said the massacres approached genocide, "since they appear to be directed toward the extermination of a specific ethnic group, the Baluba tribe."

Developing the Congo

The New York Times

Contribution to State's Welfare From Mining Operations Described

New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The New York Times published on Aug. 7 a letter from Goodhue Livingstone in which he commented about the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga:

Thi. 9-2-60

"Most of the profits from these operations during the past seventy years have been funneled back to the stockholders in Belguim. Only a very small percentage has been used toward the development and welfare of the Congo and its inhabitants."

130

Both this statement and the tendentious opinions which follow it show complete ignorance of the facts of Congolese economics.

132

In the course of the last ten years the amount of money paid by Union Minière to the Congolese Treasury (which, as you know was entirely independent of the Belgian Treasury) rose to about 26,500 million Belgian francs ($530,000,000), representing 60 per cent of the company's gross profits. This sum constitutes 27 per cent of the total returns of the Congolese state. It can thus generally be stated that Union Minière alone has contributed a quarter of the expenditure for the welfare and development of the whole Congo.

Payment Made

On the basis of the taxes in force on Jan. 1, for every thousand-franc increase in Union Minière returns the sum of 740 francs is paid, directly or indirectly, to the state. This is far from the "very small percentage" quoted above.

Your correspondent speaks of the last seventy years. While not intending to describe the history of Union Minière, we will briefly remind you that the company was founded only in 1906, that the early years were extremely difficult, that the first dividends were paid in 1918, and that, in the first thirty years of operation, dividends were paid only thirteen times to shareholders.

In addition to Union Minière's contribution to the budget of the Congolese state, the direct participation of the company in the field of social development must also be considered. Here again we shall restrict ourselves to giving a few fundamental statistics. Union Minière has created for its 21,000 Congolese employes five hospitals, run by thirty-two doctors who are helped by forty-four nuns and 700 other assistants. In thirty years the population trend has changed from minus 1.52 per thousand to plus 61.83 per thousand.

Today 22,234 Congolese children attend the primary, secondary or technical schools created or supported by the company; some of the technical schools possess equipment that schools in the most advanced countries would be proud to own. More than 20,000 houses for Congolese have been built by the company.

The rate of pay for a skilled workman is of the same order as in Belgium. Unskilled labor is not so well paid, but the efficiency is still low. However, the average cost of labor is 185 francs ($3.70) a day.

R. TERWAGNE,
General Manager.
A. PARET,
Associate Manager.
Union Minière du Haut-Katanga.
Brussels, Aug. 22. 1960

A Crucial Assembly Meeting

The New York Times

Starting with an emergency meeting on the Soviet challenge to the United Nations, focused on the Congo, the General Assembly of this world organization convenes in New York this week in the most remarkable and most critical session in its history. Congregating as it does in the midst of an intensifying cold war, it is slated to become the scene of a dramatic confrontation between the free world and the Communist bloc. It will have to deal with a growing world crisis that begins to engulf the United Nations itself.

New York

In this situation it is indeed a tribute to the vitality and importance of the United Nations that the session will be attended by more than a score of heads of state and government, including President Eisenhower, who will open the debate for the United States and for the whole cause of peace and freedom, and Premier Khrushchev, who appears to have embarked on his most ambitious wrecking operation.

Sun. 9-18-60

This will not be the mammoth summit meeting that Premier Khrushchev wants, first, because such a summit meeting would have to be outside of the United Nations, and second, because, as Secretary Herter says, the idea of serious negotiations between the leaders of fourscore and more nations is "ludicrous in the extreme." But the General Assembly will still provide a summit-level forum in the battle for men's minds, including in particular the minds of the fifteen new nations, all but one of them African, that are to be admitted to membership, raising the total from the original fifty-one, and now eighty-two, to ninety-seven.

P. 10-E

Confronting the General Assembly is an agenda of nearly a hundred separate items. Many of these are routine, but also incorporated are the main issues on which the ideological battle will be fought. These are, besides the Congo, disarmament, on which both President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev are expected to make new proposals; Soviet charges of American aggression, Western charges of Soviet aggression and defiance of the United Nations in the case of Hungary; Asian charges of Communist aggression in Tibet; the continued partition of Korea; admission of Communist China and self-determination for Algeria.

The greatest issue of them all—namely, a general peace settlement involving the problems of Germany and European security—is, unfortunately, beyond United Nations jurisdiction, though the creeping Berlin blockade may well command Assembly attention as a threat to peace. But whether an issue is on the agenda or not, the indications are that Premier Khrushchev proposes to use every possible issue in his most determined campaign not to settle things or even to negotiate but to clinch his leadership of the Communist world against his Chinese Communist critics by demonstrating that he can "bury" the West by psychological warfare. The attack on Secretary General Hammarskjold and the United Nations itself is part of this campaign, and their use of their ninetieth veto to kill a compromise resolution sponsored by Ceylon and Tunisia that would have sustained the Secretary General shows the length to which the Soviets are willing to go.

In the face of this openly avowed drive, and his previous insults to the United States and President Eisenhower personally, Mr. Khrushchev and his Communist allies obviously are not popular visitors. But they come not as visitors to the United States but as delegates to the United Nations, and as such they are entitled to formal courtesy in keeping with the dignity of both the American people and the United Nations. The Soviets have already raised the issue as to whether the United States is the right place for the United Nations, and any popular demonstrations against United Nations delegates could well precipitate this issue as the most explosive of the whole session.

Moscow's Congo Defeat

Although the situation in the Congo remains fluid and uncertain, it seems evident that Premier Khrushchev has suffered his most stunning defeat since the Hungarian Revolution. He had cast discretion aside these past weeks during which he pursued a crude and heavy-handed strategy of intervention in the internal affairs of the Congo, confident he could make Leopoldville the capital of a Soviet satellite in Africa. Instead, his hammer-and-sickle flag was ignominiously hauled down from his Congo Embassy's flagpole yesterday, and his Ambassador was given the boot, to the accompaniment of Congolese jeers. We can imagine what unrestrained glee Premier Khrushchev and his controlled press would have exhibited if the American flag and the American Ambassador had suffered such humiliation and loss of prestige. Our own restrained satisfaction at what has happened may be summed up in the conclusion that Premier Khrushchev has gotten exactly what he deserved.

It would, of course, be unwise to attempt to forecast future political developments in the Congo with any precision. Nevertheless it is clear for the moment that up to this point Premier Khrushchev has miscalculated. Once again Marxist-Leninist analysis has erred, proved inadequate by the events. In that failure, we may suspect, a role was played by Moscow's intoxication with its recent successes in other areas. To use an old Stalinist phrase, Premier Khrushchev became "dizzy with success." He based his Congo policy on a variant of the cult of personality he once himself denounced, placing all his eggs in Patrice Lumumba's basket in a manner that made defeat for Soviet policy inevitable if Mr. Lumumba's own precarious hold on power were to slip, as has happened.

Pravda's editorial last Wednesday assailed revisionists who "deny the decisive influence of the socialist camp on the fate of the world." Peiping affirms tirelessly that "the East Wind has prevailed over the West Wind," that is that the Communist bloc now is dominant in the world. All such ideas are inevitably due for re-examination as the magnitude of what has happened in the Congo is realized. President Kasavubu—whom the Soviet press called a "traitor" after he broke with Lumumba—and Colonel Mobutu have demonstrated that there are vital forces in the world which the arrogant Communist boasters have not taken adequately into account. It will be interesting to see which heads roll in Moscow as scapegoats are sought to bear the blame for this inglorious defeat of Soviet policy.

Hammarskjold's Role

The New York Times

Soviet Criticism of His Congo Actions Raises Question for U. N. Members

New York

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

The Soviet Union's attempt to reverse Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's Congo policy emerged Saturday as the most important single issue now before the United Nations.

Sun. 9-18-60

The United States, which has warmly defended the Secretary General's refusal to take sides in the Congo, placed the issue before a special emergency session of the General Assembly after a Soviet veto had defeated a compromise resolution in the Security Council. But the Assembly will not have much time to consider the issue before it begins its regular 1960 session on Tuesday, and the Soviet Union will obviously continue its fight throughout the regular session.

P. 11

The Soviet Union's bitter attack on Mr. Hammarskjold was almost as strong as the language used in Moscow ten years ago about Trygve Lie, the first Secretary General, for his stand in favor of the defense of South Korea by the United Nations.

Since Mr. Hammarskjold's second five-year term runs until April, 1963, the question of re-electing him, or of choosing a successor, will not come up for another two years. A lot can happen in that time, and some say that Mr. Hammarskjold is not disposed to accept a third term.

However that may be, the Soviet Union's challenge to the Secretary General's authority confronts the General Assembly with two extremely important issues:

(1) Will the United Nations be able to make the non-intervention policy laid down by Mr. Hammarskjold work? Or will the Congo (and possibly other newly independent African states) be dragged into the "cold war"?

(2) Will the Secretary General be able to continue important political interventions if the Soviet Union refuses to cooperate with him?

As far as the parliamentary situation is concerned, the Soviet Union has found it impossible in recent months to muster enough votes in the Security Council to repudiate Mr. Hammarskjold. Its prospects may be a shade better in the General Assembly, but it still has no chance of getting a resolution ordering the Secretary General to follow a pro-Lumumba policy.

Wooing the Africans

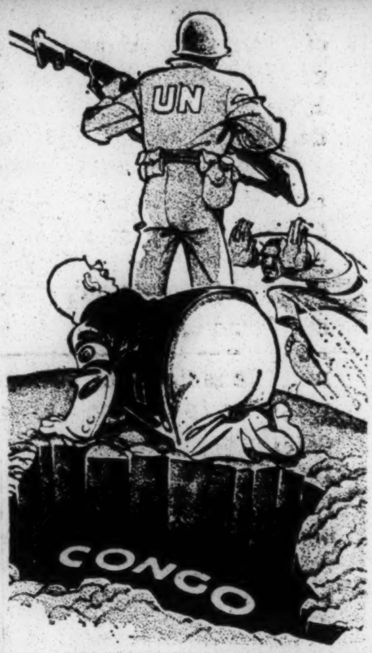
This will not prevent the Soviet bloc premiers and party leaders, headed by Mr. Khrushchev, who are coming to the regular session, from making strenuous efforts to win over the Asian-African neutrals and especially the newly independent African states that are to take their seats in the General Assembly this week.

A great deal will depend upon the attitude taken by the newcomers. The Soviet Union did not launch its all-out attack on Mr. Hammarskjold's Congo policy until it had obtained the support of Ghana and Guinea, two of the most vocal sub-Sahara states, and of the United Arab Republic.

If Mr. Khrushchev finds that a majority of the African group, as enlarged, agrees with the pro-Hammarskjold position taken by Tunisia in the Security Council, he can be expected to moderate his attack.

Limits on U. N.

Realistically, it has to be conceded that there are definite limits to the influence that the United Nations can exert in the Congo. Even if the organization manages to prevent intervention by the Soviet Union, it will still be up to the Congolese themselves to find a great leader who can dominate a terribly



Warren in The Cincinnati Enquirer
"Stand firm, I'm behind you."

difficult situation.

It seems certain that the Soviet Union, in accordance with its original policy of supplying assistance to the Congo directly, will refuse to pay its share of the costs of the United Nations operation.

The first year alone is expected to cost a minimum of $200,000,000—nearly four times the size of the yearly United Nations budget — and the United States will have to assume much of the burden if the military and administrative aid program is to continue.

If the response to the Secretary General's appeal for funds is poor, or member nations are lukewarm in giving verbal support, Mr. Khrushchev will find encouragement.

Should Mr. Khrushchev receive sufficient support from African members, the Russians may eventually repeat their behavior toward Mr. Lie after Korea, when they vetoed his re-election, making it necessary for the Western powers to extend his term for three years —a period during which the Soviet Union refused to recognize Mr. Lie as Secretary General.

Until last week most delegates felt certain that the Soviet Union would not go to such an extreme and was merely trying to coerce Mr. Hammarskjold into modifying his Congo policy. After the new outbreak, however, no one can be sure.

Caution for Future

Even if Mr. Khrushchev were to moderate his attacks, it is obvious that the Secretary General will have to be much more cautious about future political interventions.

Mr. Hammarskjold's interventions, beginning with his visit to Peiping in January, 1955, to request the release of American prisoners, have been carried out with skill and calculated daring. Afterward came the first of numerous missions to the Middle East, and Mr. Hammarskjold played a commanding role in bringing about the withdrawal of the British, French and Israeli expeditions from Egypt in 1956.

Subsequently he stationed personal representatives — known under the mystifying name of United Nations "presence"—in Lebanon, Jordan and Laos.

These initiatives resulted from two basic developments: the nuclear stalemate, which led the United States and the Soviet Union to seek compromise solutions rather than run the risk of nuclear war; and the ineffectiveness of the Security Council, which preferred to take refuge in completely ambiguous resolutions, leaving the responsibility of interpreting and carrying them out to the Secretary General.

Unless the Soviet Union supports him, or at least gives its acquiescence, future interventions probably have little chance of success. In recent years Mr. Hammarskjold has emphasized his political functions more and more, but he may have to confine himself mainly to administrative duties during the remainder of his second term.

ENVOYS OF SOVIET LEAVE THE CONGO

The N.Y. Times

Czechs Also Depart Under Ultimatum—Lumumba Is Missing From Residence

New York

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

9-18-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 16—The Ambassadors of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia left hurriedly today.

They bowed to threatening gestures by the Congolese Army and to expulsion orders from President Joseph Kasavubu and Col. Joseph Mobutu, the military strong man who took over the reins of power Wednesday.

Their departure coincided with the disappearance of Patrice Lumumba, deposed Premier, whom the Soviet bloc had backed in Congo politics.

Mr. Lumumba slipped out of the side door of his official residence yesterday afternoon, according to Colonel Mobutu and the Ghanaian officers of the United Nations guard that had been put on the Premier's official residence.

[In Elisabethville, United Nations officials said a new invading force of Congolese Government troops had crossed the border of secessionist Katanga Province.]

As for Mr. Lumumba, both United Nations officials and the Congolese Army command said today that they had no knowledge of his whereabouts. There was no solid evidence to support reports that he had been either killed or arrested.

There were indications tonight that he had found refuge in either the Ghanaian or the Guinean Embassy. Ghanaian soldiers patrolled the area of Guinea's embassy, which they had never done before. Passers-by were moved on unceremoniously.

It was also reported that the central telegraph office had intercepted a message sent by Mr. Lumumba to Stanleyville, his political stronghold, requesting that military units loyal to him be sent here.

P. 35

Mikhail D. Yakovlev, the Soviet Ambassador, took off from Ndjili Airport in a hour-engine Ilyushin 18-turbo-prop. With him were thirty-five members of his staff. A second plane with thirty-five or forty official left a few minutes later.

New York

The Russians were understood to be flying to Accra on the first leg of a trip to Moscow. Ghanian sources said that Mr. Yakovlev probably would have a meeting with President Kwame Nkrumah. The President planeed to fly to New York tomorrow to attend the United Nations General Assembly session.

The Czech Ambassadom, Joseph Virius, and ten members of his staff left shortlf afternoon in smaller Ilyushins with Czech markings. Their first stop was reported to be Stanleyville, which is the Northeastern Congo. From there they were to fly to Sudan, the former French Sudan, Cairo and Prague.

The total of Soviet and Czech technicians and embassy officials in the Congo has been estimated at 450, not including twenty Soviet physicians working under the auspices of the World Health Organization in the Stanleyville area. The technicians are scattered across the country.

TThe Russians gave the Lumumba Government seventeen twin-engine Ilyushins, about 100 army trucks and thirty jeeps. The Czechs donated at least two Ilyushins.

Colonel Mobutu insisted again today that all Soviet-block technicians would have to leave. He said his provincial commanders were under orders to get them out as quickly as possible.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia were the only Soviet-bloc countries with embassies here. A five-man goodwill mission from Communist China left yesterday. Both East Germany and North Vietnam have had small missions here but it was not known whether they had left.

Ultimatum Was Issued

Colonel Mobutu, 29-year-old army Chief of Staff, issued an ultimatum to Communist representatives in the Congo when he proclaimed his take-over. He disclosed that seven Soviet technicians had been expelled from Camp Leopold II, the city's military compound, on his orders after he learned that they were Soviet officers disguised as civilian automobile mechanics.

The Mobutu ultimatum was repeated in more formal fashion yesterday when President Kasavubu, in note signed in his behalf by his Premier designate, Joseph Ileo, invited the two ambassadors and their staffs to leave.

Congolese soldiers with rifles, Sten guns and light machine guns ringed the Soviet and Czech Embassies. Ghanaian troops belonging to the United Nations force had been placed at the two embassies earlier at their Ambassadors' request.

There was a tense moment at the Soviet embassy when the colonel commanding the Congolese troops sought to enter the two-story villa and was restrained in haughty Sandhurst English by a Ghanaian captain. The Ghanaians with their backs to the building and fingers on the triggers of their Sten guns, stared impassively at the agitated Congolese soldiers facing them from the street.

Planes Are Inspected

At the airport, Congolese troops also insisted on inspecting the Soviet and Czech planes before they left. Their officers explained that they wanted to make sure that no Congolese were aboard.

Anciet Kashamura, Information Minister in the Lumumba government and an exponent of the extreme Left, appeared at the airport with family while the Soviet planes were loading. He was recognized by airport officials and fled in a car. It was not known whether he had intended to join the Russians.

Mr. Kashamura is one of five ministers in the Lumumba Government, in addition to the former Premier himself, against whom arrest warrants have been issued by President Kasavubu.

18a 1960

CONGO

Katanga Moves To Seal Off Borders As Economic Chaos Spreads In Congo

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo (AP) — The government of Katanga Province is trying to seal off its borders against the economic chaos spreading in the rest of the Congo.

Fri. 9-23-60

New currency regulations drawn up early this month became effective last week. Informed sources say new banknotes will be issued soon for the secessionist province. Issuance of such currency, as distinct from the Congo notes still circulating in Katanga, would be aimed at preserving the value of Katanga money.

P. 5

Congo currency is coming into Katanga freely, much of it with refugees from other Congo areas, and inflation has resulted.

The informants said the new Katanga franc will be on a par with the Belgian franc.

The Congo crisis has caused a peculiar dislocation in the Katanga economy. Perhaps the strangest case is that involving meat.

Katanga has a surplus of meat, but it is worried about the halting of meat imports from the Rhodesias, South Africa and the Bechuanaland protectorate.

The reason is that Katanga hopes to resume meat exports to neighboring Congo regions but if it succeeds it will face a shortage unless supplies come in from the south.

Katanga was able to find new suppliers for some products when its Congo sources broke down.

Rice previously brought from Kasai and Kivu provinces in the Congo now is being imported from the Rhodesias and Portuguese Angola.

But trade in some important products has come to a virtual standstill.

This is the main reason for the reluctance of the regime of Premier Moise Tshombe to declare a clean break with the central Congo government.

Tshombe's advisers realize that the main outlet for Katanga's nonmineral products is in the rest of the Congo.

The Katanga government holds tight control over external trade. All imports, even from Belgium are under license.

The white population of Elisabethville has dropped from about 15,000 before independence June 30 to about 4,500. Some merchants say frankly they are staying here only long enough to sell their stocks.

But here again the contrasts of the Congo are at play.

Some Belgians—especially the families of men who are still here—are returning to their life in Africa.

In Katanga all economic problems hinge finally around mineral production. Aside from a tin mine at Manono and a coal mine in Luena, which were closed recently, this main source of Katanga's wealth is operating as before. This year the province expects to top last year's record copper output.

The feeling here is that as long as billows of smoke can be seen rising from the mine furnaces outside Elisabethville. all is well

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Southern Voter In Pivotal Role

Birmingham News

NEW YORK — "The southern Negro voter may play a pivotal role" in the GOP's bid this year to win some of the South's 128 traditionally Democratic electoral college votes, NAACP Director of Public Relations Henry Lee Moon says in the current issue of THE NATION Magazine.

Sat. 9-24-60

P. 5

Mr. Moon says only once in this century 1946 — has the vote of the Solid South been essential to the successful Presidential candidate And this year the GOP is anticipating a close election, he asserts

Birmingham News

"Free of ties to local political machines, these voters, (Negroes, acting independently as in 1956, may well be a balance-of - power factor in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas and, possibly, Georgia," Mr. Moon concludes

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Mobutu Tries To Reconcile Congo Chiefs

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Col. Joseph Mobutu had an hour-long meeting Saturday with ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba to try for a reconciliation in the bitter struggle for power among the Congo's leaders.

Sun. 9-25-60

The surprising encounter between Communist-supported Lumumba and pro-Western Mobutu, who kicked the Soviet bloc missions out of the Congo, seemed to herald a new upheaval in the young nation's turbulent political life.

P. 1

The meeting took place on Mobutu's initiative in the official prime ministers' mansion, where Lumumba has been entrenched under United Nations protection all week. Mobutu told newsmen after the meeting he previously had a similar meeting with President Joseph Kasavubu.

"I have now heard both points of view," the youthful strong man said. "I am going back to camp to think about what I have heard. I went to see President Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba with the idea of a reconciliation. If necessary, I will impose a reconciliation."

TO 'NEUTRALIZE' REGIMES

Technical Unit Set Up In Congo

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

Wed. 9-21-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Col. Joseph Mobutu set up a Congolese technical commission Tuesday to supersede both the ousted regime of Communist-supported Premier Patrice Lumumba and the shadow government of Premier-designate Joseph Ileo.

P. 1

Mobutu, pushing efforts to "neutralize" both Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu, said the commission will operate the government until Jan. 1. Its head is Justin Bomboko, currently serving as Kasavubu's chief delegate at the United Nations in New York. He was Lumumba's foreign minister, but later supported Kasavubu.

The commission issued a proclamation threatening expulsion of any foreign newsman sending out "the contradictory communiques of the rival parties."

CONDUCT POLICY

It accused Lumumba of treason and described Col. Mobutu as "the man who has delivered us from Communist colonialism and from Marxist-Leninist imperialism in the true higher interests of the country."

The commission said it "is alone authorized to conduct the general policy of the country, to assure respect for legality and to represent the Congo Republic abroad."

Mobutu's soldiers underlined the assertion by evicting Lumumba appointees still entrenched in administrative offices. Mobutu said commission specialists will run the various ministries.

Congo ministries have been inoperative since Kasavubu two weeks ago fired Lumumba as premier and named Ileo to replace him. Lumumba ignored the president's action, and as a result, both his regime and Ileo's administration have remained nominally in control. Only technical work has been going on under the direction of U. N. experts.

An Ileo spokesman said Ileo did not take over control of the government because he hoped to reach a settlement with the Lumumba faction and appoint the deposed premier to a subordinate ministerial post.

Lumumba scornfully rejected the offer and insisted at a news conference he still is legal premier.

Lumumba circulated copies of what he said was conciliation agreement between himself and Kasavubu. The president quickly repeated previous denials that such document had ever been signed.

P. 2

10 PROVISIONS

The document he circulated contained 10 provisions including a requirement that the premier have approval of the president and the Council of Ministers before carrying out any decision.

The alleged agreement also would establish new provinces and create a special commission to prepare for a peaceful reunion with secessionist Katanga Province.

Lumumba said he has sent a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold asserting that the alleged agreement confirmed him as premier and "practically put an end to the Congolese crisis."

Lumumba, who repeatedly threatened to have U.N. forces expelled from the Congo while he was in power, said he ended his letter by assuring Hammarskjold of total cooperation.

U.N. PROTECTION

The news conference was held in the official premier's residence, where Lumumba has been living for several days under the protection of U.N. Ghana soldiers.

Congolese soldiers Monday blocked an attempt by an unidentified Congolese police major to assassinate Mobutu. It was the second attempt in three days.

U.N. spokesmen reported that Congolese soldiers are being moved out of the Katanga invasion zone. About 2,000 soldiers, originally dispatched by Lumumba to conquer Katanga, are being flown to bases at Stanleyville, Leopoldville and Thysville.

Congo Leaders Talk Peace

The Atlanta Journal
and Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 9-25-60
p. C

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Sept. 24 (AP)—Col. Joseph Mobutu had an hour-long meeting Saturday with ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba to try for a reconciliation in the bittle struggle for power among the Congo's leaders.

The meeting took place on Mobutu's initiative in the official prime minister's mansion, where Lumumba has been entrenched under U.N. protection all week. Mobutu told newsmen after the meeting that he previously had a similar meeting with President Joseph Kasavubu.

"I have now heard both points of view," the youthful strongman said. "I am going back to think about what I have heard. I went to see President Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba with the idea of a reconciliation. If necessary, I will impose a reconciliation."

* * *

MOBUTU SAID he was trying to bring about a face-to-face discussion between Kasavubu and Lumumba, who have not met since Kasavubu fired Lumumba Sept. 5 and appointed Joseph Ileo to replace him. Ileo himself was "neutralized" when Mobutu took over in a bloodless military coup Sept. 14.

Congolense sources said Lumumba—who apparently expected Saturday's visit—launched into a half-hour tirade on Mobutu's arrival. Mobutu read a newspaper and when Lumumba had finished explained the purpose of his visit.

Mobutu refused to disclose details but it seemed clear Lumumba and Kasavubu were refusing to budge. Kasavubu refuses to sanction any government headed by Lumumba while Lumumba refuses to cooperate with any government unless he is at the head of it.

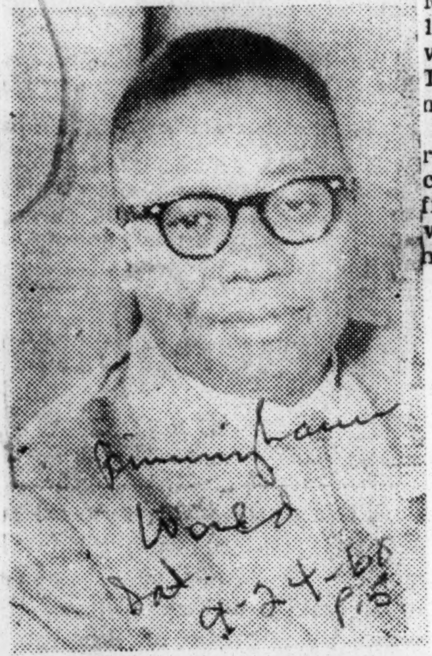
* * *

MOBUTU FAVORS Kasavubu's general pro-Western politics, but is handicapped by the concerted pressure of other African nations and by the passionate tribal support Lumumba enjoys among soldiers and civilians of Oriental Province.

These pressures have prevented Mobutu 'taking any firm action against Lumumba and his followers—despite violent demands for their arrest from the lower Congo tribal groups to which Kasavubu belongs.

Mobutu appeared to fall in with these demands Friday when his men picked up two of Lumumba's closest associates—former Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga and former Minister of Youth and Sports Maurice Mpolo. But early Saturday Mobutu gave orders for Gizenga and Mpolo to be released.

Liberia's Agriculture-Commerce Secretary Visits United States



Birmingham
World
Sat. 9-24-60
P.8

STEPHEN A. TOLBERT

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Liberia's Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, the Hon. Stephen A. Tolbert, is currently visiting the United States.

He will arrive here Sept. 20 for an eight-day stay following attendance at the recently - ended fifth World Forestry Congress in Seattle, Washington.

While here the 40-year-old official, who was graduated from Howard University and the University of Michigan in this country will pay courtesy calls on the United States Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, and officials of the International Cooperation Administration.

[illegible]

The affable brother to Liberia's Vice President William R. Tolbert, Jr. has served the Liberian Government in several capacities during the past 21 years and has also been a prominent and successful businessman.

He was named Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in 1949, took leave to enter private industry in 1956, was recalled in 1960 and elevated by President William V. S. Tubman to Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Born in Bensonville, Liberia February 16, 1920, Secretary Tolbert received a bachelor of arts degree from Liberia College, now the University of Liberia, before beginning his U. S. studies.

Congo Youth Unit Would Strip Lumumba Of Power

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 8-8-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, (AP) — Five hundred members of the Jabako youth organization of President Joseph Kasavubu's Abako political party, voted no confidence in Premier Patrice Lumumba Sunday. They demanded a Congo confederation of 14 different peoples.

P. 2

The meeting was held after a small group of Lumumba supporters demonstrated in the capital, demanding the use of Guinean and Ghanaian troops to invade Katanga Province.

The Lumumba group also demanded that the United Nations take action to expel Belgian troops and occupy Katanga Province within 24 hours.

A member of the Jabako secretariat said the youth organization is in agreement with Moise Tshombe on he future structure of the Congo nation.

Emile Meiessy, a member of the youth organization's secretariat, said Kasavubu always had been for a loose confederation of states in which the Congo's many tribes would enjoy wide autonomous rights.

DEMAND REDS MOVE IN

The Lumumba supporters, numbering about 100, paraded through the streets demanding Soviet intervention along with the use of Ghanaian and Guinean troops against Katanga and shouting, "Long live Khrushchev."

Their leaders followed up with a telegram to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold warning that if U.N. troops were not sent immediately into Katanga "we will start mobilizing the entire youth" to fight against that province.

All U.N. forces in the capital were put on alert for possible disorders.

The resolution by the Jabako was sent to Kasavubu, Lumumba, both houses of Parliament and Hammarskjold.

OPPOSITION EXPRESSED

The Jabako members expressed opposition to having Guinea and Ghana troops take any action in Katanga outside the mandate of the United Nations, and expressed full confidence in the world organization.

The resolution referred to the "Fascist government of Premier Lumumba."

Jabako has branches all over Leopoldville Province where the two million Bakongo people are dominant. The group is anti-Communist and opposed to any invitation to the Soviet Union to itnervene.

(In Brussels, the Belgian radio reported the central committee of Congo President Joseph Kasavubu's Abako party had approved a motion expressing distrust of the government of Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba. The report said the committee planned to send a cable to the U.N. charging that Lumumba's government was unable to bring peace to the Congo and urging the world body to approve a confederation of the Congo's six provinces in the place of the present republic.)

GROWING RIFT

The rift between the U.N. Command and the Congo government appeared to widen.

U.N. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche, head of U.N. operations in the Congo, accused Congolese Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga of twisting the facts concerning the U.N. decision not to send a task force to Katanga at this time.

U.N. forces were called out after the demonstrators in trucks, cars and bicycles rode down the broad Boulevard Albert. They rolled to the swank residence of U.N. officials and demanded to see Bunche.

They screamed slogans outside the U.N. residence.

"Let him talk to us, after all he is an African," shouted their leader, Casimir Bagira.

When Bunche, an American Negro, failed to appear, the Congolese started screaming demand for Soviet troops and yelled "Long live Khrushchev."

5,000 VOLUNTEERS

Their telegram to Hammarskjold was taken to the U.N. press section by four youth leaders, including Bagira.

They said they can count on "fifty thousand men" to volunteer against Katanga.

Bagira shouted that the United Nations was "plotting with Katanga and Belgium" against Congolese sovereignty.

Blue-helmeted U.N. Ghana soldiers, commanded by British officers, surrounded the Belgian Embassy building. Their machine guns were set upon the sidewalk, pointing at the demonstrators.

Soldiers with fixed bayonets lined the boulevard all the way to the residence of U.N. officials, about two miles down from the Belgian Embassy. Shield-carrying Ghana riot police in red fezzes formed a silent and disciplined cordon around the U.N. building.

Rolls of barbed wire were strung at the approaches to the city's residential section. In the sprawling Negro sections, newsmen saw men and women gather for what appeared to be mass rallies.

$100 Million U.S. Outlay Set In Congo

Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials estimated Thursday that the United States will have to put up about 100 million dollars to help establish peace and order in the riot-torn Congo during the next 11 months.

Fri. 8/5/60

The total needed for that period is estimated at about 200 million dollars. The State Department and other agencies working on Congo assistance plans are reported agreed that the United States should not provide more than half this sum. The remainder is to be furnished by other members of the United Nations.

Pg. 11-A

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, told a news conference that the U. S. government is awaiting recommendations from U. N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold as to what the program will be and what financing requirements are contemplated.

TWO ELEMENTS

The cost total, officials said, consists of two elements—the financing necessary for the transport and maintenance in the Congo of 11,000 U. N. troops provided by half a dozen different countries and the expense of providing technicians and training Congolese leaders in many fields of government, industry and commerce and helping reform the army. Those things are regarded as steps toward making the Congo stable and independent.

SUPPORTING U.N.

White said the United States is supporting the United Nations in its operations in the Congo — clearing including Hammarskjold's handling of the Katanga issue.

Katanga province has declared its separateness from the Congo government but Hammarskjold announced this week that U. N troops would go into Katanga as they have gone into other parts of the Congo.

"The United States is working through the United Nations and the United Nations has the matter in hand," White said.

STORMY CONGO STATE FACES ECONOMIC RUIN

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Katanga, richest prize among the six provinces of the Congo, is the largest remaining block to United Nations efforts to restore political and economic order to the former Belgian colony.

Sat. 8-6-60

Under its pro-Belgian Premier Moise Tshombe and with aid and support from Brussels. Katanga announced it was seceding from the central government when anti-white riots followed Congolese independence June 30.

P. 1

Cut off from sources of revenue provided by Katanga's great mineral and agricultural wealth, the Congo faces economic collapse. The province has a vast copper-mining industry and provides more than 60 per cent of the central government's income.

Tshombe is head of the Conakat party that controls the provincial government and is a foe of Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba. He declared as early as last February that he was dubious about the kind of treatment the province would get under the strong type of central government advocated by Lumumba. Tshombe has indicated he would listen to proposals for a looser federation in which the provinces would have a larger voice in government.

U. N. Rejects Delay on Debate Over Seating Congo Delegation

The N.Y. Times p. 1

New York

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 18—The General Assembly rejected two moves today to postpone discussion on seating a delegation from the Congo named by President Joseph Kasavubu.

Sat. 11-19-60

It turned down by a vote of 51 to 36, with 11 abstentions, a proposal by Ghana this morning to adjourn debate until a United Nations conciliation committee had reached Leopoldville and reported on the Congo's tangled political situation.

The text of Congo statement is printed on Page 4.

This afternoon, Frederick H. Boland of Ireland, President of the Assembly, ruled out a move by India that would have required a two-thirds vote to begin debate immediately.

As debate began this evening, Fulbert Youlou, President of the former French Congo, proposed a compromise. He suggested a conference of the heads of state of "black Africa" on the crisis in his sister republic across the Congo River.

He urged United Nations assistance for any program such a parley might devise.

The proposal for adjournment of debate was made for Ghana by Alex Quaison-Sackey.

Guinea, Ghana, India, Indonesia and other Asian and African states voted with the Soviet bloc in favor of the adjournment. Other African states were split. These either abstained or voted with the United States, Britain and France to discuss the issue at once.

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C. S. Jha, the Indian delegate, noted that the Assembly had voted Nov. 9 to postpone discussion of the Congo situation until a report was received from the fifteen-member conciliation committee. He contended the seating issue would require a two-thirds majority to be taken up again.

The commision is scheduled to leave for Leopoldville next week.

In debate on the seating question tonight, Ghana opposed and Cameroon supported the seating of the Kasavubu delegation, which was recommended by the Assembly's Credentials Committee.

Charles Okala, Foreign Minister of Cameroon, was Mr. Quaison-Sackey's principal African opponent, both on the adjournment and on the seating issue.

Meanwhile, members of some delegations were quietly informed that Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, head of the Congo military regime, would not admit the United Nations conciliation committee. The committee is composed of members of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's Advisory Committee on the Congo.

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Sources close to President Kasavubu were reported to have told delegates that Mr. Kasavubu supported Colonel Mobutu's stand.

New York

It was President Kasavubu's postion, delegations were told, that if the United Nations would not seat him in the Assembly he could not be expected to receive a United Nations conciliation committee in his capital.

There was no comment here on Colonel Mobutu's statement that the arrival of the committee would be resisted by force, if necessary, and that the Congo had severed diplomatic relations with Ghana.

President Youlou appeared before the Assembly dressed in white robes and wearing a wide black sash. The Congo's "brothers" across the river, he said, were "doubtful" of the methods the United Nations had applied in the former Belgian colony.

Mr. Youlou, once ordained a Roman Catholic priest, was suspended from his priestly function, in 1955, for a breach of the sacerdotal vows. He continues to wear clerical garb.

A "family council" of the heads of "black Africa," he asserted, would be the body best suited to mediate the troubled affairs of the Congo and draw up a program. United Nations assistance then could be requested in support of the plan, he said.

"Africa is our affair and our agony," he told the Assembly. Africa, he declared, will not be a pawn in the quarrels of the great powers, nor permit the transfer of cold war battles to its soil "under the garb of pseudo-technical assistance."

"We desperately need help, but we are not for sale," he said.

The Assembly adjourned shortly after 6 P. M., scheduling resumption of the debate for 10:30 tomorrow. At least six dozen speakers were scheduled to take the rostrum.

President Boland announced that the Assembly, sometime early next week, would take up a Soviet item calling for the immediate liquidation of colonies.

Kasavubu Complains

Meanwhile, President Kasavubu complained, in a letter to Mr. Hammarskjold, against the circulation of a letter to Mr. Boland from Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier.

Mr. Lumumba had suggested in the letter that the United Nations supervise elections in the Congo, including a referendum to alter the constitution and create a powerful presidential office.

Mr. Kasavubu told the Secretary General there appeared to be "no justification" for the circulation of the letter of a man "whose functions as Prime Minister have been terminated by the President of the republic in accordance with the Fundamental Law."

In an accompanying memorandum, distributed to delegations this morning, Mr. Lumumba was characterized by Mr. Kasavubu as an "acknowledged advocate of a totalitarian dictatorship."

The delegation to the United Nations led by President Kasavubu, the report said, "possesses authentic proof of Mr. Lumumba's efforts and directives aimed at setting up a reign of terror in the Congo."

Terrorism and torture by "Mr. Lumumba's bullies and made possible by the surprising inertia of the United Nations forces" have taken place, Mr. Kasavubu asserted. He said members of Parliament and ministers had been flogged.

"These facts show with all necessry clarity that when Mr. Lumumba advocates a presidential regime he has in mind a personal dictatorship," the memorandum said.

Text of Lumumba's Letter to U. N. General Assembly President

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 14—Following is the text of a letter from Patrice Lumumba, deposed Premier of the Congo, to Frederick H. Boland, President of the General Assembly:

The N.Y. Times
New York
Date 11-15-60
p.13

The political crisis set in motion by the chief of state, Mr. Kasavubu, on 5 September 1960, and still persisting today, is in series danger of bringing about the complete disruption of the Congo in the near future. Anarchy and dictatorship have taken the place of the democratic regime adopted by the Congolese people on 30 June 1960.

A tiny majority, advised and financed by certain foreign powers, is carrying on a campaign of subversion day and night. The capital of the republic has become a bedlam, where a handful of mercenaries are ceaselessly disturbing law and order. The townspeople of Leopoldville are living today under a reign of terror.

Arbitrary arrests, followed by deportation, are a daily and nightly occurrence, and large numbers of persons are reported missing. Murder, robbery with violence, rape of married women and young girls, are committed almost daily by individuals totally deprived of moral sense or patriotism, who profess to be in the service of the army and of Mr. Kasavubu.

The Presidents of the provincial governments of Stanleyville and Leopoldville, Mr. Finant and Mr. Kamitatu, recognized leaders, elected by the people and responsible between them for more than 6,000,000 inhabitants whose affairs they have administered to the satisfaction of all concerned, are at this moment suffering every conceivable form of brutality and torture.

Officials' Seizures Cited

These two provincial Presidents—men wholly dedicated to the task of improving the well-being of their people—were taken by surprise by Mobutu's thugs on 13 October at Stanleyville and 10 November at Leopoldville respectively, and are now in concentration camps set up at Leopoldville by Messrs. Kasavubu and Mobutu. The only crime these honorable representatives of the people have committed has been to serve their country loyally and to express their disapproval of the unlawful acts of Mr. Kasavubu and his followers at Leopoldville, acts which are leading the country rapidly downhill to disaster.

Mr. Joseph Okito, the President of the Senate, the second highest dignitary in the state, has had the same experience. He has several times been arbitrarily arrested, beaten, and then set free. The members of the majority group in Parliament and the members of the lawful Government are daily undergoing similar ill treatment.

They have even been given strict orders not to leave Leopoldville and return to their provinces to see their constituents or join their families, and they are not allowed to move freely about Leopoldville, which, after all, belongs to the entire nation. Only Mr. Kasavubu's supporters today enjoy freedom of movement, action and work, freedom of speech and of the press, etc.

At Leopoldville the majority parties in Parliament are forbidden to publish newspapers. All the loyal army personnel and Government officials, who refuse to have any truck with the unlawful activities and the policy of wrecking the nation of the chief of state and his handful of supporters at Leopoldville, are dismissed from their posts, persecuted and turned into the street.

Terrorizing Charged

Hundreds of loyal soldiers who oppose Mobutu are sent back daily to their villages, and others are now in the Binza concentration camp. The soldiers are chosen on the basis of their ethnic kinship with the chief of state and his minority group supporters, the intention being to terrorize all who refuse to fall in with their views and opinions. A veritable blood bath has been instituted for all persons today who honestly and loyally champion the cause of the people.

Such provisional institutions as were envisaged under the Fundamental Law drawn up by the former colonial power have been destroyed and trampled underfoot by the chief of state. Because it does not agree with him, Parliament has been highhandedly suspended in violation of Articles 21 and 70 of the Fundamental Law.

Mr. Kasavubu confuses the parliamentary regime, which is our system, with the presidential regime. For example, he assumes the powers given to the Prime Minister under Article 36 of the Fundamental Law. It is for the Prime Minister, and my lawful Government, to send delegations to the United Nations, as I have done on three occasions, and not for the chief of state.

Parliament, which is the sovereign institution, in the country, voted full powers to my Government on 13 September 1960. The confidence placed in my Government by the entire nation is increasing constantly.

There is no call for the United Nations to choose any course but that which Parliament has indicated. Certain member states of the United Nations, instead of abiding by the decisions taken by the sovereign Congolese Parliament, refuse to recognize those decisions and are supporting the minority working against the will of the majority.

Instead of helping the Congolese leaders to settle in a peaceful manner the conflict provoked by Mr. Kasavubu, certain powers are doing their utmost to widen the breach between us, their purpose being indirectly to bring about the complete disruption of the Congo.

U. S. Role Deplored

In this connection, the Congolese people as a whole deplore the attitude of the United States Government; instead of backing the United Nations action, it has taken the curious line of attacking the Secretary General's recent report, which gives a true picture of the situation.

The report impartially and objectively castigates the manifest interference by Belgium in the internal affairs of the Congo and its systematic obstruction of the United Nations action.

I greatly regret to have to state at the same time, for the benefit of the General Assembly, that the 30,000,000 francs seized recently at Stanleyville from a group of persons plotting to take over the power by means of a coup d'état came from United States sources, as the documents seized prove beyond a doubt. In view of the foregoing, and of the fact that the United Nations has proved unable to find a prompt solution in accordance with the will of the people, I propose, with the backing of the millions of inhabitants I lawfully represent, that the solution to the Conogese problem should be left to the Congolese people themselves. No one will then be able to accuse the United Nations of partiality in any decision it may take, or of interference in the Congo's internal affairs.

Presses for Referendum

With this end in view, I advocate the immediate holding of a popular referendum with the participation of all the citizens of the republic, to be organized under the direction of the provincial assemblies and governments but under the supervision of a commission of United Nations observers. The said commission would take appropriate steps to insure that all the electors are able to cast their votes freely.

Steps would also be taken to ensure that there is no irregularity. The referendum would relate to the adoption of the presidential regime, to be followed by the election of the President of the republic by direct suffrage. Such a referendum would enable the people to choose freely and directly the leaders they want and thus to put an end to the present crisis and to all the maneuvring going on behind the scenes. This is the one and only way of restoring immediate peace and order to the Congo and so serving the interests of the mission understaken by the United Nations in our country.

The Congolese people are most anxious that the General Assembly of the United Nations should take an immediate decision on this realistic and objective proposal and that the conciliation committee due to arrive in the Congo shortly should act as a commission of observers to supervise the referendum.

The New York Times

CITES CONGO FAILURE: Pierre Wigny, Belgian Foreign Minister. He said the United Nations operation in Congo was unsuccessful.

U. N. CONCILIATORS SEEK PARLIAMENT TO GOVERN CONGO

The N.Y. Times

Hammarskjold Advisory Unit Said to Feel Legislative Void Adds to Confusion

New York, N.Y.

GROUP SUPPORTS DAYAL

Date 11-6-60

Kasavubu Plans to Fly Here to Protest to Assembly Against 'Interference'

p.1

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 5—A United Nations conciliation committee on the Congo was instructed today to try to re-establish parliamentary government in the strife-torn African nation.

The directive to the committee of fifteen African members came from Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's advisory commission on the Congo.

[Meanwhile, it was announced in Leopoldville that the Congo's President, Joseph Kasavubu, planned to leave Sunday for New York to protest against United Nations "interference" in the Congo.]

Commission Reviews Report

The Congo advisory commission consists of representatives of all eighteen nations that have contributed troops to the United Nations force in the Congo. The mediation committee, named last week from among the commission's membership, consists only of the group's fifteen Asian and African nations.

The commission met here this morning to review a report by Mr. Hammarskjold's representative on the scene, Rajeshwar Dayal of India. He was present at the meeting.

No official announcement of the result of the session was made. Reliable diplomatic sources said, however, that the decision to seek a return to parliamentary government in the Congo was based largely on Mr. Dayal's report.

The Indian official returned here from the Congo yesterday and conferred at length with Mr. Hammarskjold at United Nations headquarters.

Parliament in Abeyance

According to reports that filtered from the closed meeting of the advisory commission, the consensus was that political rivalries, tribalism and confusion in the Congo had been increased by the inability of the Congo Parliament to act.

The Parliament now is in abeyance, with the country under the working control of the United Nations force and the Chief of Staff of the Congo Army, Col. Joseph D. Mobutu.

One source here emphasized that the commission's recommendation was not intended to favor one faction over another in the Congo, but rather to seek a generally agreed decision through the votes of the parliamentary representatives.

The conciliation committee's instructions, it was understood, were to "help" the various parties to reach agreement and possibly to hold a balance between the various candidates for power.

Parliament, for instance, might decide to uphold Patrice Lumumba now deposed, as Premier. It might also endorse Joseph Ileo, named to Mr. Lumumba's place by President Kasavubu.

The Congo question will come before the General Assembly Monday on the question of seating a Congolese delegation.

Dayal Report Supported

The reported deicsion of the advisory commission, at least in part, upheld Mr. Dayal. The lengthy Dayal report said, among other things, that Parliament was one of "the only two institutions whose foundations still stand" in the Congo. The other was the office of Chief of State, occupied by President Kasavubu.

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So far as could be learned, the commission did not deal today with criticism of the report voiced by the United States State Department and by President Kasavubu and Colonel Mobutu.

Congo

The State Department took sharp issue yesterday with the report's implication that Belgian nationals were fomenting difficulties in the Congo. It expressed full confidence in the Belgian Government's good intentions with regard to its former colony.

Colonel Mobutu's regime, dispatches said, accused the United Nations of attempting to set up a "colony" in the Congo and of trying to restore Premier Lumumba with his Communist sympathizers. No coment was forthcoming from Mr. Hammarskjold's office today on either attack.

The advisory group is to meet next Saturday to decide when the conciliation committee should leave for the Congo. The mediators were expected to stay at United Nations headquarters until the main lines of the Assembly debate on the situation were laid down.

The advisory commission was formed by Mr. Hammarskjold in September after the Soviet Union had charged that he had worked with the "colonial" powers in the Congo.

The members are Canada, Ireland, Sweden, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea. India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Pakistan, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Malaya, and Senegal. All except Canada, Ireland and Sweden are members of the consiliation committee.

BELGIAN CIVILIANS RETURN TO CONGO

The N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.
Nov. 11-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (Canadian Press)—Slowly but surely Belgians who fled the Congo during last summer's post-independence troubles are returning to pick up the pieces of their shattered lives.

During the second half of September, and for the first time since June, arrivals in the Congo from Belgium exceeded departures.

9/134

Almost daily, big planes of the Belgian-owned Sabena Airlines land at Leopoldville's airport, discharging men, women and children returning to their homes and businesses.

In one week in September, nine regular flights—four Boeing 707's with capacity of 576 passengers and five DC-7's with a capacity of 385—had to be supplemented by five additional DC-7 flights. Others arrived by other airlines here and in near-by Brazzaville in the former French Congo.

Many of the returning Belgians are school teachers and college and university professors. Not all are bound for Leopoldville. Some continue to Ruanda-Urundi, Belgian administered United Nations trust territory just east of the Congo, which is approaching independence, and Elisabethville, capital of the Congo's breakaway province of Katanga.

Some arrivals are Belgian businessmen returning to firms that were abandoned and looted or left to trusted Congolese employes.

However, so far, there are few government administrators, public services technicians and professional men back in the Congo. These are the people the Congo needs most to get back on its feet.

18a 1960

CONGO

Can the Congo Be Rescued?

By Richard C. Wald

Mr. Wald is a member of the staff of the Herald Tribune London Bureau.

N.Y. Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Wed. 10-26-60
Pg 6

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo.

THE Congo is like a huge modern machine, made in Belgium on world-wide patents, dumped suddenly in the middle of the jungle.

It needs men to keep it running, and money to give it power, pitifully little of each for a huge country, but starved of that little. Its future is decay and ruin unless both are forthcoming quickly.

The United Nations, doing an unprecedented job of international colonial trusteeship with occasionally imperfect results, is striving to find the money and the men. Soon it will begin to beg the nations that voted for a special Congo account to put a little money where their votes were. Like a huge employment agency, it is also canvassing the world for technicians.

Helping out is a steadily increasing volume of Belgian former residents who are returning here, most of them to pick up if they can the jobs and businesses they hastily dumped after the first week in July. Sabena flights from Brussels are booked weeks in advance.

But with it all, the Congo's needs are so various, its own resources so confused and inadequate, that it must telescope at least a generation of advance into five years.

* * *

One glaring example is the legal system. There are two sets of courts here, the civil—which was staffed by 400 Belgian legal officers—and the traditional, a sort of native court system for petty crime. In the former, there are fifteen Belgians left. The latter is only functioning partially.

There is not a single Congolese trained in law in this country. The Belgians did not believe in disrupting their order of things. The first law graduate is scheduled to come out of Lovanium University next year. The year after there might be four law graduates.

Meantime, administration of justice has broken down. A man caught stealing is either let go because there is no magistrate available or put in jail for months without trial.

The U. N. is setting up a crash program at Lovanium, a Catholic university only six years old, to turn out fifty lay magistrates every three months. They may not know much law but at least they will have an idea of procedure and be able to dispose of cases on a fairly equitable basis.

The U. N. figures it could hold the fort with 150 foreign lawyers and magistrates. Its plans to hire them were suddenly canceled last week because, it was said murkily, the political situation does not permit.

What actually does not permit is the fact that the U. N. carefully does not recognize any of the conflicting governments here and so cannot recruit legal officers for any single one.

The medical situation does not depend on politics. Preventing epidemics is humanitarian. Therefore, the U. N. is recruiting doctors to replace the Red Cross medical men who will be pulling out soon.

The World Health Organization has a team of about thirty-five here and the missionary doctors have stayed at their posts, giving a total force of about 400. W. H. O. estimates that in normal conditions the Congolese could take over their own health work in 1977. Conditions now are not normal.

Physically, this country is magnificently endowed. The Belgians made a fortune here and spent a fortune. Out in the bush people live in huts and make $95 a year—but the railway lines are completely Dieselized.

Air Congo, the internal government owned air line, operates magnificent installations. The airport in Leopoldville has the longest runway in the world. The line spent 14 cents a passenger mile; American internal lines figure on 7 cents a passenger mile. The difference here was made up through indirect subsidy.

The world's first electronic coffee bean sorter — it sounds like Rube Goldberg but means dollars and cents when coffee is a big crop—is in operation here. One of the finest agricultural quality control laboratories in the world is here.

This was a banker's paradise a year ago and the buildings are superb for a colonial capital. Yet all this is useless as the Congo runs down. There are lots of schools—but teachers have 100 pupils to a class these days. The Diesels are literally falling apart and the U. N. has sent out an emergency call to find engineers capable of keeping them in repair.

What good is an air line without Congolese mechanics, meteorologists, communications specialists? All the multifarious skills that a modern state needs to keep its technical parts in working order are missing here.

Clerks go on from the momentum the Belgians gave them. Some government offices look almost normal—except there is no one running them.

An indication of how the country was stripped of its managers lies in the port of Matadi, the foremost in the Congo. One day in July it had 1,800 Europeans. The next day, after the mutiny in Thysville and the fear that there would be further violence, there were ten. In Leopoldville there were 2,500 left out of 18,000. Now there are about triple that many.

The technicians the U. N. wants are numbered in the hundreds because the Belgians were largely overstaffed. Featherbedding was such a usual practice that business men here figure now they have about 70 per cent of the personnel they need with only 40 per cent of the men they had before independence.

Just as the numbers of men required are not huge so the amounts of money needed are not huge. One week's share of the New York City annual budget would run the entire government structure here four months. One day's share would run the public works programs a year.

* * *

But at every turn politics intervenes. At its simplest, technicians will not go to the interior where they are needed until conditions are settled. Conditions will not be settled until there is a political settlement.

At its most vicious, there are personal attacks. A U. N. crash project was to reorganize the Ministry of Finance because the country desperately needs its taxes and the money that will provide jobs. The work was done with the help of Belgian experts but it depended mainly on Albert Ndele, one of the brightest of the student commissioners whom the U. N. does not theoretically recognize but actually uses as an instrument in many of its dealings. Mr. Ndele was brutally beaten last Friday night by supporters of former Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba.

For ten million of the people, life here today is much as it was a year ago. They are an illiterate and inert mass, trained by the Belgians to be peaceful and uninterested in the white world.

The rest of the nation is drowning in its own needs. They will probably be rescued but only through an immense effort by themselves and the rest of the world.

18a 1960 CONGO

What Is Lumumba's Appeal To Congo? A Few Clues

The Christian Science Monitor Boston, Mass

By John Hughes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wed 9-14-60

Léopoldville, Congo

As the scene of one of the biggest colonial upheavals in Africa—one with overtones of fierce struggle between the Western and Communist worlds—Léopoldville looks remarkably placid at the first superficial sight.

P.1

Two hours ago I flew in on the first airliner to land since the United Nations reopened the airport to find few blatant signs of a city in the grip of anarchy. It is true there is intense military activity as white-painted United Nations jeeps rush hither and thither, tall, straight Sudanese man the airport's barbed wire perimeter, and United Nations patrols in blue helmets pace the sidewalks continually.

But Congolese airport officials now doing white men's former jobs seem at times shyly self-conscious about it all. Congolese porters and cab drivers are as anxious as ever for trade and tips from whites.

And when a white Belgian, with wife and child, stalled his truck on the railway line ahead of us, some Congolese rallied cheerfully round to push him clear.

Good Will Remains

All this is not to minimize the clear antiwhite streak to the policies of Premier Patrice Lumumba, but it is evident there is still a reservoir of good will among the civilian populace.

Of course the survival of the country's tottering economy is a near miracle. Some 18,000 of Léopoldsville's 20,000 white Belgians have gone. There are rows of empty houses and apartments; and though some shops are open, there is not much in them and supplies are difficult to get.

Yet many Congolese still seem to be streaming off to some kind of work somewhere, and are sweeping roads and watering civic flower beds while political chaos swirls about them.

Then suddenly there is a jarring incident such as that at the airport when a newly promoted Congolese Army sergeant challenged a white arrival's visa, and both the visitor and the Congolese immigration officer found themselves suddenly at the business end of a tommy gun wielded by a testy soldier.

Rival Regimes

These are incidents which could spark shooting and violence which lurk perilously close to this deceptive air of surface calm. For the Congo today has become a monster with several heads—or perhaps without any heads at all.

There is the government of Patrice Lumumba. There is the government of Joseph Ileo appointed Premier by Mr. Lumumba's rival, President Kasavubu. Then there is the authority of the United Nations—and the unascertainable influence of the Soviets, whose agents and satellites abound here.

Nobody quite knows who is governing, as this complex struggle for power swings hourly this way and that.

At the city's one end is Mr. Lumumba, in the residence of the former Belgian Governor General, surrounded by his bodyguard.

At the other is Mr. Kasavubu, in the residence of the former Belgian Governor of Léopoldville Province. Mr. Kasavubu is guarded by smart Ghanaians snapping and stamping with the clear imprint of British Military training.

Army Is Key

The key to the situation as the quick-witted Mr. Lumumba and the more stolid Mr. Kasavubu growl at each other from the city's opposite ends is the Congolese Army, called the Force Publique.

Yet Mr. Lumumba has infiltrated the Army leadership with his own supporters and the Force's commanding general secured Mr. Lumumba's release after his arrest was ordered Sept. 12 by Mr. Kasavubu.

[Mr. Lumumba broadcast Sept. 14 a five-minute appeal for loyalty to the Congolese Army over Léopoldville Radio over which his troops had resumed control the day before.

[His address was so mild—Reuters reported—that newsmen asked a United Nations spokesman if it was censored by the UN, but the spokesman denied this and said the radio was entirely under Congolese control.

Appeal Voiced

[Mr. Lumumba said: "Soldiers: I congratulate you on your loyalty to the government. Remain united and loyal. Let discipline reign. Do not allow yourselves to be divided."

[He said Parliament—the "supreme power"—accorded him full powers Sept. 13 and he proposed to exercise them with the will of Parliament.]

Meanwhile, as the strength of the two rivals is debated and the validity of Parliament's endorsement of Mr. Lumumba Sept. 13 without a quorum is contested, Army support appears to remain vital to the outcome. The danger is that a spark could touch off a civil war ultimately enveloping far more diverse elements.

Thus Léopoldville waits for the next and perhaps crucial act in the drama which has been steadily unfolding over the past weeks. It is a drama which everyone seems to want to get into, but the script for which nobody quite knows how to write—except perhaps that the Soviets are least likely to play a waiting game.

By Geoffrey Godsell

Assistant Overseas News Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In what lies the appeal to his fellow Africans of the seemingly unquenchable Patrice Lumumba? Why is he able to bounce back with such resilience from what turn out to be only temporary defeats?

How has he managed to win to his side against United Nations operations in the Congo such stanch supporters of the United Nations as President Nkrumah of Ghana?

Mastery Desired

These are questions which puzzle many Westerners, and one can begin to answer them only if one tries to look at the Congo crisis through African eyes.

First, one must take into account the mood of Africans as their continent awakens from centuries of stagnation, shaking off alien colonial rule that has humiliated and exploited them for many decades.

They know that many in the West despise them, look upon them as irresponsible children, perhaps even less than human, incapable of running their own affairs.

Consequently they are oversensitive and suspicious, resentful of any move by the West that seems to limit their freedom of choice and action. Above all, they want to be masters in their own house—and are determined to show that they are.

When the Congo became independent on June 30, its problems were unusually awesome. The departing Belgians had done little to prepare the Congolese for self-government.

And the new state, much larger than any other in black Africa which had hitherto gained independence, was beset from the start by a deep-rooted struggle between tight centralism and a looser federalism.

The two most significant leaders in already independent Africa, President Nkrumah of Ghana and President Touré of Guinea—both of whose countries are smaller and much more compact than the Congo—are champions of centralism and have managed to implement it in their countries.

U.S. Bids UN Delay
Congo Rival Choice: P. 10

Dr. Nkrumah and Mr. Touré have to a great extent had the stage to themselves as exemplars and advocates of centralism. Federalism to them means the maintenance of outmoded and traditional tribalism, too often supported by the departing colonialists.

Radio Controversial

This argument is appealing to the younger radical African nationalists, of whom Mr. Lumumba is one. President Kasavubu, on the other hand, is a federalist, closely identified with the interests of his tribe, the Bakongo.

Consequently to many Africans, including Dr. Nkrumah and Mr. Touré, he is less qualified than Mr. Lumumba as a nationalist leader.

Mr. Kasavubu's position has been further weakened by developments of the past few weeks. When the United Nations closed Radio Léopoldville, he managed to get tape-recorded speeches across the River Congo to Brazzaville which were broadcast from the radio station there.

Dr. Nkrumah has charged that Radio Brazzaville is under French control. Whether this is strictly correct or not, Brazzaville certainly is in the former French Congo, independent since mid-August, and the city is closely identified with France.

Further, Mr. Kasavubu's representatives now at the United Nations were allowed to pass through Brazzaville on their way to New York, but Mr. Lumumba's were turned back.

Already Western public opinion had shown that it preferred Mr. Kasavubu to Mr. Lumumba. Thus when Africans saw that Mr. Kasavubu was persona grata in Brazzaville, so closely linked with France, many of them probably began to suspect that he was allowing himself to be used by the "imperialists."

In addition, France to Africans means Algeria and nuclear tests in the African Sahara.

Simultaneously, Mr. Lumumba's difficulties with the United Nations—which the mercurial, silver-tongued young man knows how to exploit to his advantage—were creating more and more the image of an untarnished African David taking on a Goliath largely under white Western control.

History Recalled

The Soviets, quick to appreciate the situation, were backing Mr. Lumumba to the full. Most Africans have little sympathy for communism and they want to keep the cold war away from their continent.

But they are influenced by the fact that the Soviets have never humiliated them in their own continent or imposed colonial rule on them. That is an albatross which in Africa hangs exclusively around Western necks.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Patrice Lumumba

Man in the spotlight

Further, while Western support for Mr. Kasavubu may not have been overt, Mr. Lumumba's arch-enemy in breakaway Katanga Province, Moise Tshombe, has the open backing of Western "imperialists" in the person of Belgian mining interests; and Mr. Tshombe's gendarmerie is officered by Belgians.

Dr. Nkrumah has also made the point that when the United Nations ordered Léopoldville off the air, the radio station in Elisabethville, Mr. Tshombe's capital, was allowed to continue propaganda broadcasts against Mr. Lumumba.

This is one of the apparent anomalies which must have contributed to African suspicions about the United Nations itself. When these suspicions are aroused, many Africans probably overlook that the United Nations came into the Congo in the first place on Mr. Lumumba's invitation, but recall merely that it was a vote of the Security Council which sent it there.

Now to Africans—and Asians—the Security Council appears heavily weighted in favor of the white races. Three of the 11 members of the Security Council are states which have gone to Africa as colonizers: Britain, France, and Italy. Worse, they are allies of Belgium, colonizers of the Congo.

Tunisia Only Link

Black Africa has no direct representation on the Council, and can speak only through Tunisia — geographically an African country, but one of the most Europeanized in the whole continent.

With the United Nations established in the Congo, the loudest support for its asserting itself there comes from the West. There is moreover, no corresponding enthusiasm for UN intervention in strife-torn Algeria. Small wonder, then, that suspicious Africans accept all too readily the allegation that the Western "imperialists" want to use the United Nations to maintain their hold on Africa.

Against this background, perhaps one can begin to understand why Dr. Nkrumah now seems to be using his influence for a measure of disengagement by the United Nations from what to Africans is the domestic struggle between Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba.

Text of Kasavubu Message on Congo

The N.Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 18—Following is the text of a statement on conditions in the Congo sent yesterday by President Joseph Kasavubu to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold with the request that it be made available to the General Assembly:

The continuing political crisis in the Congo is of a dual nature. The institutions given to the Congo by the Fundamental Law are not in keeping with the sociological and political realities of the country.

11-19-60

For that reason, the local authorities of the Republic of the Congo wish these institutions to be modified, with due regard for the unity and territorial integrity of the Congo, and taking into account the defects of the Fundamental Law and the experience of the months which have passed since the promulgation of independence.

The problem is an institutional one, which can only be solved by the Congolese authorities, guided by the wishes of the people. The modification referred to will necessitate a reconciliation of the present divergencies between Congolese leaders, and might be prompted by the good offices of other African states.

Lumumba Policy Scored

By attributing responsibility for the crisis to the head of state of the Congo, Mr. Patrice Lumumba is seeking to reduce the problem to one of antagonism between two men. The antagonism which does exist is actually one between Mr. Lumuba, the acknowledged advocate of a totalitarian dictatorship, and nearly all Congolese politicians, who wish to insure the maintenance of order and the consolidation of the state and its institutions.

Mr. Lumumba has sought to impose by force a political formula which disregards the aspirations of the people and aims at eliminating all opposition. That personal policy is responsible for the politicization of the army, for the many excesses comittes in the Congo in recent months, and for the campaign of demagogy and racial hatred organized with the support of elements alien to the Congo.

The delegation led by President Kasavubu possesses authentic proof of Mr. Lumuba's efforts and directives aimed at setting up a reign of terror in the Congo. He, Mr. Lumuba, bears the responsibility for the acts of violence, for the coruption of authorities, particularly of military elements, and for the many violations of human rights which have been prepetrated.

The directives given by Mr. Lumuba are also at the bottom of the incipient civil war which has been a feature of the last few months.

Order Is Called Aim

Against that policy is set the policy of the President of the republic, of the ministers appointed by him and of the Colege of Commissioners, whose essential aim is the maintenance of public order and respect for the freedom of the citizens.

The only restrictions still obtaining in the Congo are dictated by this desire for the maintenance of public order and by the need to put an end to terrorism and incitement to subversion. Thus, the National Army of the Congo has recovered more than eight tons of arms and ammunition from the possession of gangs guilty of acts of abuse of power, murder and torture at the instigation of Mr. Lumumba.

It is also the duty of the representatives of authority to interrogate persons guilty of incitement to murder and civil war and of insulting the head of state.

The arrest of Mr. [Jean-Pierre] Finant, on charges of extortion and abuse of power while masquerading under the title of army colonel, was a measure of this kind. His arrest was carried out by due process of law.

Mr. [Cleophas] Kamitatu, who was arrested for questioning, admitted some of the offenses of which he was accused, and appropriate proceedings are being taken. Meanwhile Mr. Kamitatu has been released.

Charges Called False

The other accusations made by Mr. Lumumba are as baseless as they are false. It is untrue that Mr. Okito, who usurps the title of President of the Senate, has been illegally arrested.

The measures taken against him are justified in law by charges such as incitement to murder and the possession and distribution of dangerous weapons, in which he was apprehended in flagrant delicto.

It is untrue that 30,000,000 francs were distributed to individuals preparing a coup d'etat at Stanleyville. That charge, which has been denied by the American authorities against whom it was made, is also disproved by the facts.

Moreover, the public is well aware of the real situation prevailing at Stanleyville, where disorder and terror are the work of Mr. Lumumba's bullies, and are made possible by the surprising inertia of the United Nations forces.

It is a matter of general knowledge that Mr. [Alphonse] Songolo, the minister and deputy who was arrested and tortured at Stanleyville, is now in hospital and in danger of losing his sight as a result of this maltreatment.

It is hard to be deceived by Mr. Lumumba's tactics, which consist in accusing the representatives of law and order of outrages which he himself has provoked.

Authentic documents signed by him (the principal one entitled "Measure of Application for the First Stage of Dictatorship") reveal unmistakably the objectives he pursues—the organization of terror and the physical elimination of opposition—as also the methods advocated—violence, torture, acts of humiliation which violate human dignity, and flogging with special violence when the victims are minister or members of Parliament.

Proof of Mr. Lumumba's aims and of his base and scandalous methods will have to be brought to the notice of the public if Mr. Lumumba persists in concealing the true nature of the problems of the Congo under a smoke screen of scandal and alleged personal antagonisms.

These facts show with all necessary clarity that when Mr. Lumumba advocates a presidential regime, he has in mind a personal dictatorship.

The camouflage of these ambitions by talk of so-called elections on the basis of universal suffrage or of a referendum forms part of Mr. Lumumba's dialectic, the aim of which is to establish a dictatorship under a cloak of democratic institutions.

One of the allegations which must be refuted is that of a high-handed closure of Parliament. The chief physical difficulty preventing the assembling of Parliament is that the state of disorder fomented by the supporters of Mr. Lumumba deters members from the provinces from returning to Leopoldville.

This difficulty will only be solved by so adapting the institutions as to give more effective guarantees that the rights of the provinces will be respected. Moreover, Mr. Lumumba has tried to induce Parliament to violate the principle of the separation of powers by contesting the dismissal of a Prime Minister by the Chief of State in accordance with the Fundamental Law.

Legal Status Questioned

Parliament is certainly competent to control the executive power and, if need be, to deny it confidence. It has not the power, however, to restore to the Government, on the demand of the Prime Minister, prerogatives of which it has been stripped.

And even if it had that power, it could only be subject to authorization by the majority required when a new Government appears before the Chamber and Senate, in other words, a two-thirds majority.

The only title Mr. Lumumba can invoke in asserting that he is Prime Minister is a parliamentary decision which is illegal on three counts: it constituted an abuse of power; it was taken under threats of armed force; and it did not obtain the required majority of votes—in fact, it obtained only sixty votes instead of sixty-nine in the Chamber and forty instead of forty-three in the Senate.

Moreover, the President of the republic is in favor of the reopening of Parliament as soon as the necessary conditions of security and freedom of action for members of Parliament are once again established.

With regard to Mr. Lumumba's illegal claim to have the power to send a delegation to the United Nations, that claim is based on the groundless contention that he is Prime Minister.

The General Assembly Credentials Committee has morever dealt with that claim by referring to Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure, which states that credentials shall be issued either by the head of the state or government or by the minister for foreign affairs. It recommended by six votes to one the acceptance of the credentials of the Congolese delegation issued by President Kasavubu.

Vote in U. N. Assembly On Seating Congolese

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 18—Following is the roll-call vote by which the General Assembly defeated a motion to postpone discussion of its Credentials Committee's report on seating the Congolese delegation:

IN FAVOR—36

Afghanistan
Albania
Bulgaria
Burma
Byelorussia
Ceylon
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Ethiopia
Finland
Ghana
Guinea
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Libya
Malaya
Mali
Mexico
Morocco
Nepal
Nigeria
Poland
Rumania
Saudi Arabia
Soviet Union
Sudan
Sweden
Togo
Tunisia
Ukraine
United Arab Rep.
Yemen
Yugoslavia

AGAINST—51

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Britain
Cameroon
Central African Rep.
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo Rep.
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Dahomey
Denmark
Domin. Rep.
Ecuador
France
Gabon
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Luxembourg
Malagasy
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
El Salvador
Senegal
Spain
South Africa
Thailand
Turkey
United States
Uruguay

ABSTENTIONS—11

Cabodia
Canada
Iran
Jordan
Laos
Lebanon
Liberia
Pakistan
Somalia
Upper Volta
Venezuela

18a 1960

CONGO

Swedish Troops Look Away

The Christian Science Monitor

Katanga Police Move Against Crowds

Boston Mass.

By the Associated Press

Elisabethville

Mon. 8-15-60

Police used tear gas Aug. 15 to break up street demonstrations against Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe. United Nations troops, pledged to political neutrality, looked the other way.

The Swedish UN troops were out on their first day of patrol in Elisabethville after taking over guard duties from Belgian soldiers, who had lent support to Mr. Tshombe's demands for independence from Premier Patrice Lumumba's central government inLéopoldville.

Following the arrival of UN troops Aug. 12 Mr. Tshombe's police began moving around the city, throwing tear gas bombs whenever large groups refused to disperse. Members of the opposition Cartel Party were arrested but later released after paying a fine equivalent to $1.

On the morning of Aug. 15, a large crowd of young Africans gathered in Elisabethville's main square, the Place de l'Etoile, in front of the Post Office.

Jeeploads of police rode up and began throwing tear gas bombs. An armored car rolled into the square.

Swedish UN troops continued marching on their guard posts, looking off in the distance.

Mr. Tshombe's government reported that five Africans were killed Aug. 13 and five injured in a clash with police in the city of Jadotville, northwest of Elisabethville. The government blamed the trouble on "Lumumba agents." It said they demonstrated against the United Nations, threw stones, and finally fired shots at the police and Mayor Pierre Mikepo, who was hurt.

"If without being punished," the communiqué said, "Lumumba can provoke troubles in other parts of the former Belgian Congo, he will not be allowed to do so in Katanga. . . . Peace and justice must continue to prevail as in the past in our beautiful Katanga, and it will not be said that innocents will pay with their lives for the senseless folly of a Lumumba.

Swedish UN troops were reported sent to Jadotville and Kolwezei, another Katanga [illegible] farther to the northwest.

Responsibility for order in Elisabethville, the provincial capital, was officially handed over to the United Nations Aug. 14 by Belgian troops in a tearful ceremony. More UN troops were on their way to replace Belgian forces out in the province.

The Belgians were withdrawing to their big military base at Kamina, 300 miles northwest of Elisabethville. There was no word when they would begin pulling out of there for Belgium.

Among the troops heading to Elisabethville under the UN banner were Ethiopians flying from Addis Ababa, Mali Federation soldiers traveling by train from neighboring Kivu Province, some Moroccans, and more Swedes. A UN officer said this would bring the total to about three battalions to replace the 4,000 Belgian soldiers, whose presence in Katanga has been a major factor in averting a mass flight of the whites who run the rich province's big mines and plantations.

The dispatch of African UN troops to Katanga was intended to quiet criticism by Congo Premier Lumumba, who assailed UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold for starting the Katanga operation with white troops instead of Africans.

But in a letter to Mr. Hammarskjold Aug. 15 Mr. Lumumba asked the United Nations to withdraw all of its white troops from the Congo. Mr. Lumumba also demanded that control of all airports in the Congo be turned over to his Congolese Army.

He asked that the United Nations disarm all local troops in disputed Katanga Province and turn the arms over to the central Congolese Government. He demanded that the United Nations give the Congolese Government means of transportation to go to Katanga.

The demands are likely to complicate further the delicate relationship between Mr. Lumumba's government and the UN Congo operation.

Congo Faces Major Test

The Christian Science Monitor

By Reuters

Brazzaville, Congo

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold was expected to fly to New York Aug. 15 to report to the Security Council on "basic disagreements" with Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, according to a report here.

Boston Mass

By John Hughes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mon. 8-15-60

p. 1

The Lumumba regime in the Congo seems fast approaching the hour of crisis in its brief but turbulent political career.

With United Nations troops now deployed in Katanga Province, free of the violence and bloodshed which once threatened, the spotlight swings once again to the Congolese capital of Léopoldville catching Premier Patrice Lumumba squarely in its glare.

There, behind his tiers of armed Ghanaian guards, Mr. Lumumba is hard pressed by the need to pluck from the present chaos some form of agreement on the country's constitutional future between the dissident and differing elements at large, many of them markedly hostile to himself. Upon his ability to do this there depends the future of his own young regime, which has been in power only six weeks.

The weekend entry of UN troops into Katanga without undermining the position of secessionist-inclined Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe is just as much a setback for Mr. Lumumba as it is a triumph for the personal diplomacy of UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

Perhaps this is the cause of Mr. Lumumba's railing at a press conference Aug. 13 against Mr. Hammarskjold and of an apparent deterioration in Mr. Lumumba's relations with UN officials.

While the threat of Katanga's secession thus remains as potent as ever, there is a separatist influence abroad in other Congolese provinces as well as opposition to the Lumumba government rooted in the Bakongo tribesmen around Léopoldville itself.

Lumumba

Premier Cracks Down

To combat opposition, Mr. Lumumba has cracked down on the press and certain party political leaders and imposed stern measures with what some observers have sensed to be an air of desperation.

However, there are grounds for believing he may be striving in the background for some political deal with at least some of his opponents.

Always looming over Mr. Lumumba's shoulder, of course, is the presence of Joseph Kasavubu, now occupying the figurehead role of President of the Congo. Mr. Kasavubu heads the Abako Party, strong in the Léopoldville area, which has in the past opposed Mr. Lumumba and whose opposition has recently flared anew.

Despite his own party's attack within recent days on Mr. Lumumba, Mr. Kasavubu — whose parentage is partly Oriental — has till now maintained an Oriental inscrutability behind the walls of the presidential palace. But at the weekend he emerged to make a radio appeal calling on Congolese citizens to heed the instructions of the central government.

Self-Rule Hinted

At the same time it has been noted that Mr. Lumumba in his weekend conference spoke of the "legitimate aspirations" of the Bakongo tribesmen, whom Mr. Kasavubu heads, to form their own administrative province.

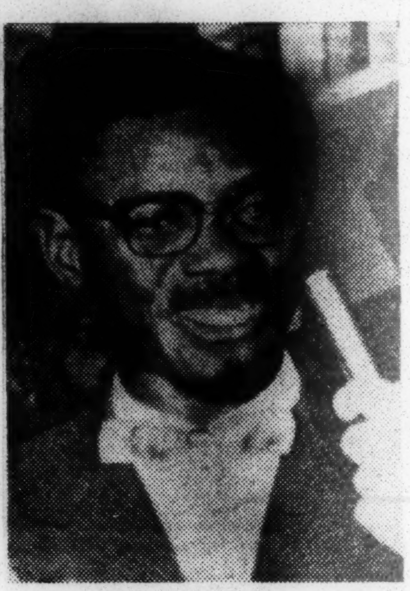
All this is stirring speculation that Mr. Lumumba has offered Mr. Kasavubu some form of regional self-government for the Bakongo in return for their adherence to a central government.

After his conference, Mr. Lumumba is reported to have met the provincial presidents of other Congolese provinces in a gathering which achieved "identity of views."

The breakaway Province of Katanga was, of course, a notable exception at this conference and it may be that Mr. Lumumba is ready to compromise with other provinces on a looser form of association than he has hitherto demanded in an attempt to stop other provinces and factions pursuing the secessionist line of Katanga.

Even though he may succeed in bringing other provinces into line, however, Mr. Lumumba's principal challenge remains Katanga.

Katanga police move against crowds: Page 4.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Patrice Lumumba
In center of spotlight

18a 1960 CONGO

Baluba Pin Down Congolese; Premier Sends Reinforcement

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Mon. 9-5-60

Soviet Planes, Trucks Used, Reports Say

p. 18

From Wire Dispatches

Elisabethville, the Congo, Sept. 4.—Bow-and-arrow-armed warriors of the Baluba tribe have pinned down Congolese forces of Premier Patrice Lumumba around Bakwanga, and the Premier is sending in reinforcements aboard Russian planes and trucks, reports reaching here said Sunday.

The "no-mercy" fighting at Bakwanga, capital of the "Mining State" of Premier Albert Kalonji, appeared to be softening the independence demands of both Kalonji and Katanga and President Moise Tshombe.

Diplomatic sources in Elisabethville, capital of Katanga, said both men were tending more toward the idea of membership in a federal Congo—something Lumuba in Leopoldville has been insisting on.

Fighting Continues

But fighting was continuing at Bakwanga, and dispatches from the frontier said Baluba tribesmen had pinned down Lumuba's Congolese Army forces.

Belgian diplomatic sources in Elisabethville said the Balubas were in a virtual frenzy over Congolese Army atrocities and were fighting in show-no-mercy attacks against the far-better-equipped Congolese.

In Leopoldville, Lumumba's capital, sources reported that the United Nations and officials of other African states held private talks with Lumumba to protest the massacre of 70 Africans in a Bakwanga mission last week by Congolese Army soldiers.

Massacre Inflamed Tribe

It was this massacre, apparently, that inflamed the Balubas to fight fiercely.

Associated Press Wirephoto

JEAN BOLIKANGO

Congo leader arrested

The 120 Europeans still in Bakwanga were under the protection of U. N. forces, and the U. N. was trying to arrange for their removal.

Sources said the U. N. was trying desperately to keep the Baluba-Congolese fight, which has tribal overtones, from spreading into all-out civil war.

Also in Leopoldville, well-informed sources said more than 200 Russians have moved into the Congo in recent weeks and they are still coming.

Many are housed in Camp Leopold II, the Congolese Army compound in Leopoldville where small villas were left vacant after Belgian officers of the old Force Publique were expelled.

Other Russians drift into the obscurity of the city where they receive some cover from hundreds of other strangers now working with the United Nations here.

Fourteen Ilyushin-14 planes sent to Lumumba by the Soviet Union each brought between six and eight Russians. Another plane is expected.

West Likely To Object

It seemed almost certain to diplomats at Leopoldville that Russian aid to Lumumba's Congolese Army entirely outside the U. N. effort would become an issue in the U. N. Security Council.

The Soviet Union supported the Council resolution calling on the United Nations to send in a military force to restore order. But the diplomat observers said the current unilateral action outside the U. N. effort is almost certain to run into Western objections.

The issues at stake here both for the East and West are too great, they said, to permit and Western power to watch idly as the Russians set up a new satellite in the center of Africa.

Although the nation appears to be on the brink of a civil war in Kasai and Katanga provinces, there was a notable lack of tension in the capital.

Rumors spread as usual. One was that Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga had been arrested and sent to join Jean Bolikango, leader of the Puna Party and a Lumumba political foe, in prison. A Government spokesman denied Gizenga had been arrested.

Prisoner Denied Medicine

At Makala Prison on the outskirts of Leopoldville, a middle-aged Congolese woman with tears in her eyes stood clutching a cardboard box. She was the sister of Bolikango,arrested several days ago by Lumumba's police.

Bolikango has not yet been charged with a crime, but he has been accused of seeking to set up a separatist regime in Equator Province, his home.

His sister went to the prison with a box of medicine for Bolikango, who suffers from stomach trouble, and a permit card to enter the prison.

When she arrived she was told that Lumumba personally ahd given instructions that no member of Bolikango's family could see him. Prison guards refused to take the box to him.

Africa Sees Lumumba As Unstable

The Washington Post
Washington DC

Leaders Support Him Merely for Sake of Solidarity

Sun. 9-4-60

By Russell Howe

Special to The Washington Post

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Sept. 3—The general feeling of African leaders about Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba is that he is green, impetuous, unstable, and vicously racist, a very senior delegate to the Pan-African Conference which ended here this week told this correspondent today.

p. 1

But it is generally felt that Lumumba must be officially "supported," for the sake of African solidarity and in order not to precipitate further instability in the Congo, which appears to have no other supra-tribal leader capable of taking power in the immediate future.

Ethiopia, Tunisia, Morocco and Liberia are strongly critical of Lumumba's attacks on U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and his negative attitude toward the U. N.

Vanguard of secessionist Albert Kalonji's army marches into Kasai Province to battle troops of Congo Premier Lumumba. Page 4.

Togo, Cameron and Ghena also helped to write into the main resolution of the conference a strong implicit criticism of Lumumba's failure to cooperate with the U. N.

African Ministers Blunt

This realistic group headed by Tunisian Foreign Minister Sadok Mokaddem and Ethiopian Imperial Minister Ato Emmanuel Abraham pointed out bluntly in the conference and even more bluntly since in private conversations with Lumuba that it was he who begged for the U.N. soldiers and technicians whom he spends his time criticizing, insulting and impeding and wohm he leaves unprotected to the excesses of his undisiplined soldiery.

Only Guinea and to a slightly less degree the United Arab Republic share Lumumba's view. These two countries offered to put military equipment at his disposal for an invasion of secessionist Katanga Province.

But all the countries were more or less horrified at Lumumba's proposal for an "African Army." Some were frankly amused at the idea of placing their troops at the Congo's disposal, which would mean placing them under the command of General Victor Lundula, the Congolese commander in chief who two months ago was a retired sergeant major.

p. 4

Ghana's delegation came to Leopoldville with a fairly open mind, but agriculture Minister Kojo Botsio, who led it, proved sensitive to the wind of moderation which blew through the conference and also to the criticisms of the Lumumba regime of Ghana's mission here, and to the far more bitter and outspoken criticisms voiced by Ghana's technicians and army officers in Leopoldville.

Washington DC
Sun. 9-4-60

"We have sent to the Congo people we cannot afford to spare and they tell us they are wasting their time, that the Congolese government is hopeless," a Ghanaian delegate told this correspondent.

The Guineans and the Egyptions excepted, most delegates appear to have drawn the impression that the conference was merely a publicity stunt of Lumumba's.

There is a very radical opposition to holding the proposed Conference of African Prime Ministers in Leopoldville, and to Lumumba's objections to premiers of the French Community states attending.

The Majority Opinion

The majority opinion of the African states is:

- The conference should not be held before the next U. N. Assembly Session, so that Hammarskjold should have a fairly free hand to deal with the Congo crisis and should not feel the African states are harassing him.
- It should not be held in Leopoldville but preferably in Lagos, capital of Nigeria, or alternatively in Yaounde in Cameroon.
- All premiers of independent African states except the Premier of South Africa should be invited.

The Arab states would like Ferhat Abbas, the Premier of the Algerian "exile government" to be invited. If he comes there should be 23 African premiers precariously balanced on what delegates have already nicknamed the "African Summit."

Lumumba Warned

The most constructive result of the Leopoldville conference which ended this week was the sobering blow dealt to Lumumba's less realistic attitudes and plans.

"Over the past five years African prestige has grown and grown," said an African minister privately this week.

"In about 10 days Lumumba and the Congo had managed to send us almost back to where we started.

"If he were not checked he could do irremediable harm to the African cause. I think we have checked him. We told him plainly that unless he behaved like a responsible leader the Afro Asian group in the U. N. would throw him out."

The strongest impression delegates had of him was his racism. To counter their criticisms of him on this score

Lumumba, when in Stanleyville with some delegates last weekend, made the spectacular gesture of inviting some Belgian bystanders at a rally on to the platform with him, and he has since stated several times that he has "no resentment or hatred for Europeans."

But as one experienced Africa delegate said today: "When Lumumba says he is not against white people it sounds just like Verwoerd saying he has nothing against Kaffirs.

A Sobering Detected

After the conference ended, leading delegates had talks with senior U. N. officials this week; they counselled them on how to deal tactfully and firmly with the hypersensitive intractable Congolese Prime Minister. Some U. N. officials say they think they can detect a certain sobering of Lumumba's attitude.

With his hopes of an African army dashed to the ground, Lumumba now seems hesitant to invade Katanga. The military advisors from the Soviet Embassy, the two Czech officers of the Guinean army who have now returned here from the Kasai theater of operations, and the Soviet air crews of his 10 Ilyushin-14 troop transports are said to be urging caution.

Usually reliable sources say the Russians feel more preparation is necessary for the Katanga attack. They also feel that Congolese troops rather than the U. N. should control the country's airfields and that the U. N. should agree to hand over the great Kamina army base in northern Katanga to the advancing Congolese forces.

The Rains Start

Perhaps significantly, some Soviet reporters who came here principally to cover the liberation of Katanga story now say they are going home.

The first rains fell on the Congo yesterday, about 15 days ahead of nature's normal schedule, and soon the roads in northern Katanga will be a quagmire, and lines of supply vulnerable to ambush.

U. N. Congo Troops Fire On Attacking Mob, Kill 1

Washington Post, D.C.
Sat. 9-3-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Sept. 2 (AP)—The United Nations African forces' record of never resorting to gunfire, whatever the provocation, has been broken at the lower oCngo town of Moeberck.

A spokesman announced today that U. N. Moroccan troops fired on a mob of attacking Congolese civilians there yesterday and killed one. P.1

Moeberck is a hamlet about 85 miles southwest of Leopoldville. It lies between Thysville, the garrison town where Congolese troops mutinied shortly after Belgium freed the Congo June 30, and the frontier of Portuguese Angola.

The U. N. spokesman said Moroccans deployed in that area were trying to disarm Congolese civilians when the attack came. The troops fired in the air first, he said, but finally were forced to shoot at the attackers.

The entire countryside around Thysville has been raided and pillaged by undisciplined Congolese troops, some of them in uniform, others in civilian clothes, according to reliable reports in Leopoldville.

Most of the whites in the area have been forced to leave.

Though all the U. N. Congo command's more than 16,000 men are armed for self-defense, the Congolese civilian killed was the first casualty attributed to them in a 2-month-old peace mission, impeded sporadically by attacks on U. N. personnel.

On the other hand, Congolese are killing each other by the scores in Kasai Province, east of Leopoldville.

U. N. officials reported at least 270 have died in combat between Premier Patrice Lumumba's Congolese troops and partisan followers of Baluba chieftain Albert Kalonji at Bakwanga.

Bakwanda is an industrial diamond mining town that Kalonji named as his capital last month when he proclaimed a section of southern Kasai a separate, independent Mineral state and allied it with rebellious Katanga Province. Bakwanga lies 90 miles east of Luluabourg, the Kasai capital, and about 500 miles northwest of Elisabethville, Katanga's capital.

U. N. reports of the fighting in Bakwanga said scores of bodies were strewn in the streets. Many had been mutilated with knives and machetes. A U. N. official said at least 50 bodies were piled in one bloody stack.

Both sides are heavily armed.

"They even have mortars," a U. N. official said, and there is shooting for hours on end.

From his haven in Elisabethville, Kalonji dispatched a private army of 650 Baluba volunteers by train yesterday to reinforce his warriors on the spot. About 150 wore khaki uniforms and American-made helmets.

None had arms. These were to be picked up somewhere on the -journey to the Katanga Kasai border, expected to take two or three days.

A garrison of 125 U. N. Tunisian troops barricaded a Bakwanga club to guard 110 surviving Belgian residents who sought refuge there.

Units of the Congolese national army, about 1000 strong, moved into the Bakwanga area last weekend to thwart Kalonji's plan to secede.

From confused reports, it appears they took the city without a shot. Resistance developed later, aided by organized military units from outside.

U. N. officials said that until Wednesday noon, they had reports of 200 dead and "we know that 70 persons died in one incident Wednesday afternoon."

Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba arrests rival, accusing him of attempting coup d'etat. Page A6.

United Nations' airlift to Congo was 90 per cent American. Page A9.

MOBUTU OPPOSES RETURN OF REDS

N. Y. Times

Would Limit Soviet Nations to Few Diplomats—Ouster of Reporter Revoked

New York, N. Y.

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 29—Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, military leader of the Congo, pledged today that he would prevent the return of Soviet and Czechoslovak agents to the country.

If the Congo decides to re-establish relations with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, the Congo Army Chief of Staff said, he personally would determine how many members each mission would be permitted to have—"two or three."

The colonel also asserted that he was "the supreme will in the country." Stressing his anti-Communist policies, he asserted that he would eventually "get hold" of Antoine Gizenga, a Leftist supporter of the deposed Premier, Patrice Lumumba. Mr. Gizenga's whereabouts are unknown.

Colonel Mobutu made his pronouncements as he smoothed over a dispute with a member of the foreign press, whose ouster from the Congo he had ordered. After the United Nations force in the Congo had intervened to protect the news man, Michael Goldsmith, a British subject who is a correspondent for The Associated Press, the army chief conferred with the correspondent and permitted him to remain in the country.

The chief of the Congolese military regime had accused Mr. Goldsmith of having "poisoned" the situation by asserting in news dispatches that Colonel Mobutu's position was becoming weaker and that Belgian influence in the Congo's Army was growing.

The meeting between Colonel Mobutu and Mr. Goldsmith at the army chief's field headquarters outside of Leopoldville was arranged by the United States Embassy.

Colonel Mobutu had ordered Dr. Goldsmith expelled because of an article in a Belgian newspaper.

The Colonel asked the British Ambassador to request Mr. Goldsmith to leave the country within a day. The British Embassy advised Mr. Goldsmith to leave but after consultations with United Nations officials the reporter stayed on.

At 6:45 A. M. today a detail of about twenty Congolese military policement appeared at Mr. Goldsmith's hotel to take him away.

Mr. Goldsmith called Brig. Indar Jit Rikhye of India, United Nations military adviser, and informed him of his predicament. At 8:15 a United Nations detachment arrived and took Mr. Goldsmith to United Nations headquarters.

The United States Ambassador, Clare H. Timberlake, instructed Frank Carlucci, second secretary at the embassy, to seek to bring about a personal talk with Colonel Mobutu.

After a telephone call to Colonel Mobutu's headquarters at the command post of the First Congolese Paratroop Commando Battalion near Binza west of Leopoldville, Mr. Carlucci, Mr. Goldsmith and four other reporters drove out there.

In a seventy-five minute talk with Colonel Mobutu, the affair was satisfactorily settled.

The parley, in a frame house overlooking the Congo River, was attended by two French speaking Europeans in civilian clothes, possibly Belgians, who appeared to belong to the colonel's entourage.

Meanwhile the United Nations disclosed that its military force had used light armored cars, in addition to Liberian infantrymen, to quell tribal clashes in Kasai Province. Baluba tribesmen had attacked a village near Mwene Ditu and some persons had been killed.

In north Katanga, the United Nations is operating an airlift to fly Katanga policemen out of Kabalo, scene of recent fighting. Under a recent arrangement, only United Nations forces are authorized to carry weapons in the Kabalo area.

Return of Foe Irks Tshombe

ELIZABETHVILLE, The Congo, Oct. 29 (AP) — President Moise Tshombe of Katanga said today that the impending return of his political enemy, Jason Sendwe, exiled Baluba tribal leader, was "a terribly disloyal act" by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

United Nations officials had announced that Mr. Sendwe was being brought from Leopoldville to Katanga's northern tribal area on "a mission of pacification" to end the Baluba's violence and looting.

Tshombe was yet obviously worried as he said he would oppose Mr. Sendwe's return "bitterly, right to the end."

Mr. Tshombe denied that Baluba terrorism had any political motivation.

"They have lost themselves in a glorious wave of banditry, murder and general violence," he said. "There is nothing political behind their hostile actions."

The Baluba violence began in northern Katanga after Mr Tshombe declared his province had seceded from the Congo.

The N. Y. Times
New York, N. Y.

United Press International Radiophoto

'MERCI BEAUCOUP, BEAUCOUP,' SAID SATCHMO: Louis Armstrong, the trumpeter, being borne to a concert on Friday in Leopoldville. He thanked crowd in French.

GATT TO DISCUSS TRADE BARRIERS

The N. Y. Times

3-Week Parley in Geneva Opens Tomorrow—Aid to Poor Lands on Agenda

New York, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Oct. 29—The problems of the under-developed countries will be studied here beginning Monday during a three-week session of the thirty-eight member nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

A special committee will examine barriers hampering exports by under-developed lands. These will include quantitative restrictions, tariffs, and internal revenue and fiscal charges.

The impact on international trade of national agricultural policies will also come up for review on the basis of a report by a committee that has been holding consultations with each of the member countries.

Consultations will also be held with countries that continue to offer their balances of payments as an excuse to justify import restrictions under an escape clause in the agreement.

One regular agenda item will be the Japanese complaint over the failure of more than ten of the member nations to observe all of the agreement's provisions in trade with Japan.

Japan has threatened to boycott the general round of tariff negotiations to be held here next year under the agreement if alleged discrimination against her is continued.

Also up for review is the study being undertaken at the request of the United States on ways to avoid the flooding of markets by goods from countries with low production costs.

The problems raised by the establishment of the six-nation European Economic Community, the seven-nation European Free Trade Association and the seven-nation Latin American Free Trade Area will again be examined.

WILDLIFE REGION IN CONGO IS SAVED

The N.Y. Times

U. S. Biologist and Belgian Help Preserve Albert Park From Tribal Marauders

[illegible]

By JOHN HILLABY

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 26—One of the biggest and most important wildlife sanctuaries in the Congo was saved from damage and depradation during the recent disorders. Thanks are due largely, the British have been told, to "the tact, commonsense and bravery" of two biologists, one a Belgian, the other an American.

[illegible]

P 3

They are Jean Verschuren, a former commissioner in the Belgian Congo Parks Department, and Dr. George B. Schaller of Chicago, who until recently was studying the last remaining group of mountain gorillas on the slopes of volcanoes in the eastern Congo.

The full story of the invasion of the four great Congo sanctuaries, totalling nearly 7,000,000 acres, has yet to be told. But from dispatches received here from Belgium and from adjacent British territory in East Africa, it appears that shortly after the colony gained independence July 1, many tribes staked claims on the perimeter of the reserves and began to hunt meat among game herds that had been carefully protected for nearly forty years.

Park Building Burned

In the Upemba Park of 3,000,000 acres in Katanga Province, the park headquarters was burned to the ground by warring Baluba tribes. The tall, cattle-worshipping Watusi advanced into the Kagera Park, on the western border of Ruanda-Urundi, and elephant and giraffe hunters threatened the guards of the Garamba Park on the borders of the Sudan.

The situation in the Albert National Park was at first very confused. The sanctuary stretches along the Great Rift Valley from the north shore of Lake Rivu to the range known the Ruwenzori, or the Mountains of the Moon. The region is encircled by five tough tribes.

Within the boundaries of the Albert Park's staff were forced of the Virunga, the last stronghold of the mountain gorilla and also the great game plains of the Rwindi and the rain-forests that shelter rare buck including the bongo and the okapi.

Biogolgists Seek Support

All white members of the Albert Parks' staff were forced out as a succession of local chiefs tried their hand at controlling the region. Administration buildings were ruined, fish nets were thrown across most of the rivers and many animals were shot or speared.

But when it became apparent that the Congolese governor of Kivu Province was interested in the idea of conservation, M. Verschuren and Dr. Schaller dropped their scientific work and unobtrusively rallied all the support they could.

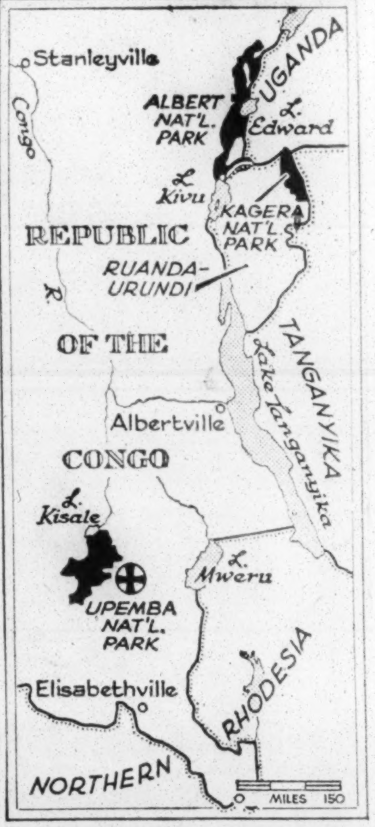
They persuaded the local authorities to appoint a chief conservator for the area, which had been renamed the Kivu National Park, and saw to it that Mburanumve Anicet, a young grassland expert, got the post.

Today Mr. Anicet is in charge of the area and M. Verschuren and Dr. Schaller are among his closest advisers.

They persuaded the Congolese administrator to visit the British park authorities in neighboring Uganda and to meet Sir Julian Huxley, the famous British zoologist who was on tour there recently.

The meeting was described by R. L. Dreschfield, chairman of the Uganda Parks trustees, as "most cordial." Mr. Anicet, now an ardent conservationist, asked Sir Julian to try to obtain for him permanent advisers on scientific and administrative aspects of land management.

In a message to the Fauna Preservation Society here, Mr. Dreschfield said: "Our gratitude must go to M. Verschuren and Dr. Schaller for their selfless service on behalf of wildlife displayed by their remaining in the Congo during the troublesome times."



The New York Times Oct. 30, 1960

WILDLIFE SANCTUARY: Upemba Park (cross), in the Congo, has survived unrest.

18a 1960

CONGO

CONGO'S ARMY

The New York Times

U. N. Must Deal With an Unruly Force That Plays a Key Role

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

Sun., O. 30-60

18a

P. 7

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 29—The unruly Congolese National Army frightened Leopoldville and added to the many worries of the United Nations here this week.

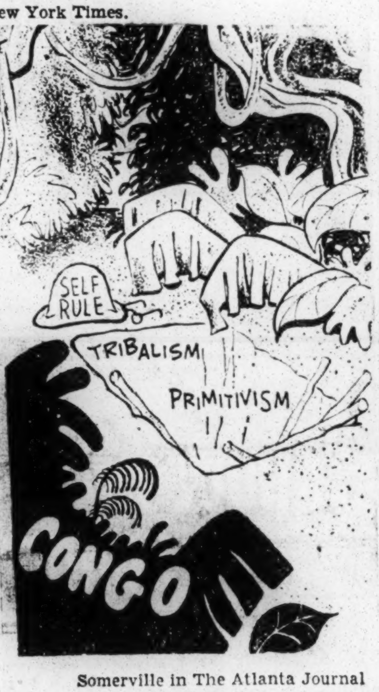
The picturesque soldiers in their sloppy green uniforms who may grinningly shake hands with you or in sudden unexplainable fury poke a rusty submachine gun into your ribs, have represented a fundamental problem of the Republic of the Congo ever since their wild mutiny a few days after independence.

Last week-end this problem re-emerged in its full seriousness when the army took over Leopoldville's new African City. Excited and frequently drunk soldiers raced in jeeps and trucks down the straight avenues that are still named after Belgian royalty and penetrated into the teeming sidestreets where Congolese tribal geography speaks on signposts—Rue de Bongandanga, Rue de Lokolenge, Rue de Yangambi.

Rough Behavior

Ostensibly looking for hidden weapons, the army roughhoused, looted and destroyed and locked up hundreds of persons in improvised prisons. Many inhabitants of the new African City were sent to a hospital with injuries suffered in the outbreak of violence. There were persistent rumors, but no conclusive evidence, that clashes between soldiers and African civilians on the capital's outskirts had resulted in a number of casualties.

Foreigners were told ruefully by the Congolese: "It is more dangerous now to be a black man than a white one." The danger was great indeed for African families that were visited by soldiers with a different tribal background.



Somerville in The Atlanta Journal
"Pitfall."

Soon the bravado of the soldiers turned also on the foreigners and defied the United Nations. While there was no serious attack on any member of the blue-helmeted international force in Leopoldville, the Congolese army harassed many foreign civilians, halting, questioning and searching them.

Army leaders boycotted celebrations marking the fifteenth anniversary of the world organization and soldiers used bayonets to keep Congolese as well as some foreigners from attending a parade of the United Nations force.

Tension in Leopoldville rose critically. At the same time reports of army violence and scattered near-mutinies reached the United Nations headquarters from many parts of the country. In several traditional trouble spots, army units were involved in flare-ups of tribal warfare.

The United Nations in the Congo has the mission of restoring law and order. This mandate cannot be fulfilled, civilian and military representatives of the world organization agree, so long as the Congolese army periodically runs wild. In its urgent and difficult task of bringing the Congolese soldiers under control, the United Nations is dealing with a military class that looks like a replica, on a limited scale, of the Chinese soldiery under the war lords.

The Congolese National Army has 20,000 to 25,000 men whom the Belgians had organized as the Force Publique.

Security Instrument

This force was conceived mainly as a security instrument to be employed where normal police measures were insufficient, as in cases of major inter-tribal fighting or city riots. The Belgians had a policy of stationing soldiers of a given tribe in the area of another ethnic group.

Some units of the Force Publique received full combat training. It was they who gave the Belgian paratroopers a hard time after independence.

None of the present leaders of the Congolese National Army was more than a sergeant under the Belgians. In the old Force Publique, no Congolese could become an officer. Independence was a signal for the Congolese soldiers to rebel against their Belgian commanders. The mutiny collapsed before the first United Nations troops. However, army discipline has not been restored by the former Force Publique sergeants who promoted themselves or one another to the ranks of colonel.

The army split into several factions. One, consisting of about 3,000 men in secessionist Katanga Province, stopped taking orders from Leopoldville long ago.

Other army groups have become dreaded factors in local party or tribal politics. They put civilian leaders or occasionally their own officers into jail, commit acts of lawlessness, maraud and live off the land.

Lack of Cohesion

United Nations military experts are appalled by the lack of cohesion and drill in the Congolese Army. Some of the old Belgian training still lingers in a few units but most of the troops spend day after day loitering about their Belgian-built camps and barracks and making forays into surrounding civilian areas.

Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, the 30-year-old former sergeant and former journalist, with a group of even younger Congolese officers, exercises a measure of authority, mainly among Leopoldville's 2,000 or so soldiers.

But any day one can see the supposed army strong man quarreling with a surly private or peering through his gold-rimmed glasses under the hood of a stalled jeep while the army driver looks on indifferently.

The Mobutu junta has made some attempts to start an officer training program by sending cadets abroad, mainly to Belgium. Colonel Mobutu is also trying to assert the authority of the Leopoldville high command over army factions in the provinces, excluding Katanga, which treats with the rest of the Congo much like a different state.

Force at Thysville

Particular importance in the Congolese military mosaic has been attributed lately to the Thysville garrison which is some fifty miles southwest of Leopoldville. It is Colonel Mobutu's strategic reserve—parts of a "para-commando battalion" (that is, commando units undergoing paratrooper training) and an armored brigade.

The thirty armored cars of this force have recently been repaired with spare parts sent from Belgium, and newly arrived Belgian officers are said to be active in Thysville.

The Congolese officer commanding the Thysville garrison seems to be a man of the future. Such is the confusion and lack of reliable information in Leopoldville that even his name is controversial. Most reports identify him as Brig. (or Lieut. Col.) Louis Bomboso.

When he was last seen in the capital, the Thysville commander, a tall, serious young man, carried a swagger stick. He was surrounded by his staff and displayed a martial bearing quite unusual in the Congolese army.

The riotous behavior of the Leopoldville soldiers was followed by rumors that they would soon receive reinforcements—maybe even armored cars—from Thysville.

The prospect of an army march on the capital hastened United Nations action. The world organization made it clear that it would no longer "tolerate" lawlessness by the Congolese soldiery.

A threat to disarm them altogether was at least implicit and the Mobutu junta knew that the well-trained and disciplined African and Asian units of the United Nations force were able and probably eager to do this job.

Withdrawal Set

Colonel Mobutu agreed to withdraw his troops from the streets of Leopoldville and to seek "collaboration" with the United Nations. He received in return what amounted to a de facto recognition by the United Nations of his army regime and his caretaker Government of students and former students.

The United Nations emphasized that it did not acknowledge the Mobutu group as the legal Government of the Congo—but it continued dealing with the colonel and his youthful high commissioners.

The United Nations prevented the Congolese army from arresting Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier, but it did not prevent the army from besieging him in his residence. No matter which politician holds the Leopoldville stage, the United Nations' aim of assuring law and order can only be reached if the problem of the Congolese army is solved.

With this week's compromise, the United Nations has conceded that there is at least a chance of finding a solution in collaboration with what feeble leadership this tropical army has so far produced.

18a 1960

CONGO

Congo Breaks U. A. R. Tie; Says Cairo Aids Lumumba

The New York Times

New York

Kasavubu Demands Recall of Embassy Staff as 'Meddlers'—Army Presses Its Hunt for Deposed Premier

Fri. 12-2-60

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Dec. 1—The Congo severed relations today with the United Arab Republic.

P. 1

The reason given was that Egyptian diplomats had plotted with Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier, who disappeared from Leopoldville Sunday.

In a letter to President Gamal Abdel Nasser, President Joseph Kasavubu of the Congo demanded the immediate recall of the entire staff of the United Arab Republic Embassy in Leopoldville. Mr. Kasavubu requested that they not be replaced "for the time being."

The new diplomatic rupture follows last week's expulsion of the Ghanaian mission here. That expulsion was preceded by a clash between Congolese soldiers and a United Nations guard outside the residence of President Kwame Nkrumah's personal representative, Nathaniel Welbeck.

Last night the Congolese military regime ordered a group of Ghanaian diplomats who arrived by air Tuesday to fly back to Accra. The regime's continued unwillingness to maintain diplomatic relations with Ghana also was motivated by that country's support of Mr. Lumumba.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lumumba's whereabouts remained a mystery, although Congolese officials here believe he is trying to reach Stanleyville, his political stronghold.

Another move on the diplomatic front today was President Sékou Touré's recall of the Guinean chargé d'affaires in Leopoldville, Tounkara Tibou, "for consultations."

The United Arab Republic's ambassador, Dr. Mourad Ghaleb, indicated that he would leave forthwith with his staff of seven. Sources close to the United Arab Republic embassy said a plane was expected from Cairo to take the mission home.

Mr. Kasavubu, in his message, addressed Mr. Nasser as "Mister President and Dear Friend."

P. 28

Mr. Kasavubu contended that diplomats of the United Arab Republic had "meddled" in the Congo's domestic affairs.

The Congo army regime accused Dr. Ghaleb of having conspired with Mr. Lumumba and Antoine Gizenga, a pro-Communist follower of the deposed Premier. According to these charges, Dr. Ghaleb urged Mr. Gizenga to spread the pro-Lumumba movement from its present center at Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province, to Kivu, Katanga and Kasai provinces.

New York

While the United Arab Republic's embassy has not asked for special protection, the United Nations increased the size of its guard around the fourteen-floor building in downtown Leopoldville where the mission occupies a suite of offices.

The United Arab Republic contingent in the United Nations force in the Congo is not affected by the diplomatic rupture. The United Arab Republic forces, mostly paratroopers, are stationed in Equatorial Province.

The search for Mr. Lumumba by Col. Joseph D. Mobutu's army regime continued. The regime believes that the former Premier is still a long distance from Stanleyville.

Colonel Mobutu said he had information that Mr. Lumumba had earlier this week been in the area of Kikwit, in the southeastern part of Leopoldville Province.

Five members of Mr. Lumumbas' family, including two women, were reported to have been detailed near there. Mr. Lumumba is a member of the Batetela tribe of north Kasai. Many of his relatives live in Kasai and in the neighboring Kikwit area.

The United Nations said today that it had rejected a request by Congo Army officers near Kikwit for the use of a

Tshombe to Go to Belgium

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Dec. 1 (Reuters)—Moise Tshombe, President of cessionist Katanga Province, will fly to Belgium Monday, it was announced today.

The purpose of the trip was not explained. Mr. Tshombe has recently expressed displeasure over Belgium's failure to recognize Katanga's sovereignty.

Cairo Seizes Belgian Assets

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Dec. 1—Belgian assets in Egypt were seized tonight.

Their seizure was ordered by President Nasser in retaliation for the expulsion of the United Arab Republic's ambassador from the Congo, a former Belgian colony.

One decree nationalized the Cairo Electric Railways, the Heliopolis Oasis Company and the Belgian Bank. Another placed the Cairo Electricity Company and the Cairo Tramways Company under sequestration, pending a decision about their future.

The announcement made no mention of a break in diplomatic relations with Belgium.

At the Belgian Embassy, Ambassador Maurice Iweins d' Eeckhoutte said he had no knowledge of President Nasser's action. The Presidential decrees weer issued soon after Dr. Abdul Kader Hatem, Minister of State, criticized the United Nations command in the Congo. He charged that the United Nations had become "an instrument in the hands of imperialist powers."

LUMUMBA FLEES GUARDS IN CONGO

The N.Y. Times

Ex-Premier Believed to Be on Way to Stanleyville—Army Orders His Arrest

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Nov. 28—Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier, has fled from his residence without the knowledge of the troops guarding him.

Tues. 11-29-60

He indicated that he had gone to Stanleyville, his stronghold in Oriental Province, for the funeral of his infant daughter.

[The Associated Press said that the Congolese Army had been ordered to pursue and capture Mr. Lumumba before he could reach the forces that are loyal to him in Stanleyville.]

P. 1

The report that Mr. Lumumba had vanished caused a sensation in Leopoldville.

Moroccan guards of the United Nations force reported that Mr. Lumumba left his residence at 10 o'clock last night. They said he entered a waiting automobile that sped away immediately with its headlights off. The former Premier was said to have been accompanied by a secretary and a driver.

The Moroccans reported that no attempt to halt Mr. Lumumba was made by the Conolese Army guards at the residence. Conolese officers said today that a "spspect" auto had been sighted near the residence last night but they denied that Mr. Lumumba had been permitted to escape.

P. 9

Albert Bolela, Acting Minister of Information in the caretaker government appointed by Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, Congo Army Chief of Staff, suggested that "some persons in the United Nations" know more about Mr. Lumumba's disappearance than they cared to tell.

It was reported that Mr. Lumumba, who was deposed by President Joseph Kasavubu, left behind a statement that he had to journey to Stanleyville to attend the funeral of his daughter. Many observers expressed their doubts about the statement.

New York

They noted that Oriental Province was in the hands of an army faction said to be loyal to Mr. Lumumba and that it was the headquarters of his brother, Louis Lumumba, and his former Vice Premier, Antoine Gizenga, a Communist sympathizer.

Early this afternoon, Mr. Lumumba's residence was surrounded by Congolese Army forces with two armored cars. Additional details carried out a house-to-house search of residences in the area.

The Moroccan guards were withdrawn, taking with them two tents that they had occupied. A United Nations official said that "we are satisfied that Mr. Lumumba is no longer in the residence and therefore needs no guard."

A Congolese officer said, after consulting his superiors, that "the version given by the United Nations of Lumumba's escape is false."

"Probably he left several days ago, disguised as a United Nations soldier," the officer added.

Congolese officials said Mr. Lumumba's family and household staff also had disappeared with all their luggage. The officials added that Maurice Mpolo, a close associate of Mr. Lumumba, who had been under house arrest, also was missing.

At Ndjili airport, fifteen miles from Leopoldville, the Congolese Army searched airplans scheduled to leave.

Mr. Lumumba had been a virtual prisoner in the residence since Colonel Mobutu's military coup in September. The United Nations guarded the residence for Mr. Lumumba's protection.

Mr. Lumumba slipped past the army guards once before, on Oct. 9, when he toured the African and European quarters making speeches. He was unmolested and returned to the house.

The Congolese Army attempted to arrest him the next day, but was barred by the United Nations guard.

Colonel Mobutu said that he did not learn of Mr. Lumumba's disappearance until this morning. The army leader and President Kasavubu were in Brazzaville, across the Congo River in the formemr French Congo, for independence celebrations.

President Kasavubu conferred there with Moise Tshombe, president of secessionist Katanga Province and a political opponent of Mr. Lumumba. Mr. Tshombe has agreed to Mr. Kasavubu's renewed proposals for a round-table conference of Congolese political leaders to brea kthe governmental stalemate here.

The meeting was announced as being open to all—including Mr. Lumumba.

The disappearance coincided with a state banquet for Mr. Kasavubu last night, heralding his return from New York and the United Nations General Assembly session. It was suggested that Mr. Lumumba counted on all the members of the army regime being in attendance and timed his movements accordingly.

The United Nations command said today that Mr. Lumumba had made earlier requests for assistance in the burial of his fifth child, the infant daughter who died while undergoing emergency medical treatment in Switzerland.

The funeral was to have been held in Luluabourg, capital of Kasai Province, and the United Nations said that Mr. Lumumba had requested an escort to the services. The request was denied.

LUMUMBA'S MEN IMPERIL WHITES; U.N. SENDS TROOPS

The N.Y. Times

New York

Sat. 12-10-60

Ex-Premier's Backers Say Stanleyville Belgians Will Die Unless He Is Freed

P. 1

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Dec. 9 — The United Nations took emergency action today to protect Europeans in Stanleyville following death threats from supporters of Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier.

The world organization offered shelter to all Europeans in the city, the capital of Oriental, or Eastern, Province, after an ultimatum demanding Mr. Lumumba's liberation. His followers had threatened to arrest all Belgians and "start cutting off the heads of some of them" if Mr. Lumumba was not freed.

United Nations officials feared a new outbreak of terrorism against Europeans in Oriental Province. About 1,000 "Europeans," including foreigners from the Near East and elsewhere, are known to be living in Stanleyville and another 1,000 in the rest of the province.

U. N. Troops Sent to City

The Ethiopian troops in Oriental Province are being rushed to Stanleyville to protect the Europeans, even at cost of leaving outlying areas uncovered.

[The Ethiopians were ordered to give "all effective protection" to the Europeans in Stanleyville, Reuters reported. At the United Nations in New York, the United Press International reported, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold ordered the Ethiopian units to fight if Mr. Lumumba's supporters sought to carry out their threats.]

Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, Chief

of Staff of the Congo Army, was understood to be planning to fly several hundred paratroopers to Stanleyville to bring the city under his control.

The ultimatum was cabled to President Joseph Kasavubu by Bernard Salumu, a Communist sympathizer who is virtual chief of a pro-Lumumba faction that is in control in Stanleyville. Mr. Salumu serve as Mr. Lumumba's secretary and accompanied him to the United States earlier this year.

Looting Threatened

In his message to Mr. Kasavubu, Mr Salumu demanded that Mr. Lumumba be freed within forty-eight hours. The cablegram was sent Wednesday night and the deadline presumably was tonight.

Mr. Salumu's ultimatum concluded: "It is unacceptable that the Congo is recolonized by Belgian imperialists. Will sabotage all Belgian interests if Lumumba not released within fixed term."

The sabotage threat was taken seriously here and was thought to be directed against all foreign-owned plantations and businesses in Oriental Province. President Kasavubu Wednesday ordered martial law imposed in Oriental Province.

An ultimatum similar to that sent to Mr. Kasavubu was served also on United Nations officials in Stanleyville. They were told by Salumu that unless Mr. Lumumba was freed all Europeans in the province would be arrested and "looting of their properties may occur." The United Nations officials were told that the provincial authorities wanted all Europeans to leave.

Rajeshwar Dayal of India, United Nations chief in the Congo, promptly dispatched a team of high-ranking aides to Stanleyville.

New York

The group is headed by Brig. Mangasha Iyassu of Ethiopia, Chief of Staff of the United Nations force in the Congo. He will take command of the United Nations troops in the province, consisting of 1,800 Ethiopians.

These troops have been commanded by Col. Woldemar Shita of Ethiopia. Many Europeans in the province believe the United Nations forces there have been too passive as anarchic conditions arose.

The United Nations civilian chief in Stanleyville is Slavomir Brzak of Czechoslovakia, who is to be recalled to Leopoldville for consultations.

Brigidier Iyassu arrived in Stanleyville this morning, accompanied by John Kelly of Ireland and Xavier Caballero of Bolivia, senior civilian advisers to Mr. Dayal.

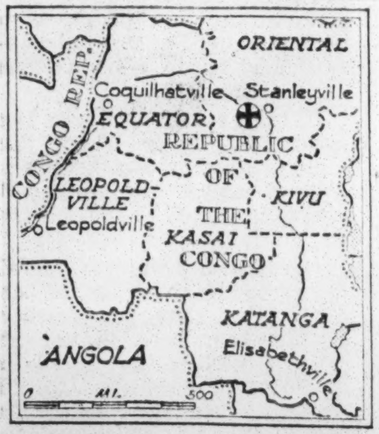
Colonel Mobutu was said to have received messages from officers at Stanleyville urging him to send reinforcements. Under the vague ground rules of military affairs here the Army needs United Nations authorization for "major" troop movements. However, the world organization did not veto an airlift of a company of paratroopers to the northern part of Equator Province earlier this week to stave off an invasion of pro-Lumumba forces from Oriental Province.

Anti-European violence broke out in Stanleyville last week following an order by provincial authorities to check the credentials of all Europeans in the province and expel those who lacked a newly issued identity document.

Europeans were rounded up and some were beaten. Many, especially women and children, left the province before last Friday, when Mr. Salumu imposed travel restrictions.

Associated Press

Brig. Mengasha Iyassu

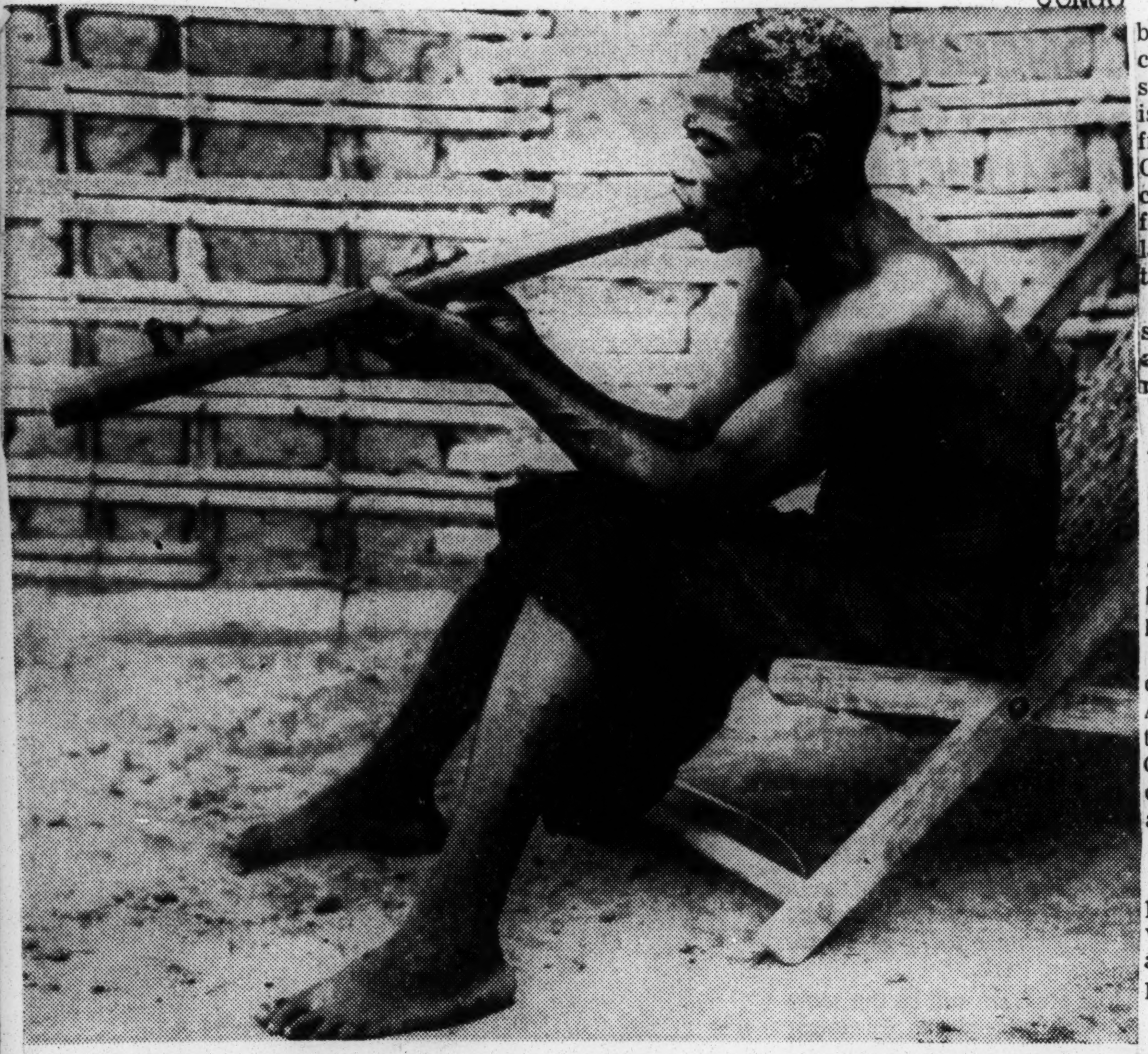


The New York Times Dec. 10, 1960

The U. N. Command adopted emergency measures to protect Europeans at Stanleyville (cross) as followers of ex-Premier Lumumba made threats against them.

Until last week only two American citizens, both Protestant missionaries, were known to be living in the city of Stanleyville. They are believed to have left. Nearly 200 Americans, mostly missionaries and their families, are reported to be living in the province.

It was suggested here that the best the United Nations was able to do for the Europeans at the moment would be to arrange for their evacuation.



United Press International Pho

FLUTE-LOOKING INSTRUMENT IS CONGO 'PEACE' PIPE
Basundi Sit in Circle and Pass Pipe Around in American Indian Fashion

NO TIME FOR EVOLUTION

Africa's Stampede Into 20th Century

~~Atlanta~~ Constitution & Journal
Atlanta, Ga.
Jan. 8/61
P. 4-E

By SAUL PETT

In the history of men and nations, Africa slept late.

Like most people who oversleep, it got up with a jolt and rushed out of bed with a frantic need to catch up.

Africa compresses the bookshelves of history into one hurried paragraph and defies the law of evolution for nations. Africa has no time for evolution or natural birth.

There is no parallel in history to match the awakening of this huge continent of 250,000,000 people, to whom the wheel was a novelty only yesterday and freedom a novelty today.

The tragedy of Africa is that it must leap directly from the stone age to the atomic age in a glass cage, with all the divided world looking over its shoulder.

* * *

EACH NEW development is watched carefully by the Soviet Union, the United States and India, by the liberals of New York and London, the propagandists of Moscow and Peiping, the racially sensitive neutralists of New Delhi and Jakarta, the white supremacists of Mississippi and Africa itself.

Thus a Western European power might think, for the best, most unselfish reasons, that independence for a given colony in Africa should be delayed. Bu before coming to such a decision, it would have to consider the screams of "imperialistic enslavement" sure to come from the Soviet Union and China, the urbane but suspicious questions sure to come from India and other nations lately freed of colonialism themselves.

And the screams came on schedule in the Congo. A week after that colony became independent, Belgium rushed troops back in to protect the white population from violence.

● *The writer, a veteran reporter for the Associated Press, has just completed an extensive tour of the African continent.*

The Soviet Union promptly cried out that the Belgians with American support were trying to reestablish control of the Congo. The United Nations was called in and immediately East and West chose up sides.

* * *

OVERNIGHT what was a simple question of law and order versus primitive chaos became a complicated problem in world power politics.

Why the terror and chaos?

Because an area 80 times larger than Belgium and one-third the size of the United States suddenly became independent without the least understanding of the word.

Among millions of illiterate Congolese, there was the notion firmly rooted by ignorance and wishful thinking that independence meant the gates of heaven would open. Independence, many thought, would mean that the black man would inherit the white man's business, car, home, even his wife.

Independence, thought the native army, would mean that every soldier would start making much more money and every private would be well on his way to becoming a general.

* * *

IN MANY places in Africa, leadership is falling to or being grabbed by a small intellectual elite who are usually the first generation in their families and their countries to have been educated. Illiteracy remains staggeringly high.

In the entire native population of 8,780,000 in Tanganyika, where independence is only a year or two away, there are no African lawyers, only 15 doctors, 70 college graduates and 214 students now in college.

Ready or not, Africa sweeps toward independence with an overwhelming, increasing force.

Ten years ago, the continent had only four independent nations — Ethiopia, Liberia, the Union of South Africa and Egypt. Today there are 14. Soon there will be more.

* * *

EVENTUALLY Africa may produce some 40 independent nations, and if each joins the United Nations, they would hold one-third of its seats.

White resistance to the emergence of the black man varies with the depth of the white man's entrenchment and the size of the native population outnumbering him.

The least resistance and the least racial tension have occurred in Tanganyika, where the blacks outnumber the whites 430 to 1.

And finally, the greatest fortress of white resistance in all of Africa — and surely it will be the last to fall — is South Africa. Here, the white man tells you, with almost as much emphasis as if he were claiming a majority, that the ratio is only three Negroes for every white man.

* * *

HERE, WHITE MEN have lived for 300 years, have built the strongest, wealthiest nation in Africa.

But the native in South Africa cannot vote or join a union or strike or hold a skilled job in a white area or own his own home in the new housing locations or use the white man's elevator or bus or theater or park bench or washroom or restaurant or even the same counter at the post office.

The Afrikaner government of South Africa remains remarkably rigid on apartheid. It remains confident that the black man in South Africa will not revolt.

A visitor exposed to the hate, the tension, the widening schism between black and white in South Africa is not so sure. Somehow, one feels, the "wind of change" sweeping Africa will sweep all the way to Capetown some day and when it does, the rigid Afrikaner government, because it's so rigid, will come down in a thousand pieces.

Congolese Soldier Killed N. Y. Youth

N.Y. World Telegram

Mark H. Higgins met a violent, senseless end July 21 during the height of the Congo's turbulent birth.

The handsome, 20-year-old adventurer who for a year had aided Dr. Albert Schweitzer in his jungle hospital died in the Congo's Kivu Province at the hands of a freedom-drunk Congolese soldier.

Mistaken for a Belgian national, young Higgins perished on the bank of a stream near Kimombo, the victim of the Congolese's bullet. He had apparently strayed too far from the home of an African native family that had been hiding him during the bloody uprising.

The youth, son of Mrs. Nicholas R. Doman, of 1185 Park Ave., had been at the Africans' home awaiting a mercy flight to Uganda. Meanwhile, he had been teaching his hosts to read and write.

The details of Mark's ironic death reached this country today in a brief telegram from Dr. Schweitzer sent from the famous humanitarian's Lambarene headquarters. The cable went to Mark's father, Carter Higgins, president of a Worcester (Mass.) steel firm, who relayed it by phone to Mrs. Doman.

Mrs. Doman said today that she just received another of Mark's letters mailed a few days before his death. Addressed to Daniel Doman, his 8-year-old stepbrother, the eight-page missive contains vivid descriptions of jungle wildlife.

In another ironic touch, the letter ends with Mark's note that he had received "nothing but a friendly reaction from the Africans."

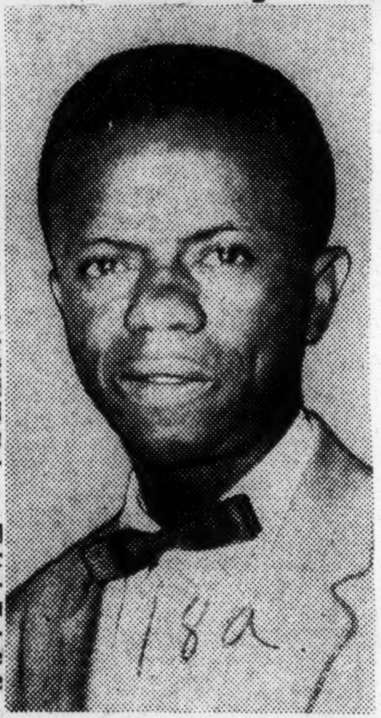
Freshly graduated from the Milton (Mass.) Academy, Mark—a longtime Schweitzer admirer—left for Lambarene in early June, 1959.

After Lambarene, Mark planned to cross Africa's middle by river steamer, truck and jeep, then head north for Israel. He thought the journey, "to see the world's vital areas," would be a valuable prelude to college at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MARK H. HIGGINS.

'Congo is in deep trouble . . .'

The Afro-Am



U.S. CHOICE IN CONGO—Joseph Ileo, named premier of the Congo, but never installed, has received the implied support of the United States in a State Department report suggesting a new start in the troubled nation.

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

Baltimore, Md.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo Republic—(ANP)—The Congo is in deep trouble. It grows worse day by day.

Outwardly, the capital city is calm, but an inferno seems to be lurking just beneath the surface. Business is at a standstill. Many stores in the downtown section are closed.

1-19-60

There are 150 or more correspondents here from newspapers and press associations all over the world. They crowd the best hotels, idling most of the time, but on the alert for any crisis or explosive situation which may develop.

P. 9

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THE STREETS of beautiful Leopoldville are deserted for the most part, except for whizzing taxis carrying newsmen and officials and military or police cars bearing soldiers of the UN force, the Congo Force Publique or the local police.

At night, a curfew goes into effect and it is extremely tight. After 8 p.m. anyone on the street has to have a pass. The police and soldiers are very tough. Their fingers touch the triggers of their rifles as though they itched.

They do not hesitate to beat up civilians. Constant stories of assault upon black and white fill the one or two newspapers published, and the radio.

Patrice Lumumba, the Prime Minister, is interned in the big house set aside for that office. Armed Congolese soldiers, a whole company of them under orders of Col. Joseph Mobutu, head of the army, patrol in shifts around the house to prevent Lumumba from getting out.

President Kasavubu'c gorgeous estate, formerly the home of the Belgian governor-general, at the head of the Congo River rapids, is also guarded. While he can leave at will, until he left to attend the UN hearing on seating the Congolese delegaion he remained inside for the past two months. Many people are puzzled at the silent role he has assumed.

President Toure of Guinea, who has openly supported Lumumba in speeches before the UN, has a small contingent of soldiers here. Morocco is a partner in this combination.

Observers say, however, that one of the most potent forces adding to the confused situation is the United Arab Republic. Nasser, they say, has many agents working in the Congo as part of his program to become the leading force in Africa. In this, he is Nkrumah's rival.